



Manukau Harbour Community Insights

A summary of public consultations 2019-2024

December 2024





Manukau Harbour
Community Insights

A summary of public consultations 2019-2024
December 2024

© 2024 Auckland Council, New Zealand
December 2024

ISBN 978-1-991146-86-1 (PDF)

Auckland Council disclaims any liability whatsoever in connection with any action taken in reliance of this document for any error, deficiency, flaw, or omission contained in it.

This document is licensed for re-use under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

In summary, you are free to copy, distribute and adapt the material, as long as you attribute it to Auckland Council and abide by the other licence terms.



Contents

Introduction	1
Our Approach	2
Findings	3
Freshwater Management	3
The Auckland Water Strategy	7
Auckland Council’s Long-term Plan 2021-2031	12
Auckland Council’s Long-term Plan 2024-2034	14
World Class City	16
Shoreline Adaptation Plans	16
Manukau Harbour Forum Public Engagement 2023/24	19
Appendices	23
Appendix 1. Consultation details	23
Appendix 2. Vision Statements	27

Introduction

Auckland Council has undertaken several large-scale public consultation processes over the last five years (2019-2024) that include a regionwide approach to seeking Aucklanders' views on healthy coasts, beaches, and ecosystems. Other locally focused and smaller-scale consultations sought values and views from Aucklanders specifically related to the Manukau Harbour.

This document outlines the findings of Aucklanders' views on the Manukau Harbour as expressed in recent consultation feedback to Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland Council.

The review was intended to assess and summarise existing consultation material into one of the inputs of high-level strategic direction¹ for the health of the Manukau Harbour. This approach was determined by project leaders as being an adequate and efficient foundation for the strategic direction and replaces the requirement for specific public consultation for this project. This approach was brought to the attention of the Policy and Planning Committee.

Strategic direction for the health of the Manukau Harbour was adopted by the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee on 13 June 2024 (now Policy and Planning Committee). The benefits of implementing this strategic direction include:

- enabling Auckland Council departments and council-controlled organisations to prioritise, coordinate and align investment and activities
- providing the Governing Body, committee members, the council group, mana whenua and the public with transparent evaluation of progress towards achieving agreed environmental outcomes for the Manukau Harbour.

¹ Auckland Council 2024. Strategic direction to achieve better environmental outcomes for the Manukau Harbour. [Agenda of Planning, Environment and Parks Committee - Thursday, 13 June 2024](#)

Our Approach

To complete this review staff have:

- identified relevant consultation campaigns and obtained their summary reports
- defined the scope and material of significance to this assessment
- analysed the consultation summary reports and presented the findings in this report.

The consultation reports summarise feedback provided by individuals and organisations located in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. The reports also identify key themes and comments as well as highlighting the differences between subsets of respondents. As detailed in Table 1, a selection of these reports were reviewed to identify Aucklanders’:

- aspirations and goals for the future of the Manukau Harbour
- issues affecting the environmental health of the Manukau Harbour
- values of the Manukau Harbour.

These collectively encompass over 60,000 submissions across a range of views and demographics.

Consultation	Date	Responses
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020)	2022	626
	2023	3,899
Auckland Water Strategy	2019	7,429
Auckland Council Long-Term Plan	2021	19,965
	2024	27,987
Aucklanders’ Values for Their City	2022	1,401
Shoreline Adaptation Plans	2022-2023	878+
Manukau Harbour Forum – Wānanga Series	2023-2024	140

Table 1. Details of the consultations subject matter and responses received.

Further information including the methods, scope, volume of responses, and demographics of respondents, are included in Appendix 1 of this document.

The following sections detail the relevant material obtained from consultation reports, surveys, and wānanga (workshops).

Findings

Freshwater Management

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) sets the national direction for freshwater management under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). At a regional level, Auckland Council will implement the NPS-FM through changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan. Known as the freshwater plan change, a public notification in either late 2026 or early 2027 is currently anticipated. Further non-regulatory activity is ongoing, and for various NPS-FM attributes, is required to be set out in action plans.²

Auckland Council completed two public consultations (2022³ and 2023⁴) on proposed changes to managing freshwater in alignment with the direction of the NPS-FM. Public submissions to these consultations have contributed to the development of the freshwater plan change.

In 2022 the first phase of public consultation included a series of questions regarding Aucklanders' use of, and values related to freshwater bodies. The responses given in this consultation were used to develop the material for the second, more extensive, phase of public consultation in 2023.

In the second consultation phase, participants were provided with a document detailing the context and proposed approach to implementing required changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan. Using the document as a reference, submitters were asked to answer 22 questions spanning six topics. The topics include:

- long term vision (including a vision for the Manukau Freshwater Management Unit⁵)
- values and environmental outcomes
- waterbodies where special management is required
- achieving the vision and environmental outcomes for freshwater
- habitat protection and improvement
- water quantity

The following sections summarise Aucklanders' feedback from both consultations.

² In the context of the NPS-FM, an action plan is a programme of non-regulatory actions or steps required to achieve the desired states for a range of attributes of water bodies. Attributes are the measurable characteristics of a water body.

³ Auckland Council (2022). National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (Te Mana o te Wai): Summary of Auckland Council's preliminary feedback received between 13 June and 17 July 2022. Retrieved from URL https://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2022/09/WTK_20220922_AGN_10638_AT_files/WTK_20220922_AGN_10638_AT_Attachment_90457_6.PDF (accessed 24 October 2024).

⁴ Auckland Council (2023). Setting our Direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Auckland consultation document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE89653251 (accessed 24 October 2024).

⁵ Freshwater Management Units are defined in the NPS-FM 2020 as: *all or any part of a water body or water bodies, and their related catchments, that a regional council determines under clause 3.8 is an appropriate unit for freshwater management and accounting purposes.*

The 2022 Consultation feedback: Aucklanders’ values for, and use of freshwater

When asked about how they use and would like to use freshwater bodies, submitters most commonly identified four values:

- natural form and character
- human contact (e.g. swimming, boating, fishing)
- ecosystem health – including water quality and habitat
- drinking water supply⁶

The NPS-FM outlines four values that the council must apply when managing freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau:

- ecosystem health
- threatened species
- human contact
- mahinga kai.

When asked about these values, most submitters considered all four were ‘very important’ or ‘fairly important’. However, human contact and mahinga kai were ‘less important’ to some submitters – see Figure 1.

When thinking about the bodies of water you use, or value, overall how important are these values to you?

Submitters were asked to select one of the following options for each of the compulsory values (n=144)

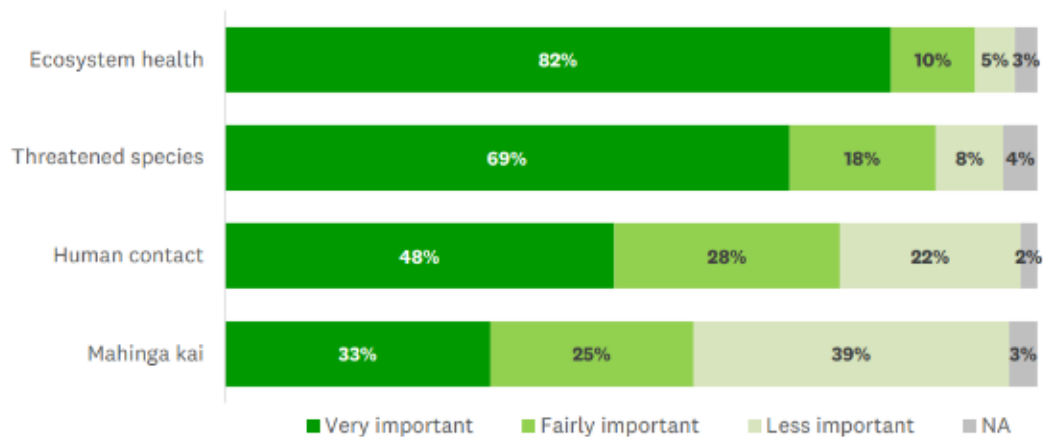


Figure 1. Relative importance of four key values for the use of water bodies for individual submitters.⁷

⁶ Auckland Council (2022). National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (Te Mana o te Wai): Summary of Auckland Council’s preliminary feedback received between 13 June and 17 July 2022. Retrieved from URL https://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2022/09/WTK_20220922_AGN_10638_AT_files/WTK_20220922_AGN_10638_AT_Attachment_90457_6.PDF (accessed 24 October 2024).

⁷ Auckland Council (2022). National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (Te Mana o te Wai): Summary of Auckland Council’s preliminary feedback received between 13 June and 17 July 2022. Retrieved from URL https://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2022/09/WTK_20220922_AGN_10638_AT_files/WTK_20220922_AGN_10638_AT_Attachment_90457_6.PDF (accessed 24 October 2024).

The 2023 Consultation feedback: Aucklanders' views on the proposed freshwater visions, values, and outcomes

The common themes of feedback included:

- concerns for the health, quality, and sustainability of water resources
- the importance of sustainable practices, climate change mitigation, and protecting our waterways for future generations
- a desire to have improved plans and management of waterways
- the importance of prioritising healthy waterways to support water consumption for people.⁸

The long-term vision – Auckland-wide

Seventy-three per cent⁹ of submitters supported the proposed long-term, Auckland-wide vision of:

Freshwater is managed to protect and enhance te mauri o te wai (the life-sustaining capacity of water) in Auckland's freshwater bodies and ecosystems, to contribute to the revitalisation of the mauri of coastal receiving environments, and provide for the wellbeing of mana whenua and communities....¹⁰

Full text of the proposed vision details objectives for 2030, 2040, and 2050 to 2080 and can be reviewed in Appendix 2 of this document. Notable elements of these objectives include:

- mana whenua increasing connection to waterbodies in their rohe and engaging in freshwater monitoring and management
- community action for healthy waterways
- protected ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species and mahinga kai
- reduced sedimentation
- freshwater bodies are accessible and safe for swimming, recreation, and mahinga kai gathering
- freshwater habitats support healthy and diverse aquatic ecosystems
- all infrastructure is mauri enhancing.

⁸ Auckland Council (2023). National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Summary of feedback received during Auckland Council's public consultation from 3 November to 4 December 2023. Retrieve from URL <https://akhaveyoursay.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/freshwaterakl>

⁹ 2047 out of a total of 3522 submitters.

¹⁰ 21 per cent of submitters strongly did not support this future vision for Auckland's waters.

Vision for the Manukau Freshwater Management Unit

Seventy-eight per cent¹¹ of submitters supported¹² the proposed vision for the Manukau Freshwater Management Unit (see Appendix 2 for full text). This adds to the above region-wide vision with considerations specific to the Manukau Harbour, including:

1. The Manukau catchment and all its water bodies are respected by its communities by being well known and visible, with access restored.
2. The rich cultural history of waterways of the Manukau catchment is known and celebrated with mana whenua exercising mana whakahaere and kaitiakitanga so that it is safe to source and eat kai, to swim and safely pursue traditional and contemporary activities and tikanga (including tauranga waka, portage routes, and connections with cultural heritage).
3. The legacy of degradation of waterways has halted and reversed.
4. The Manukau catchment management actively supports that Te Manukanuka o Hoturoa, the receiving environment of the Manukau Harbour, has mana and prestige and its mauri is enhanced, revitalised and protected.

Two hundred and eighteen submitters provided comments on the vision statement:

- 148 comments expressed general support for this vision
- 32 comments expressed support for how the vision addresses their concerns for the health, quality and sustainability of water resources, with a focus on environmental stewardship, community involvement and long-term planning
- 20 comments expressed support for the vision and highlighted the importance of sustainable practises, climate change mitigation and protecting waterways for future generations.

Additional values - resilience and freshwater amenity

Most submitters want to see freshwater amenity (82 per cent) and resilience (79 per cent) recognised and managed through the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Environmental Outcomes

Three hundred and thirty-one people provided comments in the open question about the proposed environmental outcomes.

- 37 per cent generally supported the proposed environmental outcomes.
- 13 per cent expressed ‘concerns that the plan focused too heavily on Māori values and language’.
- 10 per cent raised ‘concerns for the health, quality, and sustainability of water bodies, addressing pollution concerns, and advocating for sustainable and ecologically sound water management practices’.¹³

¹¹ 1172 out of 1497 submitters.

¹² 9 per cent of submitters (132/1497 submitters) disagreed with the proposed vision.

¹³ Auckland Council (2023). Setting our Direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Auckland consultation document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE89653251 (accessed 24 October 2024).

The Auckland Water Strategy

In 2019, Auckland Council engaged the public on the Auckland Water Strategy discussion document: Our Water Future.¹⁴ This discussion document presented options for a water strategy and Aucklanders were asked questions regarding the proposed options.

Over 7400 pieces of feedback were received. Responses were provided through written feedback, written questionnaires, in-person events, or via targeted engagement with eight key community partners. Responses were analysed and summarised in an accompanying analysis report¹⁵.

Submitters were also asked to disclose some demographic information, which 85 per cent of questionnaire submitters made available. The consultation achieved high rates of participation by Māori (18.5 per cent) and youth under 25 years (17.9 per cent). The results of this consultation campaign contributed to the development of the Auckland Water Strategy 2022-2050, which sets out a future vision for the region's waters.

The Manukau Harbour and coastal marine environments were directly referenced by some submitters. The relevant material is detailed below.

Values

Submitters were asked if a set of five values, associated with water, reflected their own values relating to water.¹⁶ Most submitters valued healthy water ecosystems, recreation and amenity and water use. Fewer submitters felt strongly about the culture and resilience values in relation to water (Figure 2).

¹⁴ Auckland Council (2019). Our water future / Tō tātou wai ahu ake nei. A discussion document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE88449871 (accessed 24 October 2024).

¹⁵ Auckland Council (2019). Our Water Future Tō Tātou Wai Ahu Ake Nei Public Engagement Analysis Report. Retrieved from URL https://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2019/06/ENV_20190611_AGN_6851_AT_files/ENV_20190611_AGN_6851_AT_Attachment_64463_2.PDF (accessed 17 December 2024)

¹⁶ 'Water' in this context includes all waters from mountains to sea, coastal, ocean.

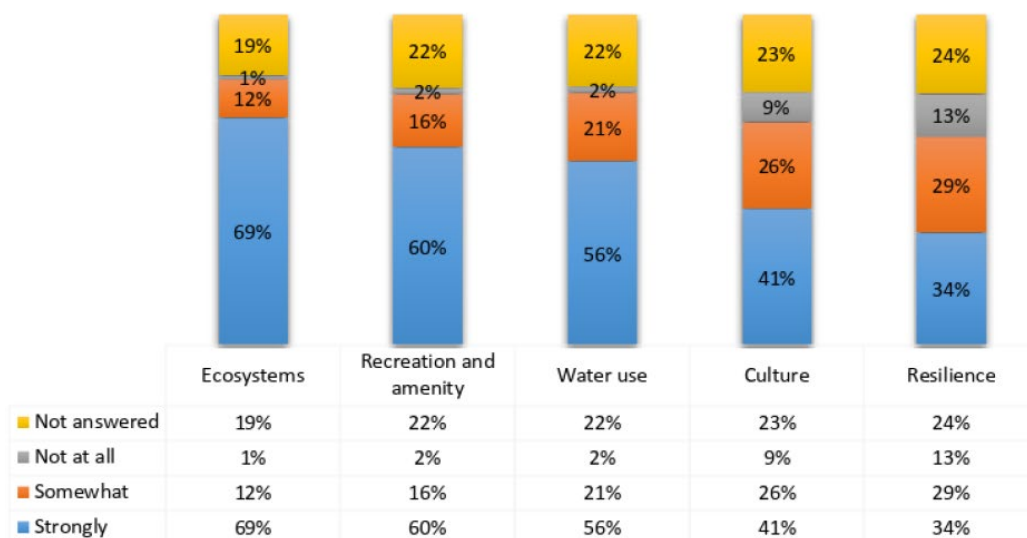


Figure 2. Submitters responses to the proposed values for the Auckland Water Strategy.¹⁷

Ecosystems – healthy water systems nourish the natural environment

‘Healthy ecosystems’ was the most strongly supported value associated with water by respondents. More Māori questionnaire respondents valued healthy water ecosystems than non-Māori submitters. Feedback included:

- fixing pollution problems
- better management of sediment from development
- community involvement to look at water health
- stormwater to be treated to protect beaches
- restoring the mauri of Auckland’s waters.

The Manukau Harbour Restoration Society advocated for a limit on the volumes of treated wastewater discharged to the Manukau Harbour; and that the limit be reduced over time to protect the health of the harbour, especially that of the inner harbour.

Recreation and amenity – we enjoy being in, on, and near the water

‘Recreation and amenity’ was a well-supported value associated with water. More Māori submitters valued recreation and amenity than non-Māori submitters. The importance of clean water and beaches was a common theme raised.

The recreational value of Auckland’s waters, particularly beaches, was a common theme of in person feedback. The Safeswim programme received a lot of positive feedback for the way it has shared knowledge with the community.

¹⁷ Auckland Council (2023). Setting our Direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Auckland consultation document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE89653251 (accessed 24 October 2024).

Issues raised in feedback include:

- adding more beaches to the Safeswim programme
- communities helping with improving the quality of their local waters
- stormwater outlets as a source of pollution for beaches
- treatment of stormwater
- the need for a regional marine strategy that would support water-based recreational activities as well as safe public access to marinas and the water.

Culture – water contributes to our identity and beliefs, as individuals and parts of communities

Across all the questionnaire responses, this value received a lower level of support than the other three values. More Māori than non-Māori respondents valued the role water plays in their culture, identity and beliefs.

Engagement directly with mana whenua delivered the following messages:

- the importance of wai for mana whenua identity
- the connection between the health of water and the health of mana whenua
- a need to expand collaboration with mana whenua on the concepts and issues raised by the consultation
- increased transparency and mātauranga Māori underpinning analysis (such as cultural monitoring) are needed to support a sustainable, holistic approach
- the council should work to increase awareness of water issues and encourage community activity and accountability.

Resilience – our communities, catchments and coastlines are resilient to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change¹⁸

Resilience was less important to Aucklanders than the other values they were asked about. This may have been due to confusion around the meaning of the value, which was expressed by multiple respondents.

Conversely, issues related to resilience to natural hazards and climate change were a common theme raised in feedback, including:

- building in hazard areas should be stopped
- concerns about the impacts of climate change in their area (e.g. water availability for rural food production)
- the need for the council to provide hazard information to the public
- improving resilience of infrastructure (including increasing water storage)
- increasing detention of rainfall (e.g. rainwater tanks)
- local wastewater disposal and reuse.

The priorities for rural, urban, and coastal communities

The views of respondents living in communities in different locations were also compared. Overall, different communities held similar views, except for regarding adaptation to future change. About

¹⁸ Auckland Council (2023). Setting our Direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Auckland consultation document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE89653251 (accessed 24 October 2024).

43 per cent of the people living in coastal areas think that communities should be helped to become more resilient. Fewer of those in urban areas (38 per cent) and rural areas (35 per cent) held this view.

Other feedback

1195 respondents gave additional comments on the values. Thirteen per cent ‘highlighted the life-giving nature of water and the need for everyone to have access to safe and reliable water for their everyday needs.’ Four per cent commented that ‘we need measures to address flooding and sea level rise’.¹⁹

Issues

As well as values, four issues were presented for feedback during the consultation:

- cleaning up our waters
- meeting future water needs
- growth in the right places
- adapting to a changing water future.

An overview of questionnaire responses to the issues is illustrated below. Feedback on ‘cleaning up our waters’ is discussed in more detail.

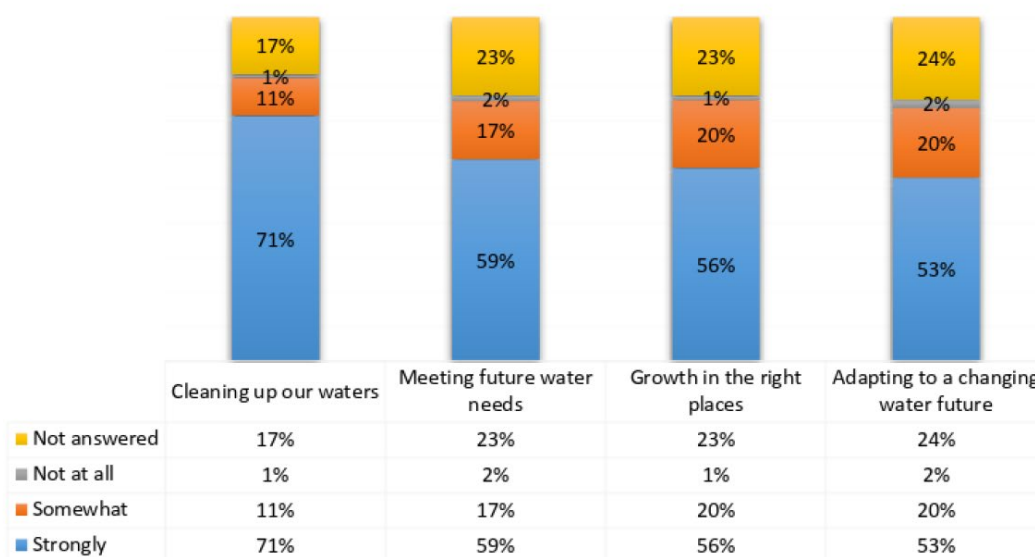


Figure 3. Overview of the questionnaire responses to the proposed issues.²⁰

¹⁹ Auckland Council (2023). Setting our Direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Auckland consultation document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE89653251 (accessed 24 October 2024).

²⁰ Auckland Council (2023). Setting our Direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Auckland consultation document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE89653251 (accessed 24 October 2024).

Cleaning up our waters

Of all the issues, 'cleaning up our waters' was of greatest concern, with 86 per cent respondents showing strong concern and 13 per cent somewhat concerned. For Māori, 95 per cent of those who responded were strongly concerned and 4 per cent somewhat concerned. The feedback issues raised included:

- the need to clean up our waterways and beaches
- littering is a major issue at our beaches – public education is needed
- more regular stormwater catchment maintenance is needed
- nitrogen and sediment are key issues
- the need for greater investment in water infrastructure, particularly stormwater treatment (before discharges to the ocean)
- the need for local stormwater systems and wetland restoration
- catchment management approaches are needed in rural areas
- more stringent sediment controls on activities that include land disturbance (via the Unitary Plan and consenting regime)
- setting targets for sediment loads entering natural environments.

Young people

The public consultation included significant engagement with young people. Notable feedback included:

- an understanding of the inextricable relationship between people and water
- a willingness to change what we do to meet our future challenges
- strong ambitions for the future of Auckland - swimmable beaches, healthy kaimoana, secure and reliable drinking water supply
- high value on ecosystems and the natural environment, and the need to clean up our waters
- comfort with, and support for the vision of te mauri o te wai, and recognition of the whakapapa relationship between mana whenua and wai.

Auckland Council's Long-term Plan 2021-2031

The 10-year Budget, also known as the Long-term Plan, sets out what Auckland Council aims to achieve over 10 years, and how this will be funded. This plan is revised and undergoes public consultation every three years. The last two consultations, from early 2021²¹ and early 2024²², were included in this review.

The 2021 Long-term Plan consultation included an examination of opinions regarding the Natural Environment and Water Quality Targeted Rates.²³

Natural Environment Targeted Rate

The consultation asked whether respondents supported 'Extending the Natural Environment Targeted Rate until June 2031 to invest further in measures such as addressing the spread of kauri dieback, and predator and weed control'.²⁴ 12,114 pieces of feedback were received.

- Overall, the extension was supported by 60 percent of responses. 27 per cent did not support the extension, 10 per cent selected 'Other' and 3 per cent 'Don't know'.
- seven organisations who attended the Regional Stakeholder events and subsequently responded to the proposal supported the extension with one further selecting 'Other'.
- 59 per cent of the 214 organisations who expressed a position supported the extension, compared to 20 per cent who did not, 18 per cent who selected 'Other' and 2 per cent who selected 'Don't Know'.
- seven iwi supported the extension. 11 did not answer.

Water Quality Targeted Rate

The proposal to extend and increase the Water Quality Targeted Rate specifically mentioned the Manukau Harbour as an intended recipient of work to improve coastal water quality.²⁵

²¹ Auckland Council (2021). 10-year Budget 2021-2031 Long-term Plan Consultation Document Retrieved from URL <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/externalcontentdelivery/consultations/budgets/10-year-budget-2021-2023/10-year-budget-2021-2031-consultation-document.pdf> (Accessed 24 October 2024)

²² Auckland Council (2024). Long-Term Plan 2024-2034: Summary of feedback received during Auckland Council's public consultation from 28 February to 28 March 2024 [Online]. Retrieved from URL <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/externalcontentdelivery/consultations/budgets/long-term-plan-2024-2034/ltp-2024-2034-summary-of-feedback.pdf> (Accessed 24 October 2024)

²³ Auckland Council (2021). Auckland Council 10-year Budget 2021-2031 – summary of consultation feedback [Online]. Retrieved from URL <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/externalcontentdelivery/consultations/budgets/10-year-budget-2021-2023/summary-feedback-report.pdf> (Accessed 24 October 2024).

²⁴ Auckland Council (2019). Our water future / Tō tātou wai ahu ake nei. A discussion document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE88449871 (accessed 24 October 2024).

²⁵ Auckland Council (2019). Our water future / Tō tātou wai ahu ake nei. A discussion document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE88449871 (accessed 24 October 2024).

Notably:

- 45 per cent of the 13,956 respondents supported the extension and increase. 28 per cent supported the extension only. 18 per cent did not support the extension or increase.
- Themes from the feedback noted swimmability, environmental outcomes, funding, and ecosystem concerns.
- Those who did not support the targeted rate extension and/or increase noted current financial hardship and indicated other sources of funding should be found.
- Feedback from those who identified as Māori was consistent with the overall feedback.
- 11 iwi supported the proposal. 7 did not provide a preference.
- 11 organisations attended the Regional Stakeholder event and later submitted on the proposal. They all supported the extension and increase.
- 255 pieces of feedback on behalf of organisations were received that expressed a position on the proposal. 49 per cent supported the extension and increase. 21 per cent supported the extension only.

Auckland Council's Long-term Plan 2024-2034

There was a large response to this consultation, with just under 28,000 submissions received. Feedback was sought over seven areas including 'water', and the 'environment and regulation'.²⁶ Three scenarios – a central proposal, do more, or do less – along with specific actions were proposed. Respondents selected one of these three scenarios for each of the seven areas.

Specific direction was also requested on changes to rates, fees and charges, including the Natural Environment Targeted Rate and the Water Quality Targeted Rate.

Water

For water, the proposals were centred around 'Managing stormwater to minimise flooding and protect waterways'.²⁶ The individual and organisation submissions strongly supported the 'as proposed' or 'do more' options.

- A total of 16,495 individuals responded. 11 per cent indicated 'do less', 47 per cent 'as proposed' and 42 per cent 'do more'.
- 226 organisations responded. 4 per cent supported 'do less', 42 per cent 'as proposed' and 54 per cent 'do more'.

Environment and regulation

Actions for the environment and regulation were related to 'Protecting and restoring our natural environment'.²⁶ Most responses relating to environment and regulation supported the 'as proposed' or 'do more' scenarios.

- 16,443 individual responses were received. 25 per cent supported 'do less', 39 per cent 'as proposed' and 36 per cent 'do more'.
- 224 organisations responded. 17 per cent supported 'do less', 40 per cent 'as proposed' and 43 per cent 'do more'.

Natural Environment Targeted Rate

The Long-term Plan proposed to 'Resume the Natural Environment Targeted Rate (NETR) and extend it to 2034/2035 so we can continue to invest in the protection of native ecosystems and species'.²⁷

This was supported by all categories of response in the consultation.

- Individual responses supported the proposed resumption by 54 per cent compared to 36 per cent do not support.
- 56 per cent of organisations supported resuming the targeted rate. 24 per cent did not support.
- Eight of ten Māori entities supported the proposal.

The responses across categories are illustrated in Figure 4 below.

²⁶ Auckland Council (2024). Long-term Plan 2024-2034 Consultation Document. Retrieved from URL <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/externalcontentdelivery/consultations/budgets/long-term-plan-2024-2034/ltp-2024-2034-consultation-document.pdf> (accessed 24 October 2024).

²⁷ Auckland Council (2024). Long-Term Plan 2024-2034: Summary of feedback received during Auckland Council's public consultation from 28 February to 28 March 2024 [Online]. Retrieved from URL <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/externalcontentdelivery/consultations/budgets/long-term-plan-2024-2034/ltp-2024-2034-summary-of-feedback.pdf> (Accessed 24 October 2024)

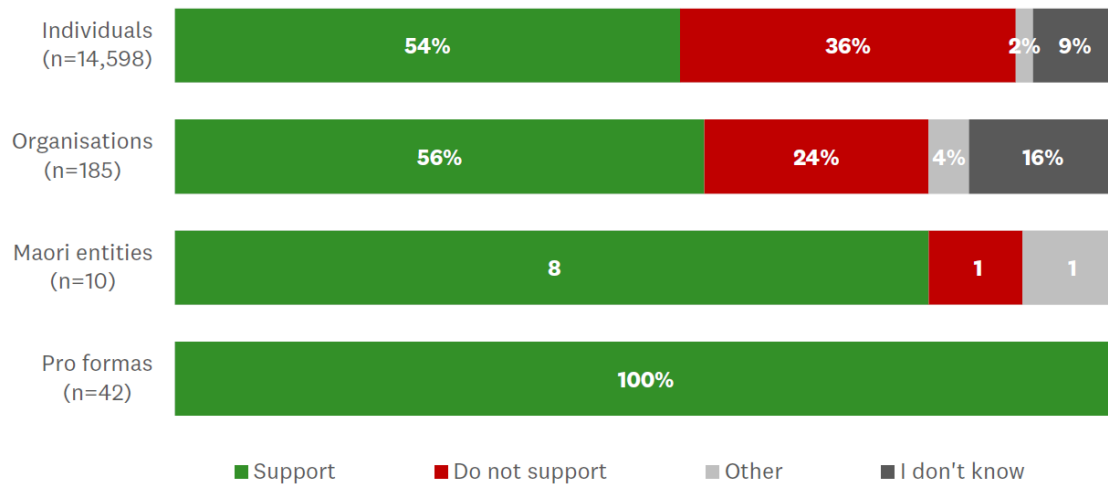


Figure 4. Breakdown of responses to the Natural Environment Targeted Rate question.

Water Quality Targeted Rate

Resumption and extension of the Water Quality Targeted Rate, at a level limited to cover operating and interest costs, was also proposed by the consultation proposal. Notably, this specified that the programme will ‘continue to fund the water quality improvements in harbours and streams across the region’²⁸ although this would be at a lower level than planned for the coming year.

The proposal was supported across all categories, at higher levels than the Natural Environment Targeted Rate. 70 per cent of individuals and 66 per cent of organisations supported the proposal. Seven of ten Māori entities were also in support. The breakdown by category is illustrated in Figure 5 below.

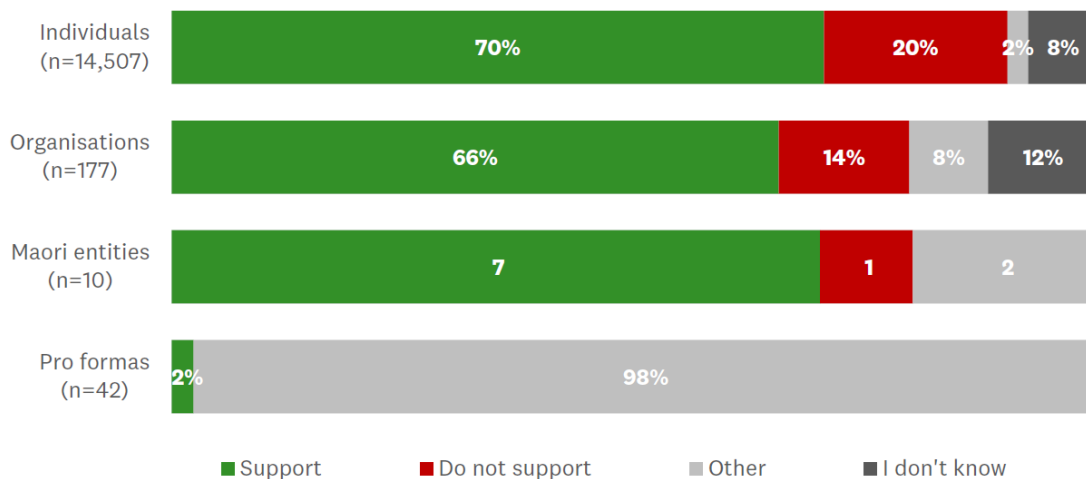


Figure 5. Responses to the Water Quality Targeted Rate question by category.

²⁸ Auckland Council (2024). Long-Term Plan 2024-2034: Summary of feedback received during Auckland Council’s public consultation from 28 February to 28 March 2024 [Online]. Retrieved from URL <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/externalcontentdelivery/consultations/budgets/long-term-plan-2024-2034/ltp-2024-2034-summary-of-feedback.pdf> (Accessed 24 October 2024)

World Class City

The Research Agency have conducted two surveys²⁹ assessing 'What drives pride in Auckland' – one in 2018 and one in 2022. Results were similar across both surveys. In 2022 there were 1401 respondents.

- 63 per cent of respondents considered 'Clean beaches and waterways' a 'must have'. This was the highest priority in the enjoyment layer of the survey.
- The third 'must have' in the enjoyment category at 43 per cent was 'Allows you to easily get out and enjoy nature'.

These responses indicate that Aucklanders highly value their beaches, waterways, and ability to access nature.

Shoreline Adaptation Plans

Auckland Council is developing Shoreline Adaptation Plans to manage its coastal assets in response to projected coastal hazards. This includes five plans for the Manukau Harbour. Council staff teams are consulting on these plans in phases, grouped by area. See Figure 6 for details.

The plans within the Manukau Harbour catchment area have been consulted and reported on in two phases. The first phase covered Āwhitu and Manukau Harbour South. The second phase included Manukau Harbour East, Manukau Harbour North, and the Pāhurehure Inlet.

Auckland Council engaged with communities on the Shoreline Adaptation Plans through in-person and public outreach events, meetings with key stakeholder groups, and two digital platforms: Social Pinpoint and Engagement HQ.³⁰ Over 880 pieces of feedback were received across the five relevant consultations. See Appendix 1 for details.

The community objective reports summarise engagement responses by theme. They also share a set of community objectives that were developed by staff considering the engagement responses.

The key themes and community objectives are summarised across the five consultations below. The themes reflect values and issues shared by the participants and the community objectives reflect aspirations and goals.

²⁹ The Research Agency (2022). *A city Aucklanders can be proud of – 2022*. Auckland, New Zealand.

³⁰ Auckland Council (2024). Social Pinpoint Home Page. Shoreline Adaptation Plan: Manukau South and Āwhitu Peninsula, 2022. Retrieved from URL <https://aucklandcouncil.mysocialpinpoint.com/sap-manukau-south-awhitu/sap-manukau-south-map-awhitu#/> (accessed 24 October 2024)

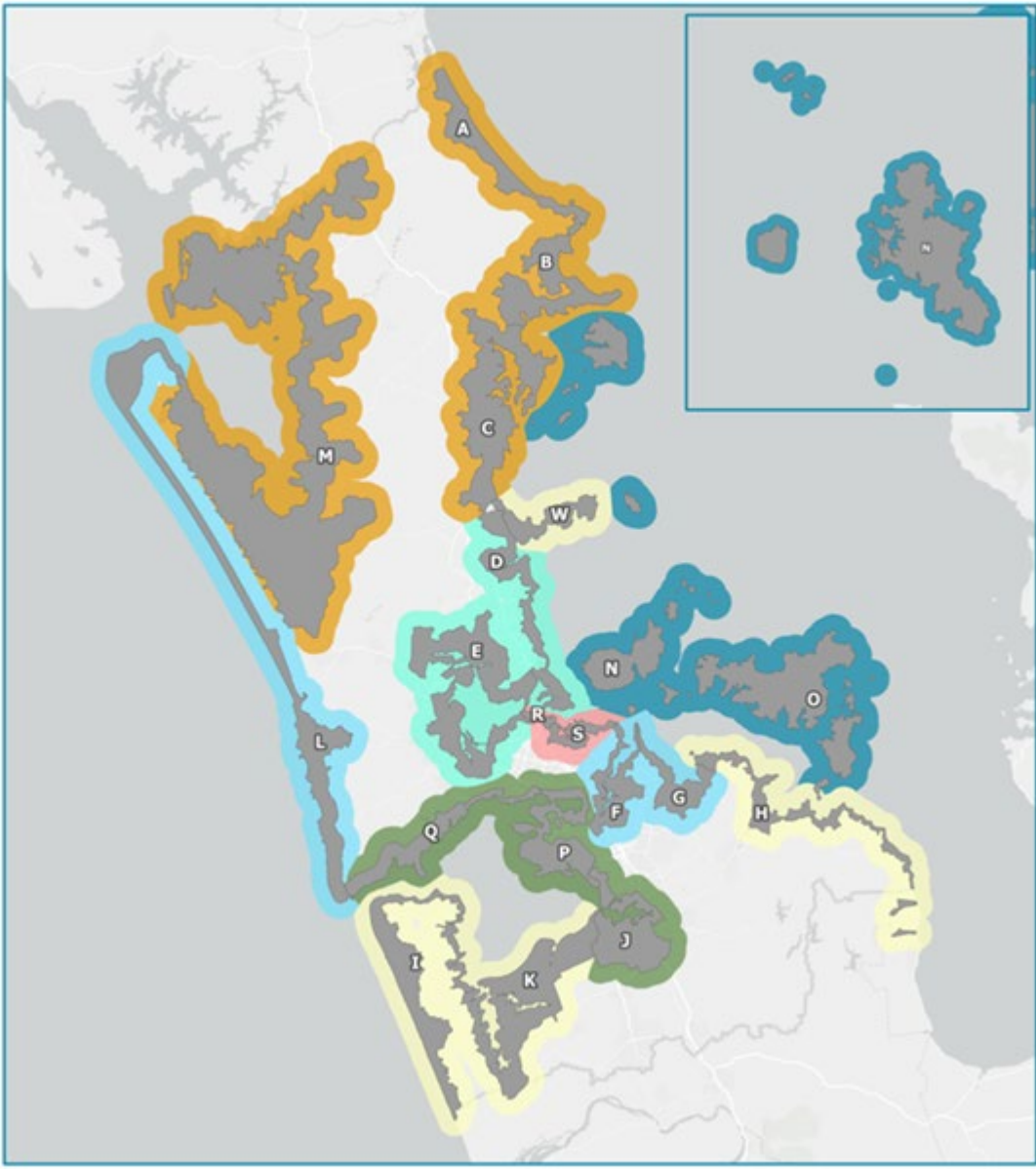


Figure 6. Map of Auckland's coastline showing each Shoreline Adaptation Plan area and the timeline.³¹

Key: Area I - Āwhitu Peninsula, J - Pāhurehure Inlet, K - Manukau Harbour South, North, P - Manukau Harbour North and Q - Manukau Harbour.

Summary of the consultation feedback themes

Biodiversity and Ecosystems:

- Protecting and preserving the natural environment, including coastal habitats, biodiversity, native species, and ecosystems, is a key concern across all areas.
- Stormwater run-off, its management and water quality were issues for many participants.

³¹ Auckland Council (2023). Retrieved from URL <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/environmental-plans-strategies/shoreline-adaptation-programme/Pages/have-your-say-auckland-shorelines.aspx> (accessed 2 December 2024)

Recreation and Access:

- Active recreation (walking, cycling, water-based sports and family activities) and passive recreation (connecting to and enjoying the coast) were highly valued across all five areas.
- The desire to maintain safe access and improve accessibility to coastal areas and the harbour was expressed by participants. Many noted the need for improved infrastructure such as boat ramps, car parks, seating areas and coastal walkways.

Climate resilience:

- Communities expressed concern about climate change-related challenges, natural hazards (such as floods and storms), and the impact of severe weather events on natural coastal features as well as infrastructure or assets.

Cultural and Community Values:

- The cultural and historical significance of the coast was emphasised, with a focus on community connections, preserving the rich cultural landscape, and ensuring that future generations can enjoy and engage with these spaces.
- Many participants reflected on past events and changes to the coastline, which indicates a strong community connection to the Manukau Harbour coastline.

Summary of the Community Objectives

The community objectives described in the consultation reports closely aligned with the aspirations and goals which are the focus of this review.

Care for the natural environment of the coast, native species and water quality emerged as a common thread across the community objectives spanning various subjects. The risks associated with natural hazards and climate change were also prominent and reoccurring. Given that several of the communities consulted were significantly impacted by the Auckland Anniversary floods of January 2023, this focus is unsurprising. The objectives across the five areas are summarised below.

Preservation of the natural environment

- Adaptation strategies preserve and enhance the natural environment and ecosystems that support biodiversity, whilst protecting and safeguarding vulnerable flora/ fauna.
- Native species, ecosystems and water quality improvements are prioritised and protected alongside recreational activities and cultural significance.
- Protection and restoration of coastal areas uses local knowledge and local communities' stewardship.
- Walking trails are sensitive to the natural environment and consider opportunities to maintain natural coastal edges and support ecosystem corridors.

Connectivity and access

- Safe recreation access for coastal users of all ages is ensured through a connected network of coastal infrastructure, for both land and water-based activities.
- Transport capacity is enhanced and made more resilient across a range of modes including walking and driving.

Cultural

- Cultural and historical connections of local communities and iwi to the harbour are recognised, preserved, and enhanced.

- The innate social value of coastal recreational activities is understood and supported through the required infrastructure.

Resilience and risk

- The natural hazard, climate and erosion risks of coastal areas are mapped, planned for, and proactively managed to enhance community resilience and safeguard critical infrastructure.
- Community facilities and assets in coastal areas support community resilience.
- Information and mapping of natural hazards and climate impacts are shared with the community to guide adaptation strategies.
- Resilient road networks and transport infrastructure are developed to safeguard access by lifeline services and maintain connectivity.

Manukau Harbour Forum Public Engagement 2023/24

The Manukau Harbour Forum brings together elected members from the nine local boards surrounding the harbour. Its purpose is to deliver collective local board advocacy and stewardship on key issues affecting the Manukau Harbour, benefiting both its natural biodiversity and local communities.³²

The forum delivered a community wānanga series to engage with local communities and discuss the Manukau Harbour. The series was delivered through four in-person workshops held in these local board areas:

- Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Otara-Papatoetoe³³
- Puketāpapa, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki^{34 & 35}
- Waitakere Ranges-Whau³⁶
- Manurewa-Franklin-Papakura.³⁷

³² Manukau Harbour Forum (2022). Manukau Harbour Forum – Local Board Joint Committee

Agreement to Form and Terms of Reference August 2022

³³ Manukau Harbour Forum (2024). MHF Wānanga Series 1 Notes. Proceedings of the Wānanga Series, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Otara-Papatoetoe, 2024.

³⁴ Manukau Harbour Forum (2024). Puketapapa Maungakiekie-Tamaki MHF Wānanga 2 Summary. Proceedings of the Wānanga Series, Puketāpapa- Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, 2024.

³⁵ Manukau Harbour Forum (2024). Group Discussion notes Wananga 2. Proceedings of the Wānanga Series, Puketāpapa- Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, 2024.

³⁶ Manukau Harbour Forum (2024). Wānanga 3 Franklin Manurewa and Papakura Themes and Key Points. Proceedings of the Wānanga Series, Manurewa-Franklin-Papakura, 2024.

³⁷ Manukau Harbour Forum (2024). Wānanga 4 Whau and Waitakere Themes and Key Points. Proceedings of the Wānanga Series, Waitakere Ranges-Whau, 2024.

Participants' feedback on values, activities, issues, proposed solutions, and collaboration opportunities were documented and a summary report identifies key themes, aspirations, focus areas, and next steps for the Manukau Harbour Forum.³⁸

The following sections highlight material from the wānanga series, focusing on the aspirations, environmental issues and values related to the Manukau Harbour.

Aspirations

Participants frequently expressed the view that the Manukau Harbour is undervalued, despite being New Zealand's second-largest harbour and holding significant potential for rejuvenation.

Local communities aspire to a harbour state where they can safely use the full range of services the ecosystem once provided and could provide again. Five aspirations have been identified based on the feedback provided in the wānanga.³⁸

1. Revitalise the harbour's health: restore water quality to a swimmable and fishable standard, reduce pollution, and promote the return of biodiversity including native birds and marine life.
2. Cultural and ecological stewardship: ensure mana whenua lead restoration efforts, integrating mātauranga maori and ensuring that future generations understand the harbour's cultural and historical importance.
3. Stronger community and political advocacy: create a unified voice for the harbour, where the community, mana whenua, and local boards work together to advocate for better policies, more funding, and stronger environmental protection.
4. Sustainable economic integration: foster sustainable economic opportunities around the harbour, balancing ecological preservation with local business and tourism growth, while protecting the harbour's natural resources.
5. Active and ongoing engagement: build a well-informed and motivated community that continually participates in protecting and advocating for the harbour through education, events, and volunteerism.

Issues

The wānanga identify three main categories of issues: environmental, biodiversity and conservation, and social and community challenges.

Participants raised environmental concerns, particularly about pollution and contamination. They highlighted issues such as heavy metal pollution, waste disposal, illegal dumping, wastewater treatment plant overflows, dam flushing, and runoff from industrial, rural, and residential areas. They also linked land clearance, sedimentation, erosion, and inadequate catchment management to further water degradation. Many expressed concerns about the health and safety risks for water-based activities, including boating, kayaking, and swimming.

A lack of monitoring, outdated data and difficulties accessing existing data and information were noted by participants.

Participants highlighted issues with infrastructure and urban development, particularly related to climate change impacts, failing infrastructure and maintenance problems. The impact of development, particularly growth in the Franklin area, was also identified. Some direct quotes from participants are included in Box 1 below.

³⁸ Auckland Council (November 2024). Manukau Harbour Wānanga Series Report: Manukau Harbour Forum.

Biodiversity and conservation concerns focused on the loss of habitats, loss of vegetation and ngahere (forests). Participants stressed the importance of protecting mangroves and bird habitats, while noting that some mangroves grow in unsuitable locations. Invasive plant and animal species such as eel grass, algae, pine trees, pacific oysters were commonly mentioned as significant threats. Further concerns included overharvesting/overfishing and irresponsible pet ownership affecting bird nesting areas. Participants noted the limited public land available for conservation efforts.

‘Recognising the harbour as a sensitive environment needing protection.’
‘Stormwater infrastructure issues, pollution sources, sedimentation from erosion, dam flushing, and inadequate catchment management.’
‘Issues with untreated discharge on roadsides.’
‘Loss of habitat and seabed smothering due to various activities.’
‘[...] avian flu in migratory birds, netting, and re-seeding shellfish.’
‘Importance of mangroves, migratory fish, and bird habitats.’

Box 1. Quotes from wānanga participants relating to environmental issues

Wānanga participants identified numerous social and community issues impacting the harbour. They pointed to low public awareness of the harbour, a noticeable absence of education, signage, collective space and a unified community voice. It was felt that these factors have combined to weaken the people’s connection to local streams, the harbour, and its surrounding environment, fostering a sense of disempowerment in the community. There are further challenges around compliance, particularly related to rubbish, noise, and motorbikes.

Some noted the need for good governance, adequate resources and support for community initiatives.⁽³⁷⁾ However, others cited barriers to participation including economic constraints, data access and knowledge limitations as hindering participation in advocacy and regulatory processes.

‘A sense of disempowerment among the community.’
‘General public not understanding the significance of the area.’
‘Cultural disconnection to streams, the harbour and the environment’
‘Challenges related to advocacy and regulatory processes lacking enforcement. Lack of knowledge leading to poor advocacy.’
‘Lack of community knowledge and access, need for clear communication and local support.’
‘Lack of education, signage and collective space for one voice for the harbour’

Box 2. Quotes from Wānanga participants relating to social and community issues.

Values

Wānanga participants expressed a deep appreciation for various aspects of the Manukau Harbour. Many discussed its natural beauty, which is perceived as restorative and enabling connection. Participants appreciated the harbour’s biodiversity and highlighted the importance of bird populations, particularly wading birds and their habitats. The Manukau Harbour was valued as having a different character to the Waitemātā Harbour, with a greater sense of peace and quiet.

The interconnectedness of the environment was emphasised, highlighting that the harbour is not separate from the community but an integral part of it, requiring appropriate access.

Participants valued the harbour's cultural and historical significance, providing an educational resource for teaching local and cultural history as well as spreading environmental awareness.

Community members engage in numerous recreation activities such as swimming, boating, fishing, kayaking, sailing, walking, and mediation. Good water quality to enable these activities was appreciated.

'The harbour is valued for its ability to restore the soul and provide relief.'

'Swimming, sailing, tai chi on the beach, shared kai in summer months, public space for viewing the water.'

'Birds, light, freedom, power of the water, wild and majestic nature, reflections, and vista'.

'Fabulous views'

'Wild spaces, and the natural threats- ruggedness'

'Mood of it – lots of depth'

'How it was in the past, not how it is now'

'The importance of wader birds, flight paths, and overall bird populations.'

Box 3. Quotes from wānanga participants relating to values for the harbour

Appendices

Appendix 1. Consultation details

Consultation Document	Date	Number of responses	Area	Methods and Responses	Demographics
National					
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (Te Mana o te Wai)	2022	626	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One month consultation period • Consultation via online feedback form, Social Pinpoint (an interactive mapping tool to provide site-specific comments), hard copy feedback forms, email, and library displays where feedback could be provided on post-it notes • 128 online feedback forms • 343 site-specific comments (from 84 submitters) via the Social Pinpoint mapping tool • 12 hard copy feedback forms • 23 emails • 120 comments via library displays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54% were over 54 years old, 26% were aged 35-54, and 20% were aged 15-34 • Regarding youth participation, no feedback was identified via the feedback form from anyone under the age of 15 years, and 6% were 15-24 years • 94% European ethnicity, 13% Māori, 6% Asian, 3% Pasifika. • 30 organisations gave feedback
Setting our direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau	2023	3899	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online 1,386 • Hard copy 2361 • Email 21 • Other 131 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older submitters were over-represented with most feedback (60%) coming from submitters 55 years or older • Diverse representation across ethnic groups; however, only 5% of submitters identified as Māori • An external campaign by 'Hobson's Pledge' encouraging submissions related to Māori values and co-governance led to a spike in submissions of around 1100 over a three-day period

Consultation Document	Date	Number of responses	Area	Methods and Responses	Demographics
Regional					
Our Water Future Tō tātou wai ahu ake nei	2019	7429	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-month consultation period • Total of 7429 responses • Online and hard copy questionnaire (4,600+) • 70 public events (2,600+) • Social media feedback (87) • Written (17) • Eight key community partners helped to achieve a greater mix of regional and targeted sub regional engagement with Māori communities, especially rangatahi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written submissions compared to the Auckland population (2016 Census): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ European 50.6% compared to 55.8% ○ Māori 18.5% compared to 10.1% ○ Pacific 15.9% compared to 13.8% ○ Asian 23.5% compared to 21.7% ○ Other 3.1% compared to 2.9 % • Age distribution showed a high participation rate for youth under 25 years (17.9%). However, this is still lower than the proportion of the population (35.9%).
10-year Budget 2021-2031; Public Consultation	2021	19,965	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 month consultation period • Lockdown led to the cancellation of many public events. Opportunities to feedback via phone and online events were offered to mitigate this. • 80% digitally received • 912 at council led events • 78 via social media • 417 organisations including 26 presentations and 18 mana whenua organisations • An interactive budget tool was piloted and generated 132 pieces of feedback • 3258 submissions from pro forma campaigns by four organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% male to 49% female. • 66% European, 5% Māori, 10% Pasifika, 23% Asian

Consultation Document	Date	Number of responses	Area	Methods and Responses	Demographics
Auckland Council Long-term Plan 2024-2034	2024	27,987	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-month consultation period Total of 27,987 pieces of feedback 2,142 responses at in person events 391 from organisations 23 from Māori entities 6 pro forma campaigns 	Ethnicity of submitters compared to the Auckland population in 2018 census: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European 46% compared to 54% Māori 7% compared to 12% Pacific 18% compared to 16% Asian 31% compared to 28% Middle Eastern/Latin/African 2% compared to 2% Other 4% compared to 1% Gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male 49% Female 51% Another gender 1% Under 15s were significantly underrepresented.
World Class City - A city Aucklanders can be proud of - 2022	2022	1401	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivered by The Research Agency (TRA) 15-minute questionnaire Quotas used to ensure representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quotas to ensure a representative sample by age, gender, local board, and ethnicity.
Local					
Manukau Harbour Forum – Wānanga series	2023-2024	90+	Manukau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four in-person events between 12 Dec 2023 – 2 April 2024 Local board areas included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Māngere Ōtāhuhu and Ōtara-Papatoetoe Puketāpapa and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Franklin, Manurewa and Papakura Whau and Waitākere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No demographic information recorded and likely varied across wānanga Included community groups, local residents, mana whenua (Te Ahiwaru and Ngāti Tamaoho), and Manukau Harbour Forum members

Consultation Document	Date	Number of responses	Area	Methods and Responses	Demographics
Shoreline Adaptation Plans – Āwhitu and Manukau South (these consultations were conducted at the same time and analysed together)	2022	350	Āwhitu and Manukau South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 in-person events • 145 comments on interactive digital Social Pinpoint map • 114 surveys via Social Pinpoint and AK Have Your Say • 5 emails • Meetings with key residents and ratepayers groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 27 of the online users completed the demographic questions. Most who answered were between the ages of 45-65 • The vast majority who answered identified as Pakeha/NZ European (21/27) • This indicates an absence of ethnic and cultural diversity as well as younger demographics.
Shoreline Adaptation Plan – Pāhurehure Inlet	2023	125+	Pāhurehure Inlet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two in-person events within the SAP area. A further six in neighbouring SAP areas. • 57 comments on interactive digital Social Pinpoint map • 68 surveys via Social Pinpoint and AK Have Your Say • Meetings with key residents and ratepayers groups 	Not available
Shoreline Adaptation Plan – Manukau Harbour North	2023	305	Manukau Harbour North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • four in-person events within the Shoreline Adaptation Plan (SAP) area. A further five were held in neighbouring SAP areas • 98 comments on the interactive digital Social Pinpoint map • 205 surveys relevant to the Manukau Harbour North area via Social Pinpoint and the AK Have Your Say website • Meetings with key residents and ratepayer groups and engagement with specific community groups • two community submissions 	Not available
Shoreline Adaptation Plan – Manukau Harbour East	2023	98	Manukau Harbour East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three in-person events within the SAP area. A further five were held in neighbouring SAP areas • 25 comments on the interactive digital Social Pinpoint map • 73 pieces of feedback via Social Pinpoint and the AK Have Your Say website 	Not available

Appendix 2. Vision Statements

The following visions statements formed part of the consultation material provided to Aucklanders as part of the consultation on the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.³⁹

6.1. Proposed vision for inclusion in the Regional Policy Statement

Draft long-term vision - Auckland-wide

Freshwater is managed to protect and enhance te mauri o te wai (the life-sustaining capacity of water) in Auckland's freshwater bodies and ecosystems, to contribute to the revitalisation of the mauri of coastal receiving environments, and provide for the wellbeing of mana whenua and communities, such that:

a. by 2030:

1. Mana whenua have increasing connection to the waterbodies in their rohe and are enabled to embed Mātauranga Maori in freshwater monitoring and reporting to the extent they consider appropriate.
2. Waterbodies that are degrading are identified and priorities are set for action to address the causes of the degradation.
3. Net loss of streams and wetlands is no longer occurring.
4. Communities increasingly recognise and actively participate in protecting and enhancing the values of freshwater bodies, including rural and urban streams, lakes, wetlands, and aquifers.
5. Land use planning and water management is integrated and contributes to an increase in resilience of freshwater resources to the effects of climate change and enhancement of the health and wellbeing of freshwater bodies.
6. Future urban growth and redevelopment applies water sensitive design so that waterways are maintained and enhanced as part of blue-green networks that enhance public access, provide amenity, and help to provide resilience to storm events.

a. by 2040:

1. Flows and levels in freshwater bodies are sufficient to protect the values of ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species and mahinga kai.
2. Water quality is maintained where already good, and improved where degraded for all freshwater attributes from the baseline state.
3. Degraded freshwater systems and habitats are rehabilitated and restored so they support mahinga kai, and threatened species begin to recover
4. Measurable reductions in human-induced sediment discharge have been achieved.
5. New water infrastructure and replacement of existing water infrastructure is resilient, mauri-enhancing and where practicable nature-based.

³⁹ Auckland Council (2023). Setting our Direction for improving freshwater in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Auckland consultation document. Retrieved from URL https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE89653251 (accessed 24 October 2024).

a. by 2050 to 2080:

1. Water quality is improved from the baseline state for all attributes and wherever practicable is above any national bottom line.
2. Freshwater bodies are accessible and safe for swimming, recreation and mahinga kai gathering to the fullest extent practicable.
3. Freshwater habitats support a healthy and diverse aquatic ecosystem.
4. The operation of water infrastructure is resilient, mauri enhancing and where practicable, nature-based.

10.1. Proposed vision for the Manukau FMU

For all timeframes, as well as achieving the Auckland-wide vision, in the Manukau FMU:

1. The Manukau catchment and all its water bodies are respected by its communities by being well known and visible, with access restored.
2. The rich cultural history of waterways of the Manukau catchment is known and celebrated with mana whenua exercising mana whakahaere and kaitiakitanga so that it is safe to source and eat kai, to swim and safely pursue traditional and contemporary activities and tikanga (including tauranga waka, portage routes, and connections with cultural heritage).
3. The legacy of degradation of waterways has halted and reversed.
4. The Manukau catchment management actively supports that Te Manukanuka o Hoturoa, the receiving environment of the Manukau Harbour, has mana and prestige and its mauri is enhanced, revitalised, and protected.
5. The freshwater systems of the Waitākere Ranges are protected and treasured for their many values including their ecosystems, recreation, and drinking water supply.
6. The Pukekohe Specified Vegetable Growing Area has a healthy freshwater environment where its wellbeing is protected and enhanced while supplying fresh vegetables for the health and wellbeing of the peoples of Aotearoa New Zealand
7. The Awhitu lakes are recognised as part of an important ecological network of springs, streams, and wetlands.
8. The Waikato River tributaries are recognised and understood as being indivisible from the Waikato River, te mana o te awa, and the whakapapa of mana whenua.

Find out more: research@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
or visit knowledgeauckland.org.nz and
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

