

Shoreline Adaptation Plans

Ngā mahere whakaurutau mō te takutai



SAP Area Q Manukau Harbour North Supporting Report – Policy, Social and Cultural

April 2023

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Mātauranga Protection Statement (Disclaimer)

The cultural information included within this Shoreline Adaptation Plan documents references documents prepared by iwi. The content of those documents as discussed in this report remains the intellectual property of iwi.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the report

Auckland Council (**Council**) is in the process of developing Shoreline Adaption Plans (**SAPs**) for the region. The SAPs respond to the Coastal Management Framework¹ (**CMF**) that was published by Council in 2017 as well as various other statutory and non-statutory drivers, such as Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan, which seek to achieve sustainable management of Council-owned (including Council Controlled Organisations (**CCOs**)) land and assets along Auckland's coastlines.

When completed, the SAPs will assign an adaptive strategy for the management of Council-owned land and assets within coastal areas that will be implemented through a combination of direct and indirect pathways including through Council Asset Management Plans.

This report is intended to assist with the ongoing development of SAPs within the Auckland region, and sets out the policy, social and cultural context of SAP Q, being the Manukau Harbour North area. The information base in this report will be built on during SAP engagement. It is intended that this summary of publicly available information will be developed or superseded by further engagement with iwi.

The purpose of the report is to provide:

- **Regulatory and policy context:** To identify the relevant policies and regulatory requirements which apply within the SAP area as well as the extent to which they are relevant to the development of shoreline adaption strategies.
- **Social context:** To understand the historic and contemporary interaction with, access to, value, and use of Council-owned land and assets at the coast.
- **Cultural context:** To understand specific cultural assets, policies, values or principles of particular connection to the kaupapa of coastal management.

This report does not intend to make recommendations, rather support the development of community consultation and engagement; inform engagement with mana whenua and ensure that each area's SAP appropriately responds to its local setting. It is a first step foundation document upon which more detail and accuracy can be built on and confirmed through consultation.

¹ Carpenter, N., Sinclair, S., Klinac, P., Walker, J (2017) Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region. Auckland Council Technical Report 2017.

1.2 Context

Auckland has 3,200 km of coastline, which is vulnerable to a number of natural hazards such as coastal erosion, storm surges and sea-level rise.

In 2017, Council published its CMF for the Auckland region. This document aims to provide a framework process to develop a best practice, operational coastal management framework for Auckland. The CMF provides five high-level objectives:

- 1) Provide guidance on the process required to develop a framework approach to coastal management
- 2) Develop a multi-criteria analysis to assess coastal management responses that is clear, transparent, and takes account of diverse Auckland Council drivers including mana whenua values
- 3) Enable a long-term, balanced perspective of coastal management and climate change issues to facilitate an environmentally and financially sustainable approach
- 4) Promote a sound understanding of coastal hazards, climate change and coastal assets in Auckland and provide and plan for sound technical information to facilitate robust and defensible decisions
- 5) Promote public understanding of coastal hazards and climate change.

The CMF provides a basis for the development of documents such as SAPs to understand coastal change and coastal values within an area.

1.2.1 SAP Programme

Council's SAP programme commenced in 2021, with the first pilot SAP being completed in March 2022 for the Whangaparāoa area. Once complete, the programme will deliver 20 SAP plans for the Auckland region. The programme will span across several years, with each plan being developed in consultation, and partnership, with Council treaty partners and through consultation with communities, CCOs and various departments within Council.

At the time of writing, two full pilot plans have been undertaken, (Whangaparāoa and Kahawairahi ki Whakatiwai/ Beachlands and East), and a mini SAP has been developed for Little Shoal Bay/ Wai Manawa.

The SAP programme is due to be complete by 2025 with implementation commencing from 2026 onwards.

1.2.2 Other workstreams informing the SAPs

There are a number of other workstreams which inform the SAPs. This includes:

- 1) Regional and localised Council-owned land and asset risk assessment
- 2) Local coastal context
- 3) Ecological context.

1.3 Scope

This report is intended to support development of the Manukau Harbour North SAP by informing the regulatory and policy, social and cultural context of the Manukau Harbour North area.

The scope of this report is limited to consideration of the following:

- **Auckland Council assets:** Each SAP area includes all public beaches, esplanade reserves, and regional and local parks on and near the coast
- **CCO assets:** Public assets managed by CCOs, notably, water, wastewater and roading assets that traverse the coastal area
- **Objective data:** This report does not intend to make recommendations, rather provide insight into the context of the SAP area in order to inform the future development of the SAP.

1.4 Assumptions and limitations

There have been a number of assumptions made and limitations associated with the preparation of this report as set out below:

- **Timeframes:** The reports have been prepared within a period of approximately 10 weeks. Due to this limited timeframe, minimal engagement has been able to be undertaken with the community, stakeholders and mana whenua when preparing this report
- **Cyclone Gabrielle and Auckland flood events:** During the preparation of this report, Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland flood events occurred. This meant that many Council staff and its CCOs have been pre-occupied with the relief effort with limited time to be interviewed as part of the research process. As such, information sources that have input into this report are largely limited to published material
- **Information sources:** This report has been prepared on the basis of reputable publicly available information that was accessible between the period of January 2023 to March 2023 and information provided by the SAP project team. The accuracy and scope of this report is limited to this information, of which no quality assurance has been undertaken as part of this project. Additionally, as the report captures information at point in time, this information may change or be updated in the future
- **Other workstreams:** There are other workstreams being undertaken in parallel to the preparation of this SAP supporting report, including, but not limited to, ecological assessments and coastal hazard risk assessments. No cross-referencing has been undertaken at this time.

2.0 Methodology

The SAP is underpinned by a substantive amount of research and a comprehensive analysis of the policy, social and cultural context. The research and analysis lay the groundwork for the future development of the SAP by following a robust methodology for dealing with information and evidence considered relevant. This gives Council and the SAP project team the option of building on outputs from this technical report, as well as to develop the information and evidence base for the other SAPs.

2.1 Outline of process

The purpose of the SAP, set by the SAP project team and/or guideline documents, is to provide the context and intended output of this supporting report. The following are the steps and key factors developed for understanding and analysing the policy, social and cultural context of the SAP area.

- 1) **Establish the context:** Namely, the regulatory and policy context, the social context and the cultural context. The context is tailored to the local setting of the SAP area and reflects consultation and engagement with the SAP project team, relevant Council staff, its CCO, and mana whenua.
- 2) **Collect relevant resources:** This involved collecting all information that has been identified either directly or indirectly reflecting the policy, social and cultural context of the SAP area. For the context of this report, the approach has been primarily to use evidence-based sources. This includes:

- All legislation and regulation at national, regional and local levels
- Policies and plans that are relevant to the SAP area
- Publicly published documents that are relevant to the SAP area
- Historic, existing and projected data and modelling assessments
- Visual representations of these sources, such as maps and presentations.

The key factors used to determine if a typical source would be included in the context of this report are:

- Its relevance to environmental management (including land and water), land development and building, asset management, ecology and landscape, history and cultural significance, climate change, civil defence and natural hazards
- Its relevance to local communities, Council and its CCOs, key stakeholders, mana whenua and iwi.

- 3) **Identify gaps and uncertainties:** The quality and availability of the information and data reflects the resulting analysis, including the spatial spread and completeness of community engagement results. Any limitations and assumptions made in the context of this report are outlined in the assumptions and limitations section above.

- 4) **Analyse the resources:** This involved reviewing all collected sources and filtering the ones considered relevant and significant in the context of this report and for the development of the SAP. The key factors to determine if a typical source would be filtered in or filtered out in the context of this report are:
 - The general context of sources being relevant to the SAP area, and its people and community
 - The significance of sources, in terms of the nature of the information that affects and/or will be affecting the shoreline environment of the SAP area
 - The quality and accuracy of the sources.
- 5) **Engagement:** This included any form of communication with the SAP project team, wider Council and CCO staff, and mana whenua, for the purpose of preparing and reporting this technical report, noting that this may include some empirical information sources.
- 6) **Report the findings:** All relevant findings to be delivered in a report format (this report) with the supportive use of tables, images and graphs, able to respond to the anticipated audience, to be concise, identifying relevant considerations and addressing their relevance to the SAP process.

2.2 Data sources

Utilising the methodology outlined above, a significant amount of information and data has been collected and reviewed for the regulatory and policy, social and cultural contexts. **Appendix A** also provides a full list of all sources that have been gathered and reviewed to the context for SAP Area Q – Manukau Harbour North. The data sources are the most up-to-date materials publicly available at the time of preparing this report. Some of the information may require updating as the SAP development progresses.

2.3 Engagement

In addition to research on published documents and information sources, supporting discussions with the SAP project team, Council and its CCO staff, and mana whenua representatives were undertaken to assist and contribute to the understanding of the local regulatory, policy, social, community and cultural context for the SAP area. Table 1 outlines the relevant discussions, communications and engagement for the purpose of preparing and completing this report.

Table 1: Records of engagement

Date and forms of discussions	Attendants	Purpose
8 March 2023 through email correspondence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nancy Baines: Senior Flood Risk Specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand and obtain relevant information regarding Council’s Healthy Water projects within the SAP Area Q.
8 March 2023 through email correspondence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayne Carlson: Team Leader – Visitor Experience / Specialist Operations l Parks and Community Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain the most up-to-date information available regarding visitor experience for regional parks and Auckland Council parks to inform the social context section of this report.
30 March 2023 through email correspondence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lara Clarke: Principal Coastal Adaptation Specialist - Resilient Land and Coasts (RLC) James Corbett: Principal Contaminated Land Specialist - Closed Landfills Team - Resilient Land & Coasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain the most up-to-date information available regarding closed landfills to inform SAP Area Q context of this report.

Note that engagement in relation to the following matters is considered as ‘out of scope’ and therefore the following are excluded from this report:

- Existing information sources and/or existing documents:** This report contains and references findings and information from a range of published documents and research. It is assumed that all documents and research had been appropriately engaged and consulted on at the time they were developed. Therefore, in the context of this report, no additional engagement is undertaken on the findings, or on these documents and research themselves.
- Shoreline Adaptation Plan:** This report is a supporting document to understand and analyse the local setting of the SAP area and therefore it does not include the engagement and consultation of the future SAP.

3.0 SAP Area Q – Manukau Harbour North

3.1 Regional context

Auckland is a coastal city, bounded to the east and west by the South Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea respectively. The region has roughly 3,200 km of dynamic coastline and comprises three major harbours: the Kaipara, Manukau and Waitemata. Due to its location, much of the city’s urban development and supporting infrastructure is concentrated in coastal areas and exposed to coastal processes such as erosion and inundation. These natural processes are considered hazards when they impact on matters or locations of value. Climate change is contributing to rising sea levels and increased rainfall and storminess which have a range of impacts including increasing the frequency and magnitude of coastal hazard events.

For the context of developing the SAP, the SAP project team has divided Auckland’s entire coastline into 20 areas. This report covers Area Q – Manukau Harbour North, as shown in Figure 1 below.

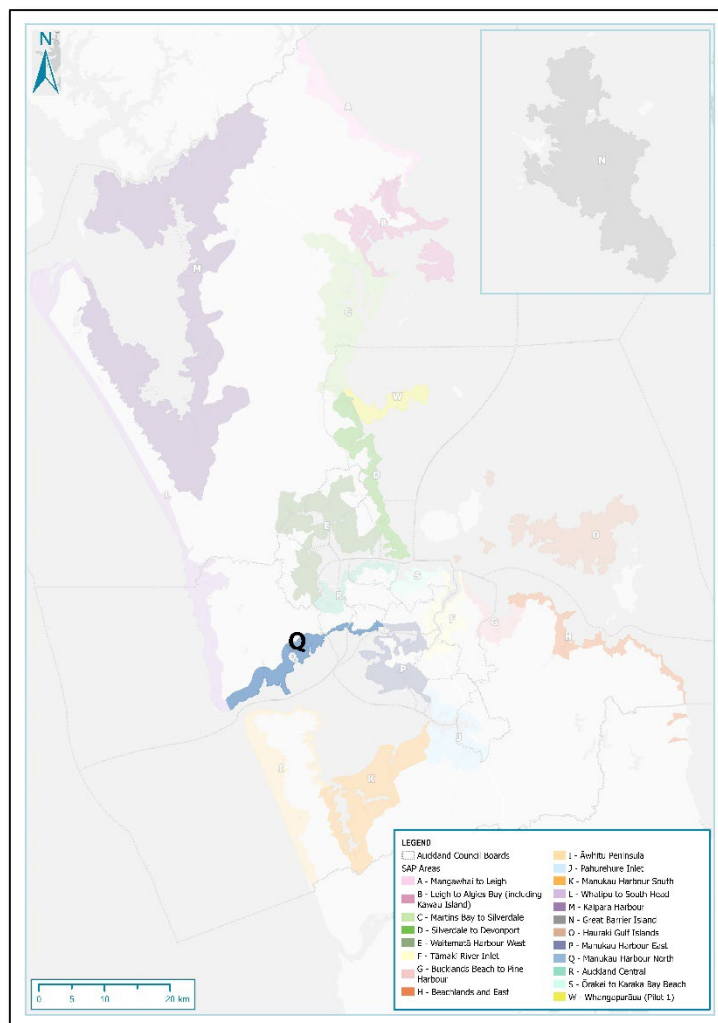


Figure 1: All SAP areas as developed by Auckland Council

3.2 Manukau Harbour North context

The Manukau Harbour North SAP is located some 8 km – 20 km south of central Auckland and covers approximately 4,548 ha. It extends along approximately 40 km of coastline and adjoins Manukau Harbour to the north. SAP Area Q has a diverse shoreline environment including a mix of sandy beaches, inlets, high steep cliffs and wharves. Coastal areas included within the SAP are delineated by the block unit cell boundaries, as shown in Figure 2.

Manukau Harbour North includes parts of areas within the Puketāpapa, Waitākere Ranges and Whau Local Boards. Communities along the coastline of Manukau Harbour include parts of Hillsborough, Lynfield, Blockhouse Bay, Titirangi, Laingholm, Cornwallis and Huia.

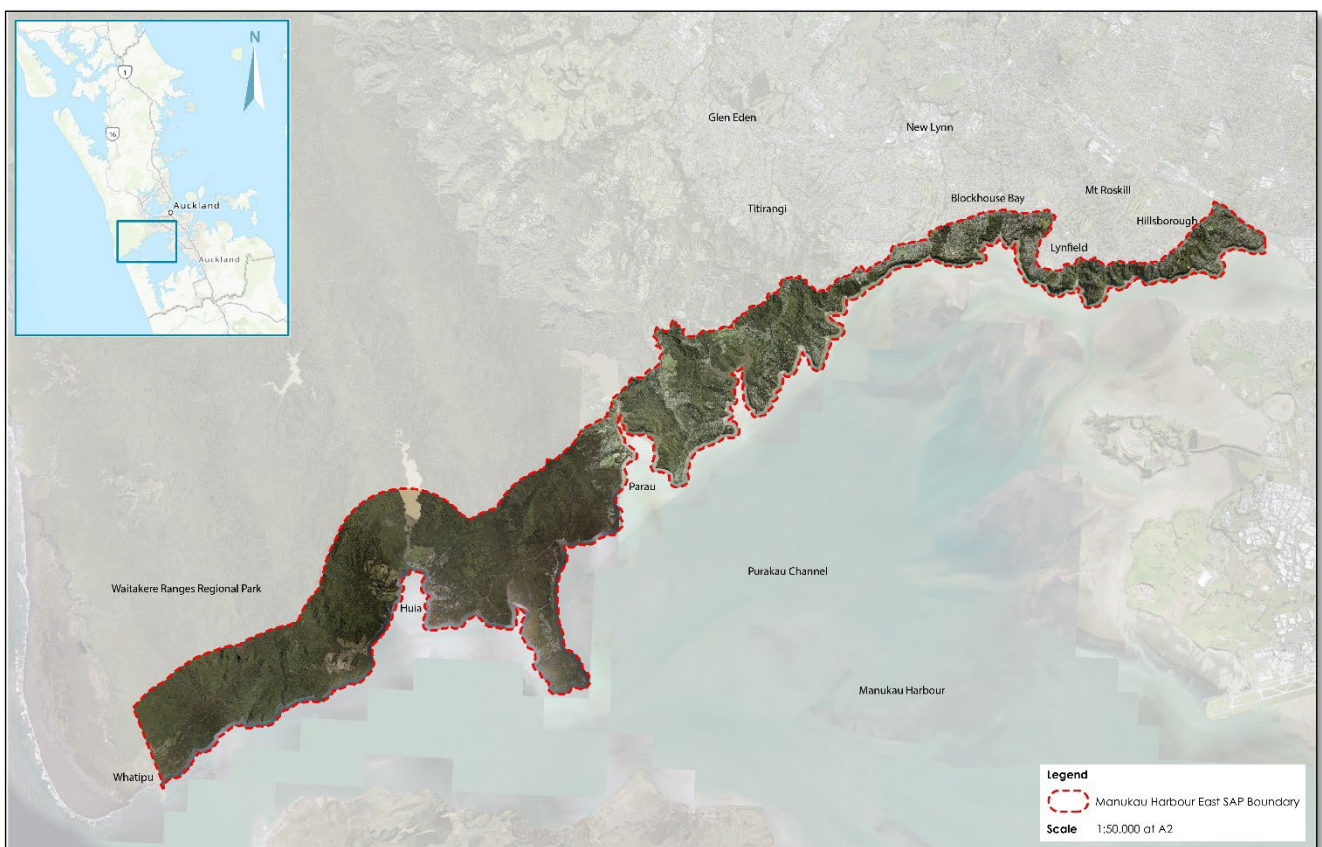


Figure 2: Manukau Harbour North SAP locality

3.3 SAP units

Whilst the SAP approach currently divides Auckland's coastline into 20 SAP areas, to enable a more detailed and comparative view of how risk is attributed across the subject area, each SAP is divided into smaller SAP units. This is to reflect the potential need for different shoreline adaptation responses while still recognising that more detailed assessments can be made in priority areas in the future. The identification of the extents and boundaries of these units utilises a range of criteria, including coastal morphology as the primary one, then following with other considerations, including topography, census boundaries, location of assets and other social and cultural factors. Technical expertise and knowledge of the coastal areas were also utilised during this process. Each SAP area

generally contains 6 to 10 units and the Manukau Harbour North SAP includes a total of 7 units, as shown in Figure 3 below.

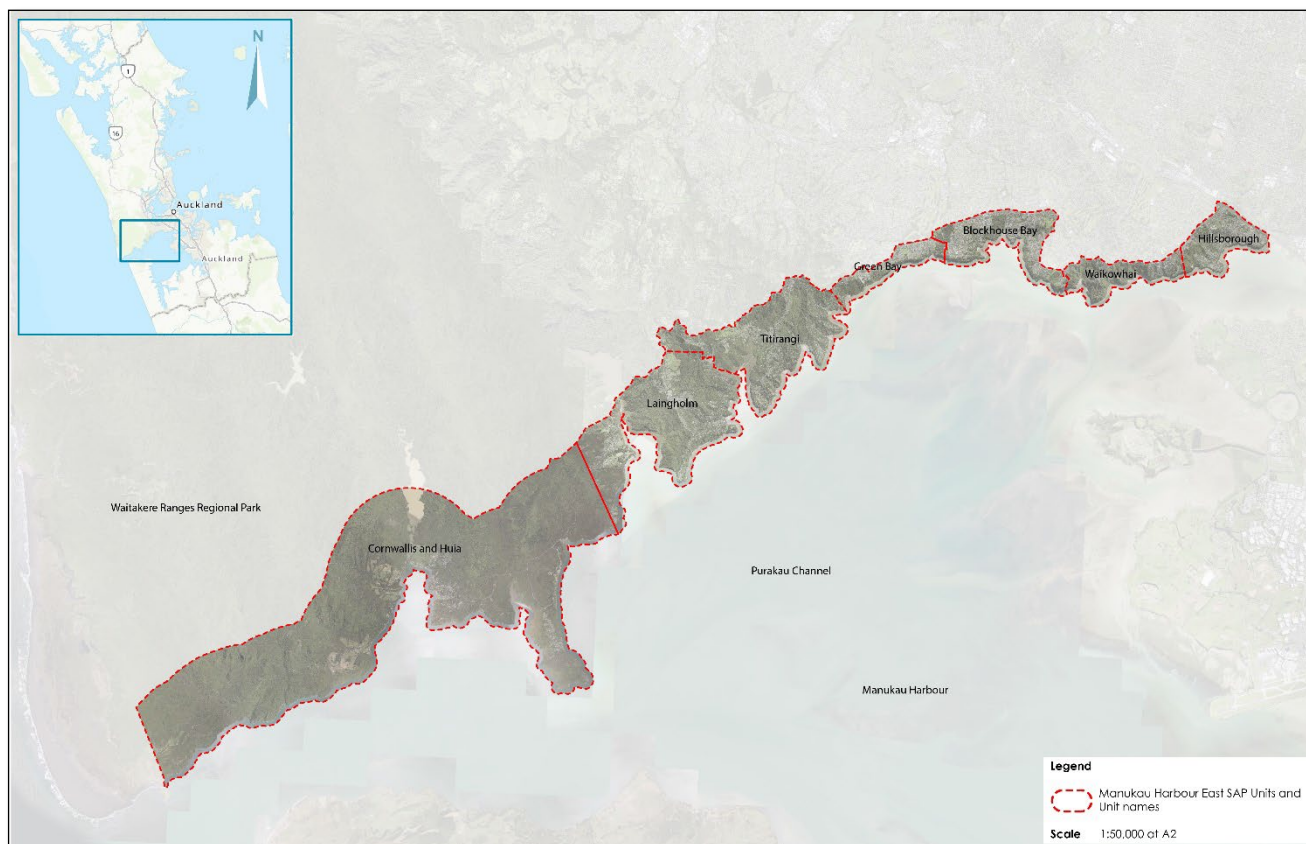


Figure 3: Manukau Harbour North SAP units

3.4 Council and CCO-owned assets

There are different Council and CCO-owned assets located within the Manukau Harbour North area, ranging from public parks and reserves, to three waters' services and community centres. Using the information available in Council's Park Extent GIS database, Watercare and Auckland Transport's GIS open data portals, the following sub-sections aim to provide a visual summary of the Council and CCO-owned assets. **Appendix B** provides a full list of these assets with their names, descriptions and classification on their purposes of use. Similar to the existing three SAPs (Beachlands and East SAP, Little Shoal Bay 'mini' SAP and Whangaparaoa SAP), this supporting report is focused on coastal land and assets, which includes:

- Parks and community facility assets including coastal defences (e.g. seawalls), public amenity assets (e.g. boat ramps) and coastal access (e.g. walkways)
- Water, wastewater and stormwater assets such as stormwater pipes and culverts
- Environmental assets that provide a valuable habitat and buffer from coastal hazards (e.g. beaches and mangroves) or natural unique features (e.g. outstanding natural features).

3.4.1 Council's Community Facilities department assets

Council's Park Extent GIS layer contains all parks and open space sites that are owned and/or maintained by Council's Community Facilities Department². These include local and sports parks, regional parks, cemeteries, holiday parks, and stormwater reserves. In addition to the Park Extent Layer, Council also has sport parks, park assets and features, including libraries, playgrounds and seats. Based on the information under this layer, within Manukau Harbour North SAP, there are:

- The Waitakere Ranges Regional Park
- 84 local and sport parks, reserves and esplanades
- 36 areas of Council-owned and/or managed land with no classification identified in the GeoMaps information.

3.4.2 Closed landfills

There are many closed landfills located within the SAP Area Q. Their location include areas of land owned by Council and areas that Council may have a management interest in. Due to the close proximity between SAP areas P and Q, this information below also includes areas of land within SAP area P.

- Council-owned (coastal): Oruarangi Road Esplanade Reserve, Kiwi Esplanade, Black Bridge Reserve, Mahunga Reserve, Norana Avenue, Favona Road Reserve and Harania Inlet, Harania/Marys Foreshore Reserve, Beach Road, Manukau Harbour Walkway (Pikes Point East; & Pikes Point West incorporating 60 Captain Springs Road portion of Waikaraka Park), Waikaraka, Galway, Gloucester Park South & North, Onehunga Bay Reserve, Waikowhai Park, (Laings Esplanade & Little Muddy Creek "Laingholme Drive" unlikely fill), Tangiwai Reserve, Manukau Memorial Gardens
- Council-owned (not coastal): Colin Dale Motorport Park inland at 20 m contour, Craigavon Park/Sister Renee Shadbolt inland at 40 m contour
- Privately or not Council-owned: Watercare jurisdiction sludge landfills and Puketutu Island; 1R Kiwi Esplanade; Miro Road; Pikes Point East.

At the time of writing this report, information for contamination / closed landfills is not yet fully publicly available and Council's relevant team is working on its GIS and current management lists, and information on sites may change.

² Auckland Council Park Extent, <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::park-extents/explore?location=-36.902377%2C174.653142%2C13.99>

3.4.3 Three waters' assets and roading networks

In addition to the parks, reserves, esplanade areas and physical buildings and structures, being part of a well-established urban environment, there are countless three water assets as well as road and parking assets within the Manukau Harbour North SAP area. Considering the large number and extent of these assets, this report does not provide all details of each individual three waters and roading assets in full. Locations of the key infrastructure, such as pump stations and reservoirs have been visually illustrated in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

3.4.4 Public walkways and paths

There are several public walkways along and/or nearby the coastline within SAP Area Q:

- **Akl Paths** – Auckland walkways, trails and cycling tracks³: There are numerous walkways, trails and paths across the entire Auckland area. The following are the walkways and paths that are within the SAP Area Q.
 - Blockhouse Bay Explorer, Blockhouse Bay Village walk and Blockhouse Bay Seaside walk
 - Cape Horn Lookout Loop: Waikōwhai Walkway
 - Captains Bush Reserve Loop
 - Hillsborough Cemetery Loop: Waikōwhai Walkway
 - Waikōwhai Walkway: Manukau Coastal Walk
 - Onehunga Bay to Waikowhai Path
 - Manukau Domain Path
 - Lynfield Cove Path
 - Gittos Domain Path
 - Craigavon Path
 - Sister Rene Shadbolt Path
 - Green Bay Path
 - Cornwallis Path.

3.4.5 Summary

Using all available information outlined above, Figure 4 provides a visual overview of the use and function of these assets in relation to the existing coastline and SAP Q environment. A number of these parks and open spaces provide multiple functions and uses. As such, to further understand these assets, Figure 5 illustrates the proximity of these areas to the indicative coastline. In addition to the information displayed in these figures, coupled with the other relevant information held, Council and the SAP project team will be able to develop the strategy, approach, and framework for the development of the SAP in the future.

³ Akl Paths, <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/parks-recreation/get-outdoors/find-a-walk/Pages/default.aspx>



Figure 4: Council and CCOs assets within SAP Q

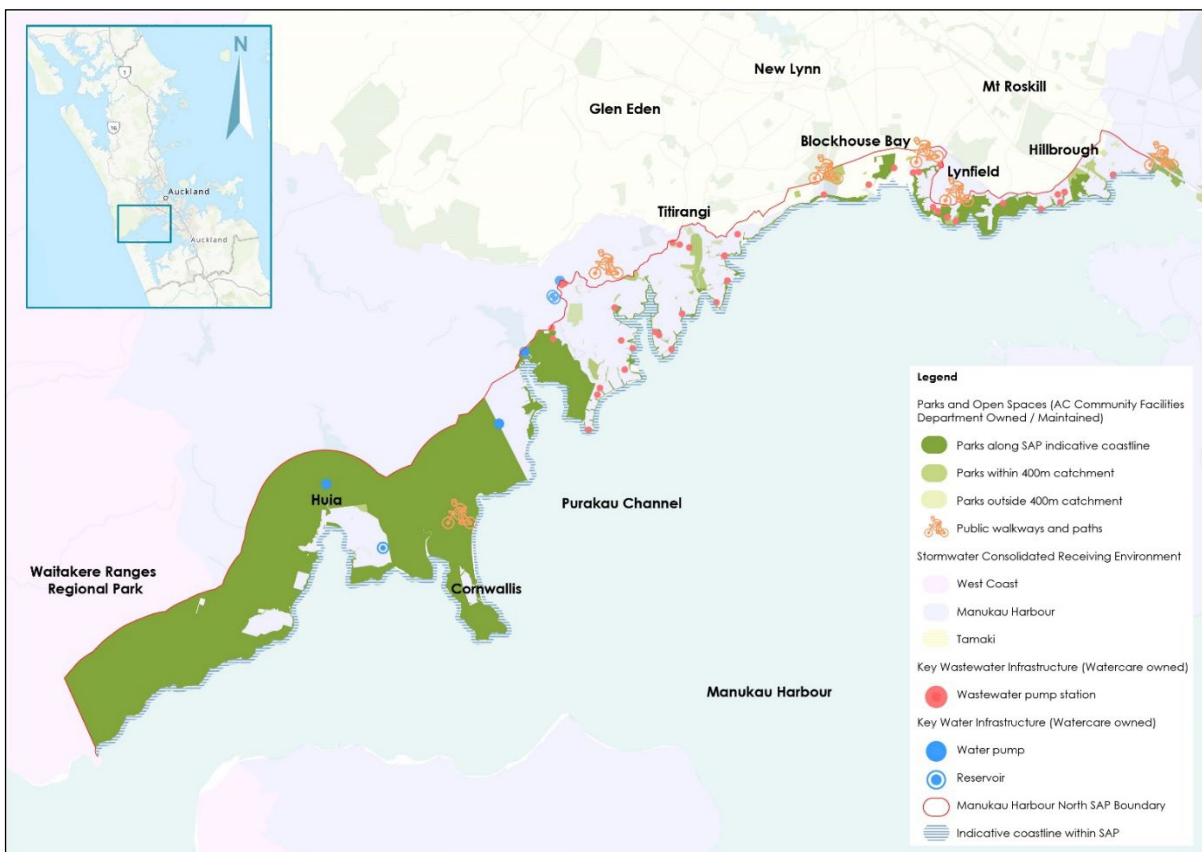


Figure 5: Proximity of assets with the SAP Q coastline

4.0 Regulatory and Policy Context

4.1 Introduction

SAPs are non-statutory documents that sit within the framework set out in Figure 6. These plans will be implemented through a combination of direct and in-direct pathways including through Council Management Plans and will be underpinned by technical assessment, engagement with and inputs from iwi partners and community engagement.

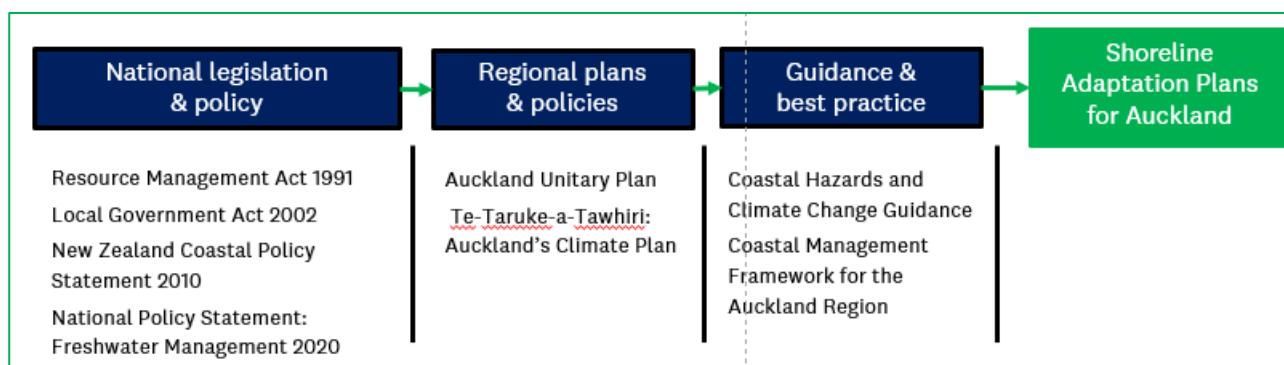


Figure 6: Framework within which SAPs are developed

4.2 Legislation

A SAP supports the sustainable management of Auckland Council-owned coastal land and assets. In developing SAPs there is a range of legislation, regulations and national direction documents that are relevant and should be considered. While SAPs are non-statutory, strategic documents, they cannot be inconsistent with legislation; this section provides insight into relevant Acts of Parliament and how they will shape the development of SAPs.

Table 2 provides an overview of the legislation relevant to the development of SAPs and the provisions that should be considered. Further detail is included at **Appendix C**.

Table 2: Legislation overview

Act	Overview	Relevance
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) ⁴	The RMA is the legislation which sets out how we should manage our environment. Notably, the RMA regulates land use and how	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RMA sets out matters of national importance at Section 6, which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, and its protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga

⁴ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
	infrastructure is provided for.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The protection of protected customary rights ○ The management of significant risks from natural hazards. • Section 7 of the RMA sets out other matters that must be considered which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kaitiakitanga ○ The ethic of stewardship ○ The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values ○ Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment ○ The effects of climate change. • In addition, Section 12 of the RMA sets out restrictions on the use of the coastal marine area. • The RMA is relevant to SAP development in terms of setting the intent of policies relevant to the construction, maintenance and renewal of coastal assets, e.g. with respect to their long-term maintenance and viability when managing risk from natural hazards, effects of climate change on Council assets, effects of the assets and their use on the coastal environment.
Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) ⁵	The LGA sets out the general framework and powers under which local authorities operate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LGA requires that local government utilises a sustainable development approach which takes into account the need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment and the social, economic, and cultural well-being of people and communities. • Section 93 of the LGA sets out the requirement and framework under which local authorities must prepare Long Term Plans, which are a comprehensive statement of intentions for a 10-year period. Section 101B requires local authorities to adopt an infrastructure strategy which identifies any significant infrastructure issues for the next 30 years, and the principal options for managing those issues. In addition, the infrastructure strategy must outline how a local authority intends on managing its assets, in particular, to provide for resilience and the management of risks relating to natural hazards. • Additionally, the LGA requires local authorities to provide opportunities for Māori to participate in decision-making processes.
Building Act 2004 (BA) ⁶	The BA sets out the rules for the construction, alteration, demolition and maintenance of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relating to natural hazards, under sections 71-74, the BA sets out limitations and restrictions of construction on land subject to natural hazards, including coastal hazards such as erosion and inundation. In addition, the BA also enables Territorial

⁵ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM170873.html>

⁶ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2004/0072/latest/DLM306036.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
	new and existing buildings in New Zealand.	<p>Authorities to restrict entry into building that are dangerous, affected or insanitary under Section 124.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of relevance to any assets that are buildings, the Building Act sets standards for minimum floor heights for flooding that are relevant to adapting to climate change and natural hazard risk management. A number of Council assets are also likely to be identified as critical infrastructure under the BA, which is defined as a priority building; or a building or other infrastructure operated or used by a lifeline utility. There are provisions in the BA relating to making decisions regarding maintaining the operation and use of critical infrastructure.
Reserves Act 1977 ⁷	The Reserves Act provides for the acquisition of land for reserves and the classification and management of reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general purpose of the Reserves Act is set out in Section 3 and includes providing, for the preservation and management of reserves as well as access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets. The Reserves Act also sets out the requirements in terms of Reserve Management Plans. Esplanade reserves are Council-owned assets along coastal and riparian margins. Given the presence of esplanade reserves along the coast, the Reserves Management Act, which manages these areas, is relevant to SAP development. In addition, it is also noted that this Act sets out the framework that preserves access for the public to and along the coast, which is to be considered when managing coastal areas.
Marine and Coastal Areas Act 2011 (MACA) ⁸	The MACA provides for the special status of the common marine and coastal area as an area that is incapable of ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MACA sets out a scheme to ensure the protection of the legitimate interests of all New Zealanders in the marine and coastal area of New Zealand; and recognises the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whānau as tangata whenua. The purpose of the MACA also acknowledges and provides for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area; and the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi). This Act provides legal recognition and protection of customary interests in the marine and coastal area. The MACA is of relevance as the coastline of the SAP area is subject to several High Court applications for recognition of customary marine title and protected customary rights. This will need to be considered when developing SAP documents, and collaboration with the relevant iwi, hapū, and whānau will be required when determining how these areas are to be managed.

⁷ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/DLM444305.html>

⁸ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0003/latest/DLM3213131.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 (WRHAA) ⁹	The WRHAA provides high level direction to guide policy, planning and decision making that relates to the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Heritage Area covers 27,720 ha including 17,000 ha of regional park land. The purpose of the Act is to recognise the national, regional, and local significance of this area which includes terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of prominent indigenous character, and different classes of natural landforms and landscapes including coastal areas. Section 29 of the Act sets out that a deed of acknowledgement will acknowledge the particular historical, traditional, cultural, or spiritual relationship of tangata whenua of the heritage area, namely Ngati Whatua and Te Kawerau A Maki, with any land in the heritage area. Notwithstanding, it is noted that no deed of acknowledgement has been established to date. The WRHAA is relevant as SAP Area Q is located within this heritage area. The Act sets out a co-management framework for Iwi and Council to manage Council or Crown-owned land, reiterating the importance of SAP development to be undertaken with iwi.
Climate Change Act 2002 (CCA) ¹⁰ and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 ¹¹	The CCA puts in place a legal framework to enable New Zealand to meet its international obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CCA was amended in 2019 to provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. This Act establishes a Climate Change Commission and commits it to producing a National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA) every six years. In addition, in response to each NCCRA the Minister for Climate Change is required to prepare a National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The CCA is relevant to SAP development as the SAP will need to satisfy any guidance requirements set out in the NCCRA or NAP. Further discussion of the NCCRA and NAP is provided in this report below.
Conservation Act 1987 (CA) ¹²	The CA promotes the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. This Act establishes the Department of Conservation (DoC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CA sets out DoC's responsibilities, which includes fostering recreation and allowing tourism on conservation land, subject to the use being consistent with the conservation of the resource. This Act will be relevant to SAP development, as there are assets (such as Regional Parks) within the coastal environment that are managed by DoC.

⁹ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/local/2008/0001/latest/DLM1076035.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0040/latest/whole.html>

¹¹ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2019/0061/latest/LMS183736.html>

¹² <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/DLM103610.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM) ¹³	The purpose of the CDEM is to improve and promote the sustainable management of hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 3 of the CDEM sets out its purpose which includes improving and promoting the sustainable management of hazards to contribute to the social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being and safety of the public and also to the protection of property. It also seeks to encourage and enable communities to achieve acceptable levels of risk. Section 7 of the Act sets out a precautionary approach that is to be adopted when developing and implementing civil defence emergency management plans. The CDEM is relevant to the development of SAPs in that it sets parameters for determining an acceptable level of risk and requires a precautionary approach to managing risk, which will be pertinent when considering how these areas should be managed.

With regard to the above legislation, the following is noted:

- In general, there is limited reference to climate change with only the RMA and CCA providing directives in this regard. Further, only in the CCA is the need to adapt to the effects of climate change addressed
- Honouring the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga is provided for in a number of the Acts.

While the RMA is a key piece of legislation for the SAP, the Government is currently undertaking significant resource management reforms which will repeal the RMA and replace it with three new pieces of legislation – the Natural and Built Environment Act, the Strategic Planning Act and the Climate Change Adaptation Act.

The proposed Natural and Built Environment Act (NBA), will be the main replacement for the RMA, to protect and restore the environment while better enabling development. The NBA bill proposes to introduce a new national direction on natural hazards and climate change and sets out new environmental outcomes for natural hazards and climate change:

*‘in relation to climate change and natural hazards, achieving – (iii) the reduction of risks arising from, and better resilience of the environment to, natural hazards and the effects of climate change’.*¹⁴

The Climate Change Act (CCA) will support New Zealand’s response to the effects of climate change. It will be the primary piece of legislation that will address the complex legal and technical issues associated with managed retreat and funding and financing adaptation. Presently, there is little information available on what the CAA will provide and what it may look like with the first draft of the bill due in late 2023. This legislation in the future will be a primary tool available for councils in managing climate change risk and adaptation, and managing natural hazard risk.

¹³ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0033/51.0/DLM149789.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2022/0186/latest/LMS501892.html>

The NBA bill is yet to go through the Select Committee process and may be subject to change. Additionally, the CCA has not yet been released. Despite this, the new legislative system and context in the future will have relevance to the SAP and will need further consideration once these pieces of legislation are in effect.

In late 2020, the Government also commenced a review of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002. The reform is the largest change to the emergency management policy which is seeking to ensure the legislation is fit-for-purpose for future needs across all “4Rs” – risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery. The new Emergency Management Bill¹⁵ builds on what already exists in the current legislation and proposes to address a number of identified shortcomings specifically in relation to roles and responsibilities at the national, regional, and local levels, and those of critical infrastructure providers. It also proposes to better enable Māori participation throughout the system at governance, planning and operational levels.

Additionally in 2021, the Government announced an independent review of local government for the purpose of identifying how our system of local democracy and governance needs to evolve over the next 30 years to improve the wellbeing of New Zealand communities, the environment and Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Work is currently underway to scope the reform of local government.

For completeness, consideration has been given to the following legislation:

- Public Works Act 1981¹⁶
- Auckland Airport Act 1987¹⁷
- Civil Aviation Act 1990¹⁸.

The scope of the above Acts is not considered relevant to the development of the SAP. Further detail on these documents is provided at **Appendix C**.

4.3 Policy and plans

In addition to the legislation outlined above, there are also a number of statutory and non-statutory plans that are relevant considerations when developing SAPs. These are set out and summarised below.

4.3.1 Statutory documents

National Policy Statements

National Policy Statements (**NPS**) are developed under the RMA and enable Government to set objectives and policies for nationally significant matters. To date, six NPS have been issued, which guide decision-making under the RMA at a national, regional and district level.

¹⁵ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2016/0211/latest/d56e2.html>

¹⁶ <https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1981/0035/latest/DLM45427.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0195/latest/DLM125371.html>

¹⁸ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1990/0098/latest/whole.html>

There are two NPS which are relevant to the development of SAPs, being the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010¹⁹ (**NZCPS**) and National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 amended May 2022²⁰ (**NPS-UD**). Discussion of these documents is provided below:

NZCPS

- This document recognises that climate change will exacerbate coastal erosion and other natural hazards within the coastal environment which is a particular threat to existing infrastructure, public access and other coastal values.
- The NZCPS adopts a precautionary approach towards the management of the coastal environment, in particular, in areas where coastal resources are potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change.
- Policy 27 of the NZCPS sets out strategies for protecting significant existing development from coastal hazard risk. SAPs will need to give effect to this policy noting that there are significant areas of existing development that are vulnerable to coastal hazards along the Manukau Harbour North coastline.
- With respect to protection/defences against coastal hazards, there is strong direction in Policy 26 to protect natural defences, and Policy 25 requires that hard protection structures be discouraged, with Policy 27 setting parameters if they are to be used.

NPS-UD

- This document seeks to ensure that New Zealand's towns and cities are well-functioning urban environments that meet the changing needs of our diverse communities and enable more intensive development in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure. Council notified Plan Change 78 (**PC78**) on 18 August 2022, gives effect to the NPS-UD.
- Intensification of SAP Area Q is proposed under PC78, which may result in increased population in the local area that may in turn contribute to increased usage of coastal assets. The potential for more intensified residential development in this area should be considered during SAP development.
- While PC78 is not yet operative, the Resource Management Enabling Housing Supply legislation requires a streamlined process be followed with the PC78 likely to be decided in 2024.

Further detail on these documents is available at **Appendix C**.

Long-term plans

Under the Local Government Act 2002, councils must prepare long-term plans every three years. They cover a period of ten years and are a key planning tool for councils. These plans include information on activities, goods or services provided, and specific funding and financial management policies and information.

¹⁹ <https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/marine-and-coastal/coastal-management/nz-coastal-policy-statement-2010.pdf>

²⁰ <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National-Policy-Statement-Urban-Development-2020-11May2022-v2.pdf>

Auckland Council's most recent long-term plan²¹ (LTP) was published in 2021 and identifies climate change action as a key area of focus. Notably, the LTP acknowledges the need to prepare and adapt to the consequences of existing changes in weather patterns and rising sea levels driven by climate change. To achieve this, Council has created a climate change response package worth \$152 million to accelerate investment in coastal management plans which capture coastal inundation and erosion risk, as well as to assist in ensuring that resilience is embedded into the infrastructure network as it is upgraded or built.

In addition, under the 2021-2031 LTP, the Water Quality Targeted Rate has been increased to assist with raising funds to address concerns in relation to the degrading environment and water quality in Auckland's streams and harbours.

The LTP also sets out an infrastructure strategy for Auckland. Council is a provider of key infrastructure for the region including stormwater, community facilities, parks, and open space. The LTP identifies the following matters as the biggest issues facing Auckland's infrastructure:

- Climate change
- Natural hazards
- Growth
- Equity
- Funding.

In relation to managing risks related to climate change, the LTP establishes dynamic adaptive pathways and coastal compartment management plans as a key response that are being invested in. For natural hazard risk management, the LTP outlines an approach that invests in resilience to improve disaster preparedness. These responses align with the desired outcomes of the SAP workstream.

Overall, the key focuses of the 2021-2031 LTP highlight the need for Auckland to develop SAPs to understand and address risk within coastal areas. Going forward, the LTP will be a key mechanism that can be utilised to fund actions and directions identified within the adaption plan for the SAP area.

Auckland Plan 2050

The Auckland Plan 2050²² (AP 2050) was developed under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 and adopted in 2018. This document is a long-term spatial plan that intends to set a high-level direction for Auckland and ensure that the city grows in a way that will meet future opportunities and challenges.

The AP 2050 sets out six outcomes to assist Auckland in addressing the challenges of high population growth and environmental degradation. This includes an outcome focused on the

²¹ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/budget-plans/The-10-year-budget-2021-2031/Pages/documents-and-videos-ltp-2021.aspx>

²² <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

environment and cultural heritage, which amongst other things, seeks to direct Aucklanders to protect and care for the natural environment. This outcome acknowledges that climate change is an emergency for the region that requires transformational change in how we live, work and travel and also warrants consideration of bolder initiatives, such as retreating from some coastal areas.

AP 2050 identifies and maps areas where communities and infrastructure are at risk of sea-level rise, as well as areas that have opportunities for improved environmental outcomes. AP 2050 identifies that the Manukau Harbour North area contains low lying areas that are vulnerable to sea-level rise, subject to environmental pressure from industrial emissions, and contains at-risk roading infrastructure. This highlights the need and importance of SAP development.

Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan²³ (AUP) sits within the RMA framework and guides the use of Auckland's natural and physical resources. Being a unitary plan, this document encompasses a regional policy statement, regional coastal plan, regional plan and district plan.

The AUP identifies nine issues of regional significance, the following of which are relevant considerations to the development of SAPs:

- Natural heritage
- Natural resources
- The coastal environment
- Environmental risk.

The Auckland Regional Coastal Plan sits within the AUP and sets a number of objectives and policies for subdivision, use and development within the coastal area. The following are considered relevant to the development of SAPs:

- Conflicts between activities including reverse sensitivity effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated
- In areas potentially affected by coastal hazards, subdivision, use and development need to avoid increasing the risk of social, environmental and economic harm
- Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown or little understood, but could be significantly adverse
- Public access to and along the coastal marine area is maintained and enhanced, except where it is appropriate to restrict that access, in a manner that is sensitive to the use and values of an area
- The open space, recreation and amenity values of the coastal environment are maintained or enhanced, including through the provision of public facilities at appropriate locations
- Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment must, where practicable, take into account the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change, and be set back sufficiently to not compromise the ability of future generations to have access to and along the coast.

²³ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/unitary-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

These provisions are relevant to the management of coastal areas and highlight the effects that are to be managed. The AUP sets out a precautionary approach towards coastal management with objectives and policies seeking to avoid increasing risk. This specific policy direction will need to be considered in the SAP development and may influence some of the action and direction taken.

In addition to the above, the AUP also sets out district and regional plan level objectives, policies and rules for the management of the natural character of the coastal environment; natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and activities within the coastal marine area. In particular, the AUP sets out the nature and scale of activities that are anticipated within the coastal environment, as well as those that are discouraged or prohibited.

Asset Management Plans

Council and its CCOs prepare plans that set out the way in which public assets are to be managed. There are a number of Asset Management Plans (**AMP**) that should be considered in the context of developing the SAP, viz:

- Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025²⁴
- Community Facilities Strategy Asset Management Plan 2015-2025²⁵
- Stormwater Asset Management Plan²⁶
- Auckland Transport Asset Management Plan 2021 – 2031²⁷
- Auckland Unlimited - Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) Asset Management Plan 2018-28²⁸
- Eke Panuku Development Auckland Statement of Intent, 2021-2024²⁹
- Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041³⁰.

An overview of these documents is provided in **Appendix D**.

In summary, these AMP, which have been guided by the Auckland Plan, echo the importance of recognising and preparing for climate change, through building resilience. Beyond this however, these documents do not provide specific direction in terms of managing assets through SAPs.

²⁴ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/docsassetmanagementplan/open-space-strategic-asset-management-plan.pdf>

²⁵ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/docsassetmanagementplan/community-facilities-strategic-asset-management-plan.pdf>

²⁶ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/docsassetmanagementplan/stormwater-asset-management-plan.pdf>

²⁷ <https://at.govt.nz/media/1986825/2021-asset-management-plan-2021.pdf>

²⁸ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V_9vo4R-ad23kCR2015UTDguwO7ilAqy/view

²⁹ <https://www.ekepanuku.co.nz/downloads/assets/18087/1/eke-panuku-statement-of-intent-2021-24.pdf>

³⁰ <https://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/media/yoohwxhv/watercare-amp-2021-2041.pdf>

4.3.2 Non-statutory plans and guidance

Local Board Plans

There are a number of local boards within SAP Area Q as listed below:

- Puketāpapa Local Board
- Waitākere Ranges Local Board
- Whau Local Board.

Every three-years, local boards publish plans that set out the aspirations and priorities of their community. An overview of these reports and their relevance to SAP Area Q is provided in **Appendix E**. A theme present throughout all of the Local Board Plans is the need to protect the environment and build resilience in communities, particularly in areas that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In addition, the Waitākere Local Board Plan and Whau Local Board Plan discuss the management of coastal areas with respect to the occurrence of natural hazards.

Auckland's Climate Plan

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan³¹ (**ACP**) was published by Council in 2020 and is the long-term approach to climate action. It sets out priority action areas to deliver the goals to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The ACP highlights areas for prioritisation, which includes:

- Ensuring climate change is a key consideration in decisions that have the potential to lock us into poor resilience outcomes in the long term
- Addressing immediate, known risks that are affecting Aucklanders today.

The ACP sets out a precautionary approach to preparing for climate change which includes dynamic adaptive policy pathways planning (**DAPP**), which is a flexible planning and adaptation approach. The DAPP approach is based on the idea of making decisions as conditions change, before severe damage occurs, and acknowledging when existing policies and decisions are obsolete and no longer fit-for-purpose. To this end, the DAPP approach develops a series of actions over time (pathways), which respond to a series of identified triggers (e.g. when sea-level rise reaches an identified benchmark).

Importantly, the ACP sets out the need to adapt to the effects of climate change, highlighting the importance for documents such as SAPs. Outcomes sought by the SAP should be consistent with those in the ACP, particularly with regard to incorporating the DAPP approach when considering how Council-owned assets should be managed.

³¹ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/environmental-plans-strategies/aucklands-climate-plan/Documents/auckland-climate-plan.pdf>

Coastal management framework for the Auckland region

The CMF³² establishes a process for developing management plans for Auckland's coastal areas; addressing issues including sea-level rise and coastal erosion.

This framework seeks to set out a best practice, holistic, operational coastal management framework for Auckland, which is consistent with regional planning documents. It sets out a series of objectives and overarching principles, which recognise the need for consistent and unified direction going forward that clearly articulates a hierarchy from a regional to site-specific scale. The framework also includes embedding mana whenua and cultural values into the process and decision making.

The CMF sets out the regional philosophy for coastal management and sits at the top of the coastal management framework hierarchy as shown in Figure 7.

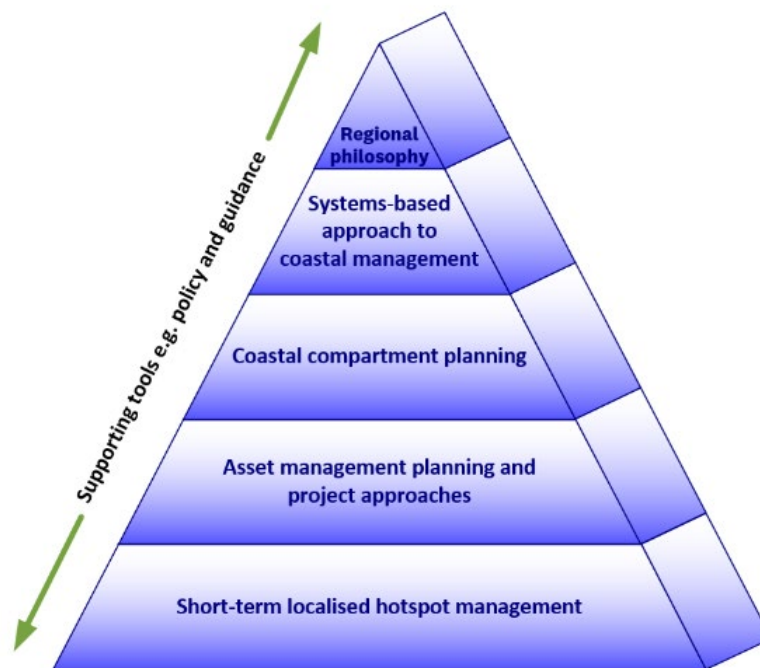


Figure 7: Hierarchy of the coastal management framework. Source: [Auckland Council](#)

A range of tools are identified in the CMF to implement the framework. This includes Coastal Compartment Management Plans (**CCMPs**), which are strategic sub-regional plans that set out high-level management approaches (such as 'no active intervention' or 'managed realignment') for a timeframe of at least 100-years. Going forward, CCMPs will be important tools to drive Council's asset management prioritisation and budgeting. They will reiterate the temporary nature of coastal structures and the need to consider whether protection or defence structures are a long term and affordable management option or whether erosion of public land may be an acceptable option. CCMPs will assist with defining the scale and extent of coastal hazards in order to assist determining the appropriate management response.

³² Carpenter, N., Sinclair, S., Klinac, P., Walker, J (2017) Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region. Auckland Council Technical Report 2017.

In developing sub-regional plans, CCMPs acknowledge that the magnitude of coastal hazards will differ throughout Auckland's coastline, impacted by natural characteristics, level of human modification and the effects of climate change. The CMF acknowledges that coastal management involves balancing of often conflicting social economic and environmental values, and that the development of coastal management tools requires consultation and collaboration with a range of stakeholders including (but not limited to) CCOs, asset owners, mana whenua, local boards, ratepayers and landowners.

SAP documents are CCMPs, making the CMF relevant to this workstream. The SAPs need to be consistent with the principles and objectives set out in the CMF and their development should be undertaken in accordance with the framework that it sets out, in particular, prepared in collaboration with iwi, stakeholders and the community.

MfE Guidance and Publication

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) has released a number of guidance documents and publications which seek to assist local authorities, planners and the public with resource management as well as understand and implement policies, plans and documents that sit within the RMA framework.

Table 3 sets out the key guidance documents and publications that should be considered during SAP development.

Table 3: Key Guidance documents and publications

Document	Overview	Relevance
Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance for Local Government 2017 ³³ (and the summary document ' <i>Preparing for coastal change: A summary of coastal hazards and climate change guidance for local government</i> ')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This guidance has been prepared to assist local government in assessing, planning, and managing the increasing risks facing coastal communities. In particular, the document seeks to enable local government to support the adaptation of coastal communities and Council assets and services to respond to increasing coastal hazard risks resulting from climate change. It also supports the implementation of relevant objectives and policies in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This guidance document puts forward a risk-based, adaptive management framework that incorporates DAPP, highlighting the need for SAP development which creates management plans that can respond to the uncertainty that exists when considering the effects of climate change. In addition to DAPP, the approach to coastal hazard management puts community engagement at the centre of decision-making processes. SAP development sits under this guidance, and a number of parent documents to this workstream (such as Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan) have been prepared within the framework it provides. When developing the SAP, the key principles and approaches for engaging with communities and iwi/hapū set out in the guidance should be incorporated.

³³ MfE, Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance for Local Government (2017). Wellington.

Document	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further, this document sets out the key elements of monitoring and review needed to support adaptive pathway planning approaches, and how these contribute to adjustments of the adaptation plan.
<p>Preparing for climate change: A guide for local government in New Zealand 2008³⁴</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This guide seeks to help local government assess the likely effects of projected climate change and plan appropriate responses where necessary. In particular, it suggests how councils can carry out simple checks to assess whether climate change effects are likely to be significant for a plan, project or activity, and where those effects are likely to be significant, and how councils might undertake further assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It identifies projected climate change effects and the need to respond to these effects. The guidance sets out key principles for responding to climate change which include adopting a precautionary approach, the ethic of stewardship / kaitiakitanga and consultation / participation. The relevance of this guidance document is limited as it pre-dates the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act. Notwithstanding, the key principles set out above are still relevant to SAP development, and highlight the importance of a precautionary approach that incorporates consultation with mana whenua, stakeholders and the community.
<p>Planning for climate change effects on coastal margins 2001³⁵</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report addresses the impacts of climate change and global warming on coastal margins. The report aims to assist resource managers and planners to understand the underlying impacts and issues in climate change and sea-level rise, and to provide guidance in planning and the development of mitigation or adaptation strategies for coastal communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It identifies projected climate change effects and the need to respond to these effects. The report identifies education, discussion and gradual adjustment as a sustainable long-term response to manage the effects of climate change on our coastal margins. A range of appropriate response options to mitigate or retreat from the coastal frontline are set out in this document, and should be considered in SAP development.
<p>Risk Based Approach to Natural Hazards under the RMA 2016³⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report was prepared by Tonkin & Taylor on behalf of the MfE and provides a framework for a risk-based approach for managing and planning for natural hazards under the RMA. It is intended to become the foundation for national level guidance and puts forward a set of recommendations on the content, nature and process for developing guidance and tools addressing natural hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document highlights the importance of a risk-based approach for managing natural hazards going forward. Consideration should be given to this document during SAP development, in order to ensure that the outcomes sought by the SAP workstream are in alignment.

³⁴ MfE, Preparing for climate change: A guide for local government in New Zealand (2008). Wellington.

³⁵ MfE, Planning for Climate Change Effects on Coastal Margins (2001). Wellington.

³⁶ Tonkin & Taylor, Risk Based Approach to Natural Hazards under the RMA (2016). Wellington; MfE .

National Climate Change Risk Assessment

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 requires the Climate Change Commission to prepare a National Climate Change Risk Assessment³⁷ (NCCRA) once every six years. The most recent risk assessment was published in 2020 and gives a national picture of how New Zealand may be affected by climate change-related hazards as well as identifying the most significant risks and opportunities. This document combines findings from Māori/iwi and stakeholder engagement with scientific, technical, and expert research.

The NCCRA also had inputs into a National Adaptation Plan³⁸ (NAP) which is prepared by the Government to respond to the risks, opportunities and knowledge gaps identified in the NCCRA, and outlines the approach to improve resilience to the effects of climate change.

The NCCRA identifies numerous risk areas requiring more action, several of which relate to the risk of sea-level rise. The effects of climate change on coastal ecosystems due to ongoing sea-level rise and extreme weather events is identified as one of the most significant risks.

The NCCRA makes addressing the effects of climate change on coastal environments a priority for the National Adaptation Plan, which in turn sets critical actions that include the following:

- Pass legislation to support managed retreat to enable relocation of assets from at-risk areas
- Review the future for local government to ensure the system is equipped for agile, sustainable and anticipatory decision-making
- Scope a resilience standard or code for infrastructure to encourage risk reduction and resilience planning in existing and new assets
- Support kaitiaki communities to adapt and conserve taonga/cultural assets
- Prioritise nature-based solutions in our planning and regulatory systems to address the climate and biodiversity crises together
- Develop guidance to support asset owners to evaluate, understand and manage the impacts and risks of climate change on their physical assets and the services they provide
- Scope a resilience standard or code for infrastructure to encourage risk reduction and resilience planning in existing and new assets.

The actions listed above highlight the importance of preparing the SAP to understand and address risk within Auckland's coastal areas. Further, SAP development should be consistent with the outcomes sought by these national plans and guidance.

³⁷ <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/national-climate-change-risk-assessment-main-report.pdf>

³⁸ <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/climate-change/MFE-AoG-20664-GF-National-Adaptation-Plan-2022-WEB.pdf>

4.4 Key infrastructure projects

There are several key pieces of infrastructure managed by Council and its CCOs within the SAP areas, including:

- Watercare Māngere Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Council-owned and maintained social infrastructure (e.g. libraries, playgrounds, local parks)
- Auckland Transport rail lines and stations
- Auckland Transport operated arterial roads and bridges.

In order to understand infrastructure requirements, constraints and planned future projects within SAP Area Q, representatives from the following Auckland Council CCOs were approached:

- Healthy Waters
- Watercare
- Auckland Transport.

In particular, the following queries were asked:

- Whether there are any projects within these SAP areas that may be relevant or whether there is a prioritisation list of projects?
- Are there any new infrastructure projects that are likely to be included in the next LTP that should be considered?
- With regard to community experiences, are there any compliance or complaint issues in relation to your assets? For example, are there any trends in the nature / area / type of complaints that have arisen for these areas?

Due to time constraints, at the time of writing this report, only limited responses were received, as summarised below:

- Watercare has an ongoing programme of works at the Māngere wastewater treatment plant and is working closely with Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities on its programme of works within the suburb of Māngere, which includes both water and wastewater network projects and upgrades. Note that not all of the future works are defined, with some being only allowances for expected works.
- Healthy Waters is currently working on a number of projects which are of relevance to SAP development, including a flood risk communications and engagement strategy and an updated asset management plan.

Further discussion with representatives of CCOs should be undertaken as development of the SAP progresses. This will be important to ensure that there is a full understanding of the nature and requirements of infrastructure within the SAP area to ensure that appropriate management approaches are utilised through SAPs.

In addition, there is a range of infrastructure that is not owned or managed by Council and its CCOs which should be considered, including assets belonging to:

- Auckland International Airport Ltd

- Department of Conservation
- KiwiRail Holdings Ltd
- First Gas Ltd
- Waka Kotahi: NZ Transport Agency
- Ministry of Education
- Transpower New Zealand Ltd
- Wiri Oil Services Ltd.

As with Council and its CCOs, engagement with the above entities should be undertaken as part of SAP development to ensure a full understanding of the nature of these assets, their operational requirements and vulnerability to risk.

4.5 Key land uses

Figure 8 and Figure 9 show the Operative AUP Zoning and Future Land Uses respectively.

4.5.1 Operative Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

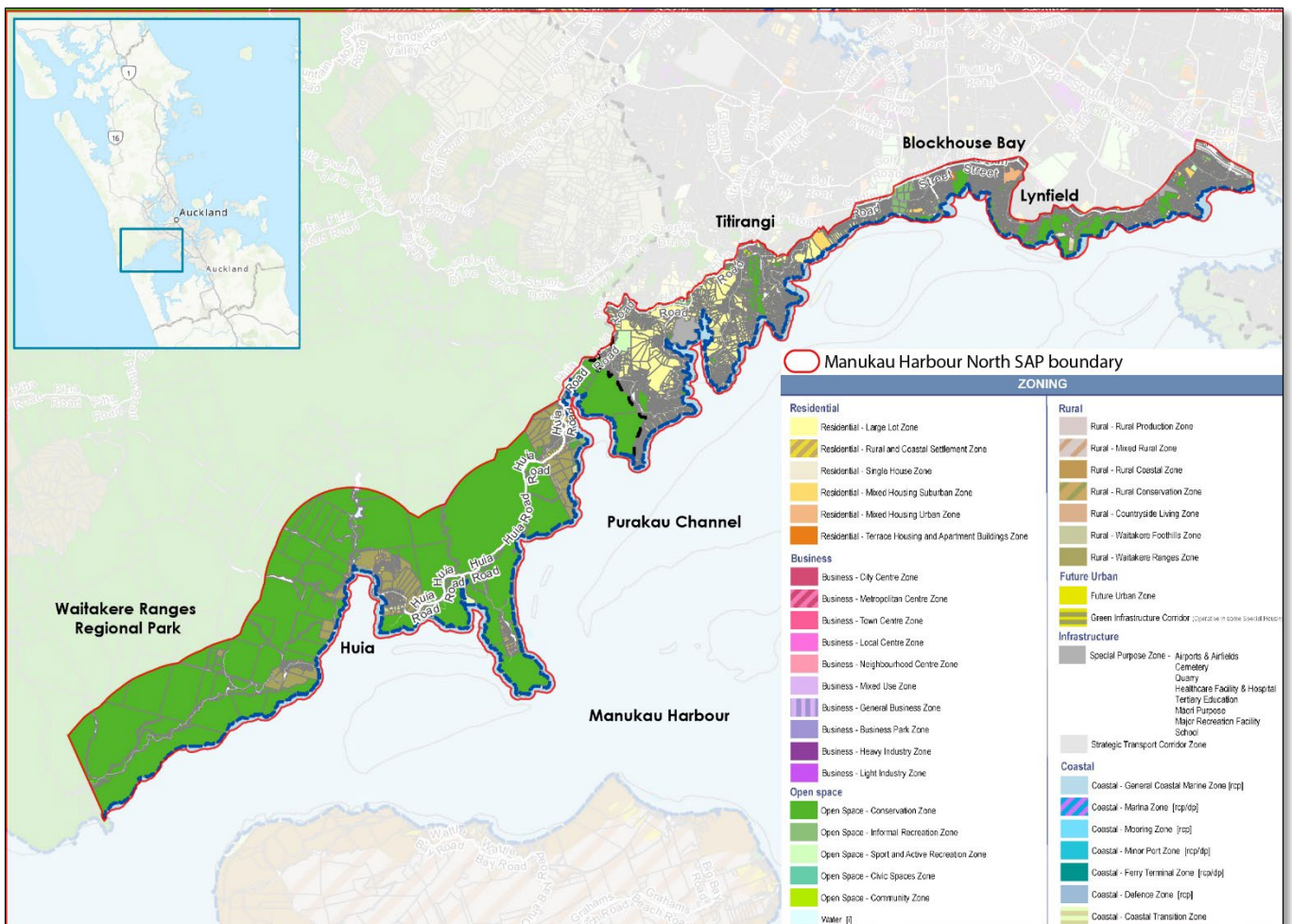


Figure 8: Operative Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

Where esplanade reserves exist, these are typically zoned Open Space – Conservation Zone or Open Space – Informal Recreation Zone. These zones are described below:

- **Open Space – Conservation Zone:** This zone applies to open spaces with natural, ecological, landscape, and cultural and historic heritage values. To protect the values of the zone, recreation activities and development are limited in scale and intensity. Buildings and activities provided for relate to conservation, land management, recreation, education, park management and visitor information.
- **Open Space – Informal Recreation Zone:** This zone applies to open spaces that range in size from small local parks to large regional parks. These areas are used for a variety of outdoor informal recreation activities and community uses, such as walking, running, cycling, relaxing and socialising, picnics, playing and enjoying the environment. Buildings and structures within this zone are limited to those that support the enjoyment of the open space for informal recreation and small-scale community buildings and structures.

4.5.2 Future land uses

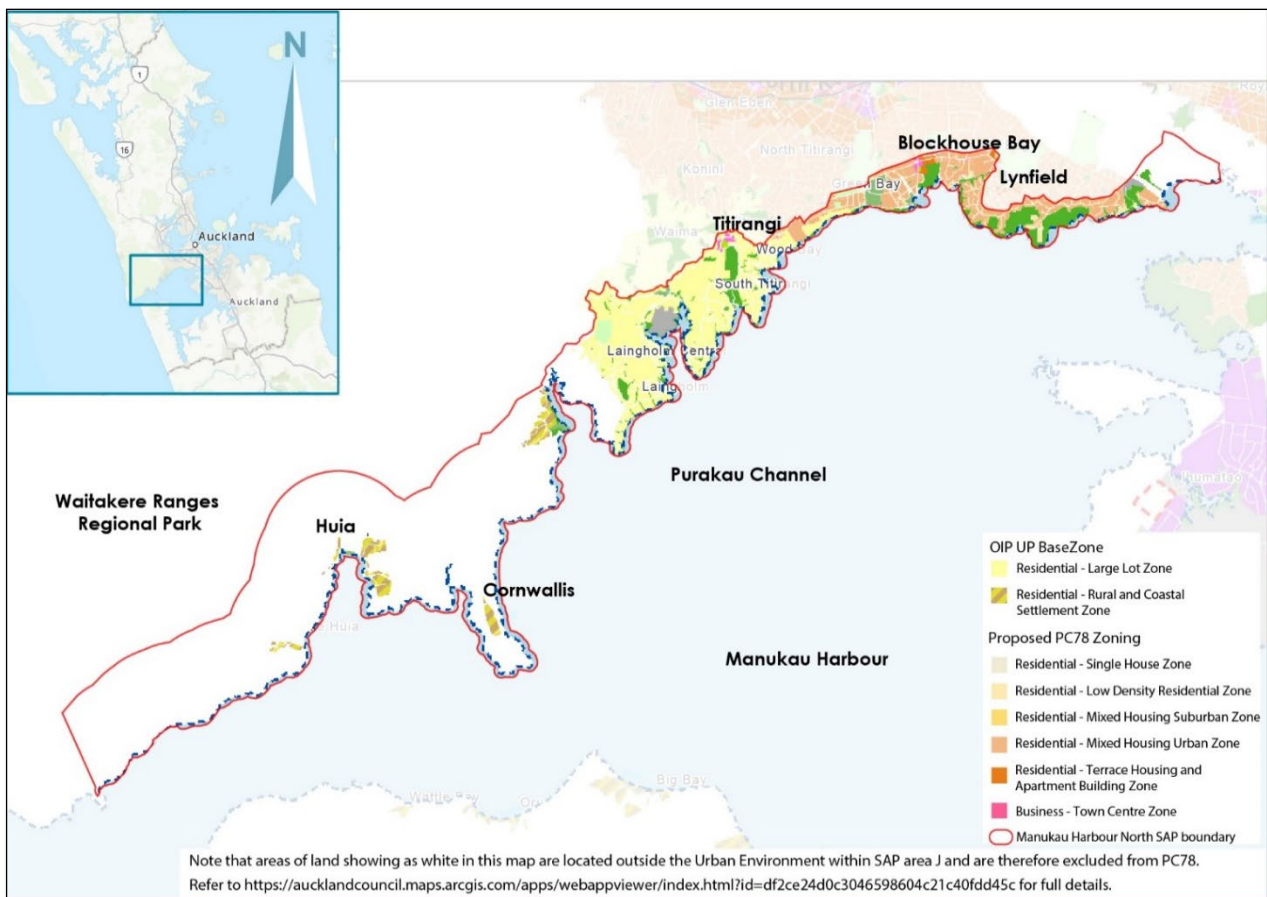


Figure 9: Future land uses

Auckland Council notified Plan Change 78 (**PC78**) on 18 August 2022, which gives effect to the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 and National Policy Statement on Urban Development (**NPS-UD**). At present, the most widespread residential zone in Auckland is Residential – Mixed Housing Suburban, which provides for two-storey development in a variety of types and sizes including attached and detached housing. Under PC78, much of Auckland’s residential land will be rezoned Residential – Mixed Housing Urban. This may increase the intensity of construction, noting that this zone provides for three-storey developments in a variety of sizes and forms including more intensive terrace housing and low-rise apartments.

As discussed earlier, as a consequence, coastal areas and assets within SAP Area Q may experience increased population and higher usage with increased pressure on infrastructure. In terms of the status of PC78, at the time of writing, further submissions have closed and strategic hearings have begun.

5.0 Social context

The coastal environment is sensitive to natural hazards and effects from climate change such as changes in sea level. These factors will affect land and land uses, infrastructure, heritage (built and cultural) and shape natural coastal landscapes and biodiversity which are valued, enjoyed, and relied on socially by the community. This section of the report aims to develop a baseline of information to help understand how natural hazards and climate change effects such as sea-level rise will propagate and affect the land, Council assets and land and asset users, and how they are valued by their communities. This will help inform the SAP development and including articulating how people choose to respond.

5.1 Historic development and historic heritage

This section provides a summary of information on the historic development of the Manukau Harbour North area, which was taken from existing information such as:

- New Zealand history website
- Te Ara website
- Blockhouse Bay Heritage Walks
- Whatipu – Our History (Auckland Regional Council)
- Puketapapa Heritage Survey 2013
- Waitakere Ranges Protection Society website.

A complete list of reference is provided in **Appendix F**, with a detailed timeline of the history of the SAP area provided in **Appendix G**.

New Zealanders have a long-standing and traditional regard for access to the coast. Manukau Harbour North (SAP Q), the existing coastline and the Manukau Harbour contribute to a significant part of the history of this area. The development and establishment of the Manukau Harbour North area is documented back to pre-1800s³⁹ ⁴⁰. SAP Area Q covers both existing well-established urban environments, such as parts of Hillsborough, Lynfield and Blockhouse Bay, as well as areas that still retain rural to semi-rural characteristics, such as Laingholm, Cornwallis and Huia. The SAP Area Q also comprises areas of the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park, which has its national, regional and local heritage significance recognised in the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act enacted in 2008⁴¹.

³⁹ Whatipu – Our History (Auckland Regional Council)

⁴⁰ Puketapapa Heritage Survey 2013

⁴¹ Waitakere Ranges Protection Society, <https://www.waitakereranges.org.nz/about-the-ranges/history-of-the-waitakere-ranges/>

SAP Area Q is located along the coastline of Manukau Harbour which is a large, shallow tidal harbour on the south coast of the Auckland isthmus, opening into the Tasman Sea. Plentiful fish supplies drew Māori to settle on its shores. It was also an important transport link between the Waikato River and Waitematā and Kaipara Harbours⁴². The existing reserves, beaches and esplanades along the Manukau Harbour shoreline were vested to or acquired by the Crown during the 1900s to 1970s⁴³.

From the 1840s to 1920s, mill timber was first started on the eastern side of the Waitākere Ranges and at Huia, then in the 20th century, the Waitākere area became a major water catchment area for Auckland, with the first small dam built in 1902⁴⁴ ⁴⁵. A major expansion came in 1940 when 6,400 ha of the Waitākeres became Centennial Memorial Park, marking the centenary of Auckland's founding. Today the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park includes 16,000 ha and 143 walking tracks⁴⁶ ⁴⁷.

Existing well-established suburbs like Mt Roskill were first surveyed in the 1900s and after the First World War, there was an increase in demand for housing sites, shops, improving the quality of roads, providing schools and public transport in the area⁴⁸ ⁴⁹.

Since the 1850s, areas such as Titirangi and Blockhouse Bay developed reputations as being desirable places for Aucklanders during summer holidays with many city families building holiday homes in the bay. During that time, the beach was the focal point for community activities (e.g. for carnivals and picnics) and was the only available ground for the local sports clubs. In the 1950s, subdivision of large blocks of land began, and Blockhouse Bay went from being a country area to the more urbanised suburb it is today⁵⁰ ⁵¹.

Consideration has also been given to physical features (e.g. historic buildings and structures) as well as intangible values that establish and/or reinforce a sense of history and identity, and help define what is unique and distinctive about this area. There are a total of 40 historic heritage listed buildings and structures within the Manukau Harbour North SAP, based on the Auckland Unitary Plan and The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero. A full list of these schedules can be found in **Appendix H** which includes the names, locations, existing or current uses and their historic heritage categories for these historic heritage buildings and structures.

⁴² Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

⁴³ New Zealand History Website, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/>

⁴⁴ Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

⁴⁵ New Zealand History Website, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/>

⁴⁶ Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

⁴⁷ Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

⁴⁸ Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

⁴⁹ Puketapapa Heritage Survey 2013

⁵⁰ Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

⁵¹ Blockhouse Bay Heritage Walks

5.2 Key land uses and activities

This section provides an overview and summary of the key land uses and activities present within the Manukau Harbour North SAP area, using information sourced from New Zealand census data and Google maps. Whilst the majority of these land uses are not located within Council or CCO-owned land, this information/data provides an understanding of the social and community context of the area. Understanding the location and distribution of different land uses and activities assists Council understand how their assets are used by and/or their impact. The section, including Figure 10 provides an overview of key land uses and activities within the SAP Q area, with a full list in **Appendix I**.

Residential use

As the majority of land within the western part of the Manukau Harbour North SAP area is part of the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park, the existing established urban areas are generally concentrated on the eastern part of the SAP Area Q, with residential development and associated activities being one of the dominant land uses. Based on 2018 census data (see Figure 10), the majority of residential land uses are detached houses with three or more bedrooms⁵². Figure 10 also shows residential development within proximity of the coastline, such as areas along the coastlines of Huia, Parau, Laingholm and Waima. In addition, the Manukau Harbour North SAP area has multiple rest homes, retirement villages and aged care facilities.

All other uses

The SAP area has many non-residential uses, including commercial, industrial, educational and other special land uses. Figure 10 provides a visual illustration of the general location of these different activities with further detail set out in **Appendix I**, including the uses, addresses and names of these businesses.

The following land uses represent the top four employment types located within close proximity of the coastline and within the Manukau Harbour North SAP area⁵³:

- Construction
- Rental, hiring and real estate services
- Professional, scientific and technical services
- Health care and social assistance.

⁵² New Zealand 2018 Census, <https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/>

⁵³ New Zealand 2018 Census, <https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/>

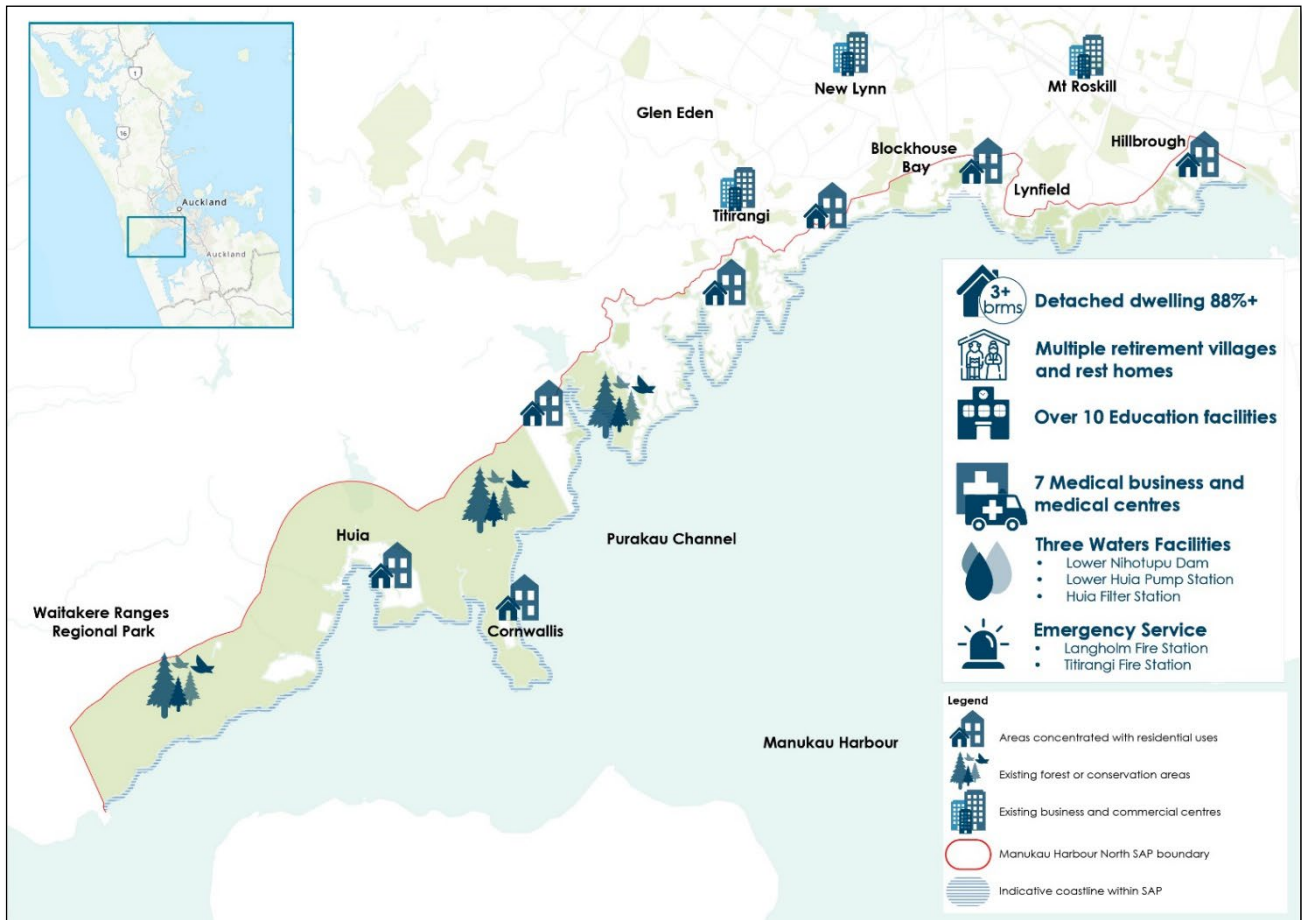


Figure 10: Key land use activities within SAP Q

5.3 Key demographics

Climate change and managing the coastal environment is a social issue as well as an environmental issue, with significant implications for those that are most vulnerable.

The demographic data and information below in Figure 11 provide a general overview of the existing situation and trends of the SAP area, which will support the development of the SAP with respect to identifying and highlighting the unique local context and needs that require careful consideration.

Using the 2006, 2013, and 2018 New Zealand census data, the population within the SAP Q area increased from 30,414 to 34,455 between 2006 and 2018. This population growth is expected to continue with the latest projections showing the population within this area will reach over 40,000 by 2038. Based on the 2018 census⁵⁴, this area also shows a large percentage of population is aged under 14 and/or are 65 years and over. Population densities are generally concentrated along the eastern portion of the coastline of the SAP Area Q, such as Blockhouse Bay, Lynfield and

⁵⁴ New Zealand 2018 Census, <https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/>

Hillsborough, as shown in Figure 11. SAP Area Q also shows a lower percentage of ownership of houses and has over 5,000 State housing across three local board areas⁵⁵⁵⁶.

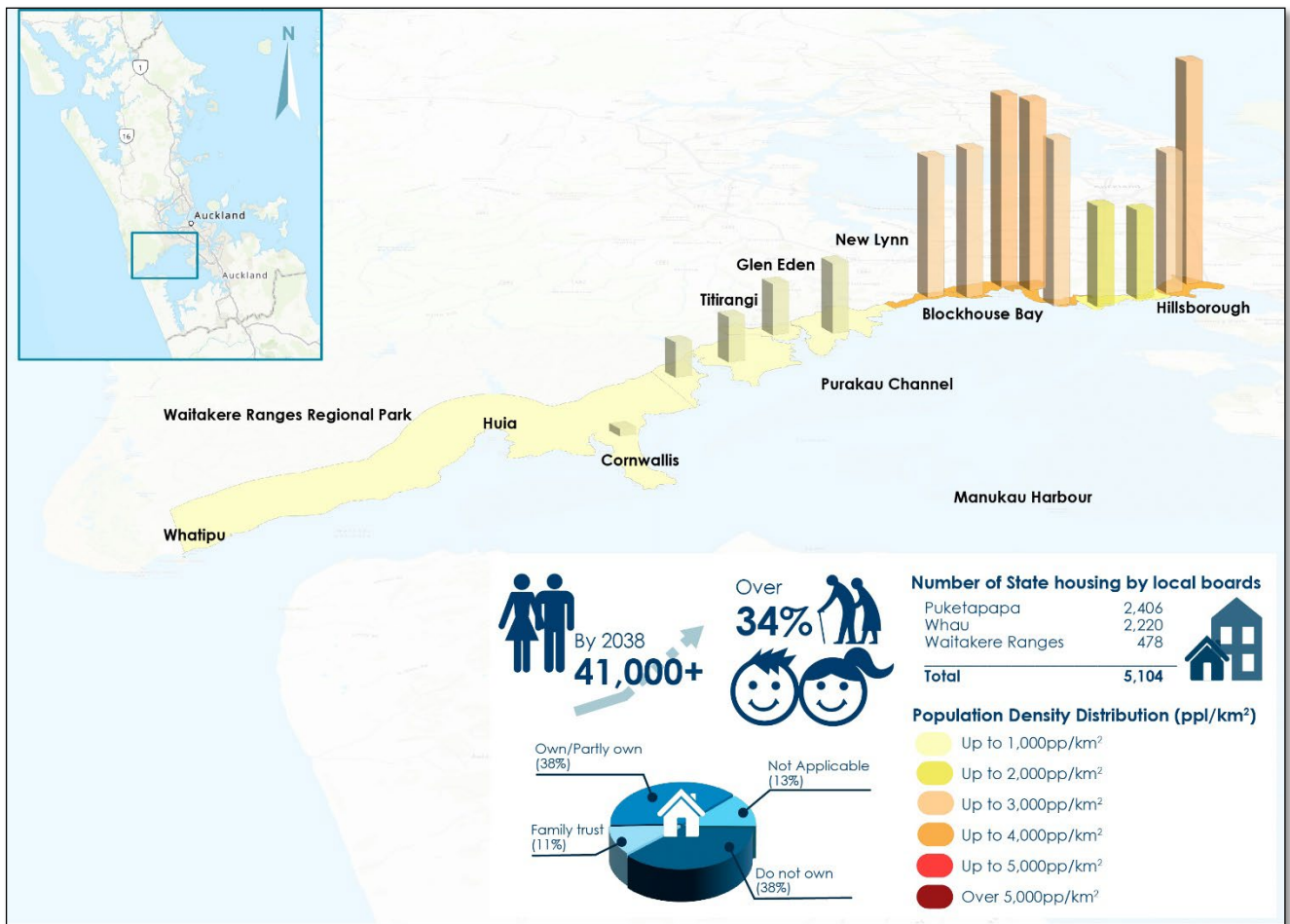


Figure 11: Demographic profile of SAP Q

There are no specific studies completed in regard to the relationship between population growth, household and age transitions and climate change within SAP Area Q. However, international studies have shown that changes of demographic profile of an area could potentially heighten human vulnerability to climate change in numerous ways and may force people to migrate to areas that are either environmentally marginal or more at risk to the negative impacts of climate change⁵⁷⁵⁸. Based on the demographic profile of SAP Area Q, the following themes should be acknowledged and considered during the process SAP process:

- Population growth and age structure could potentially transition resulting in potential changes in consumption patterns and functions of the coastal environment and relevant Council and CCO assets. For example, there will be more demand on recreational and

⁵⁵ New Zealand 2018 Census, <https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/>

⁵⁶ Housing statistics – Managed stock – December 2022 – Auckland Local Board <https://kaingaora.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Managed-stock/Managed-Stock-ALB-December-2022.pdf>

⁵⁷ Judith Stephenson, Karen Newman, Susannah Mayhew, Population dynamics and climate change: what are the links?, *Journal of Public Health*, Volume 32, Issue 2, June 2010, Pages 150–156, <https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdq038>

⁵⁸ Demographics and Climate Change. <https://cgdev.org/page/demographics-and-climate-change>

leisure purpose assets to accommodate needs for younger and more senior residents. Population growth would also result in more people having access to the coastal environment.

- Any changes to existing assets and public services could potentially have a greater impact on more vulnerable people, such as those with disabilities and as well as lower income households, e.g. changes to a bus route or closure of an existing playground.

5.4 Key community groups, clubs, organisations

As an area with a rich historic background and well-established local communities, there are a number of community groups and organisations that have been actively utilising Council-owned assets and land within the SAP Area Q as well as along the coastlines, as shown in Figure 12. It is important to acknowledge the social and community values held by these groups and organisations, while also recognising that any changes to these assets will likely affect their current uses and interests. Figure 12 shows the approximate location of the community groups and clubs within the area. **Appendix J** details the names, locations and provides a brief description as well as the key findings and/or information for each group in relation to the coastal environment within the SAP Q area.

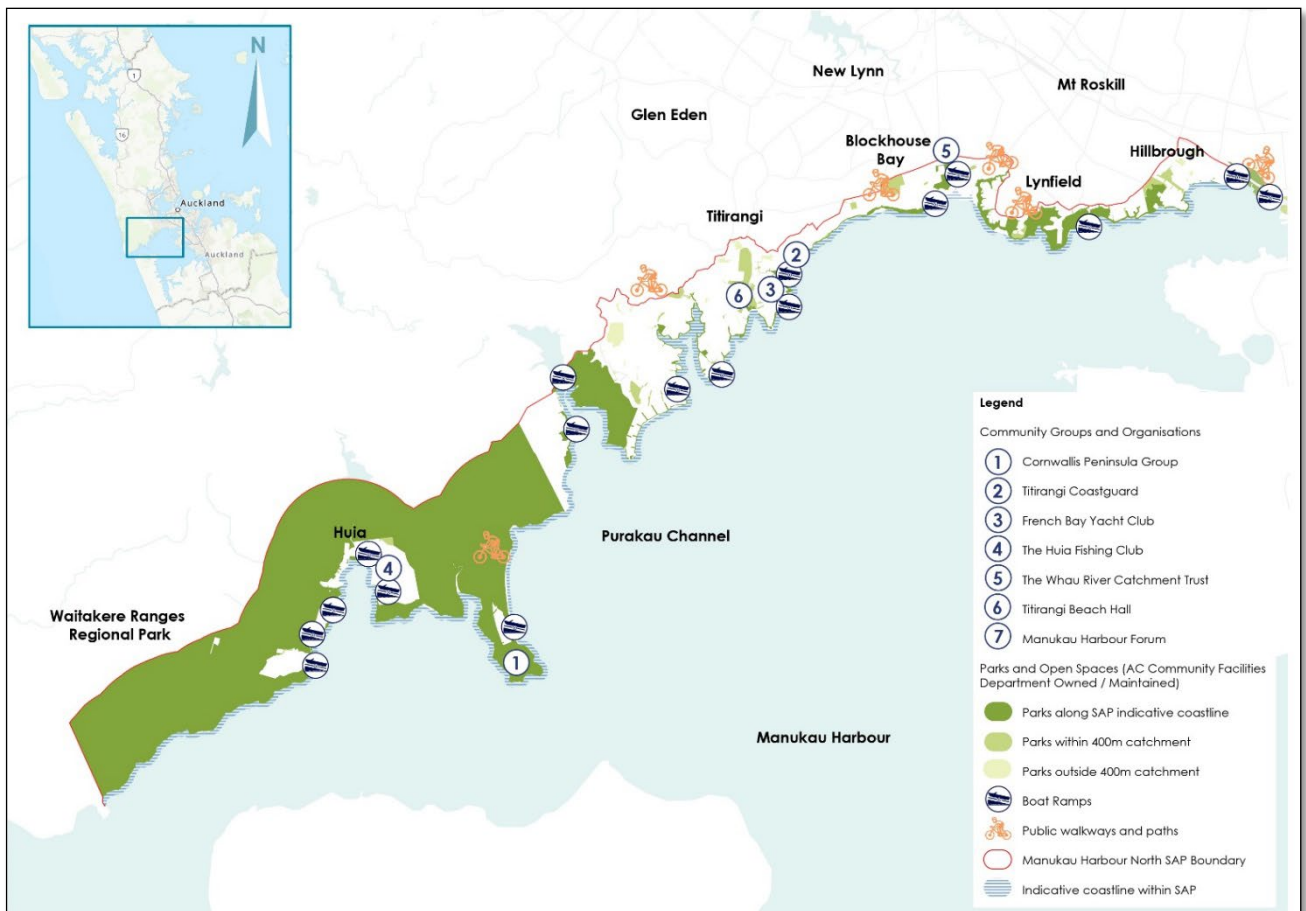


Figure 12: Community groups within SAP Q

5.5 Natural hazards and events

Surrounded by the South Pacific Ocean to the east and Tasman Sea to its west, Auckland covers over 3,200 km of dynamic coastline and includes three major harbours. A large proportion of Auckland's population and land-use activities are located in close proximity to its coastline and it is expected that communities and residents will be impacted by continuing extreme natural events (e.g. heavy rain, storm tides) and/or natural hazards (e.g. flooding and erosion).

Sea-level rise affects the impact of natural hazard events such as coastal inundation and coastal erosion.

Some parts of New Zealand's coast are moving upwards and some are moving down. This in turn affects the impact of sea-level rise. Figure 13 is a screenshot of the sea-level rise project for SAP Area Q from the NZ Searise website. It shows that the land on the coast in this SAP area is moving downwards. This is the case for much of the Auckland region.

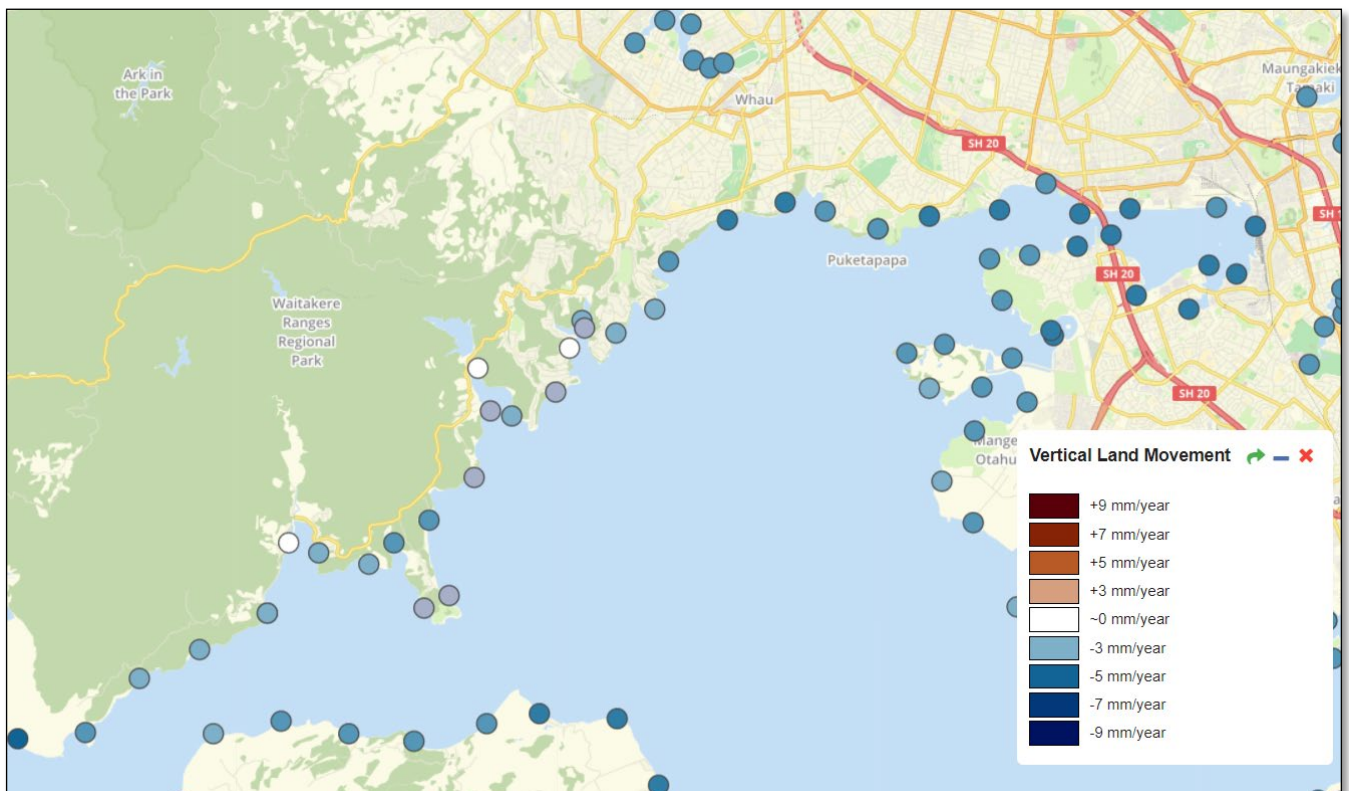


Figure 13: Vertical land movement (source: NZ Searise website)

Council's Community Team uses the Community Memory Database to record storm events and their impacts. According to this database, there are five significant events recorded within SAP Area Q, as referenced in **Appendix K**. Appendix K outlines the location, date, primary and secondary events, and records of injuries and death. All the events listed in Appendix K have been identified by a key word search and all contain key words of 'coastal erosion' and "inland flooding"⁵⁹. At the time of writing this

⁵⁹ Auckland Council Community Memory Database, sourced provided by Auckland Council

report, no records and information are included in the Community Memory Database in relation to the extreme weather events that occurred in January and February 2023.

This section provides an overview of the impacts from these events on people, by using the existing Community Memory Database records, as well as the public flooding and coastal inundation GIS data, both of which are available via the Auckland Council Open Data⁶⁰. It provides a visual illustration of the relationship between previous extreme events and identified flood hazards as well as indicative coastal inundation within SAP Area Q. A risk and vulnerability assessment of the assets and land is covered in a separated workstream.

The Council Coastal Inundation dataset shows the extent of expected seawater inundation around the coastal areas of the Auckland region during storm events, including differing levels of sea-level rise. This dataset provides a high-level assessment of whether land and assets are exposed to the hazard. Figure 14 shows previous extreme events and potential coastal inundation within the SAP area. The coastal inundation layers shown are of the 1% annual exceedance probability (1 in 100 year) scenario, including 2 m of sea-level rise.

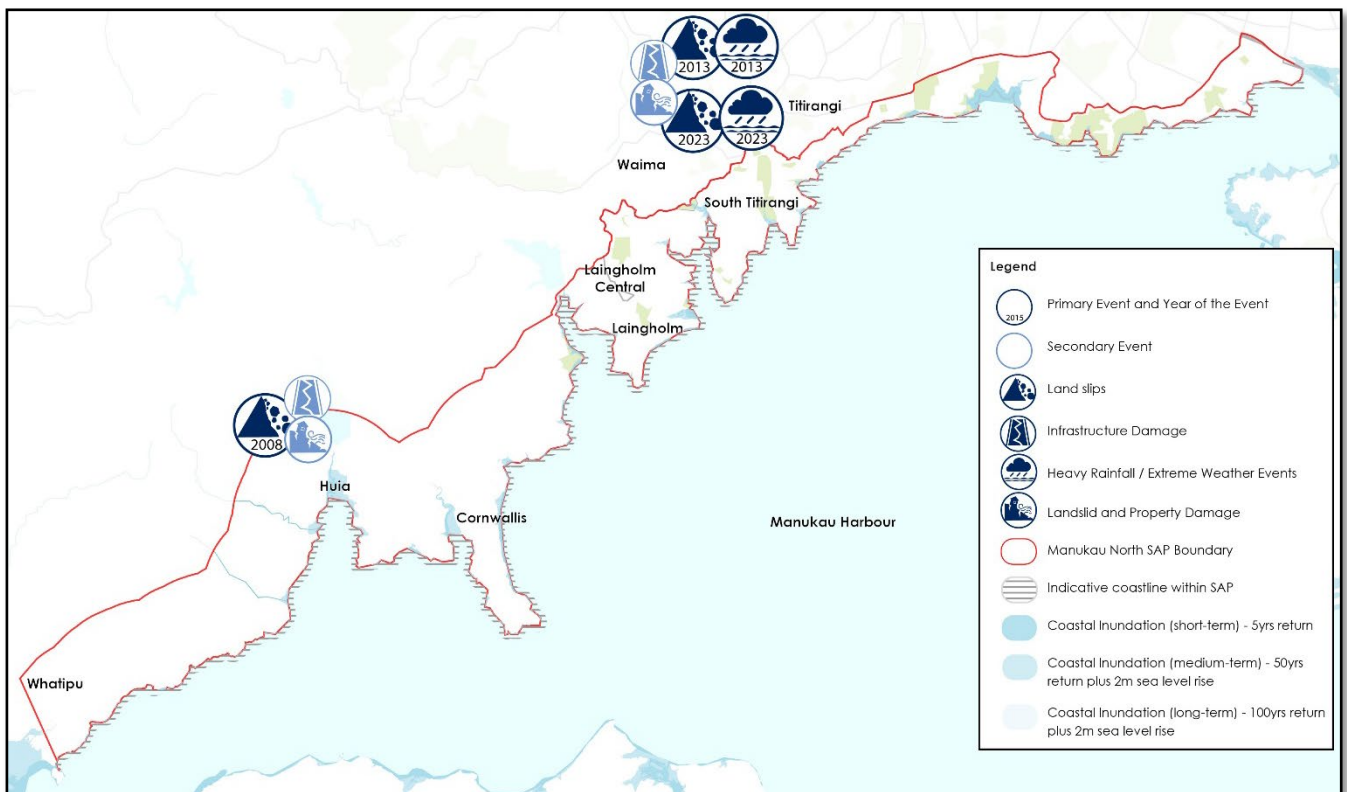


Figure 14: Previous extreme events and coastal inundation

Catchment or land-based flooding from rainfall events is one of the most common natural hazards within Auckland, including for the coastal environment. Areas subject to identified flood hazards, in particular for those subject to severe floods, will generally be exposed to increasing risks due to climate change effects, such as more frequent and extreme rainfall and sea-level rise increase. Council is constantly developing and improving its technical information in this area, as well as

⁶⁰ Auckland Council Open Data <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/>

catchments and hydrology data. Using the most available GIS data, Figure 15 shows previous extreme events and areas mapped as floodplains⁶¹, flood sensitive areas⁶² and flood prone⁶³ within the SAP area.

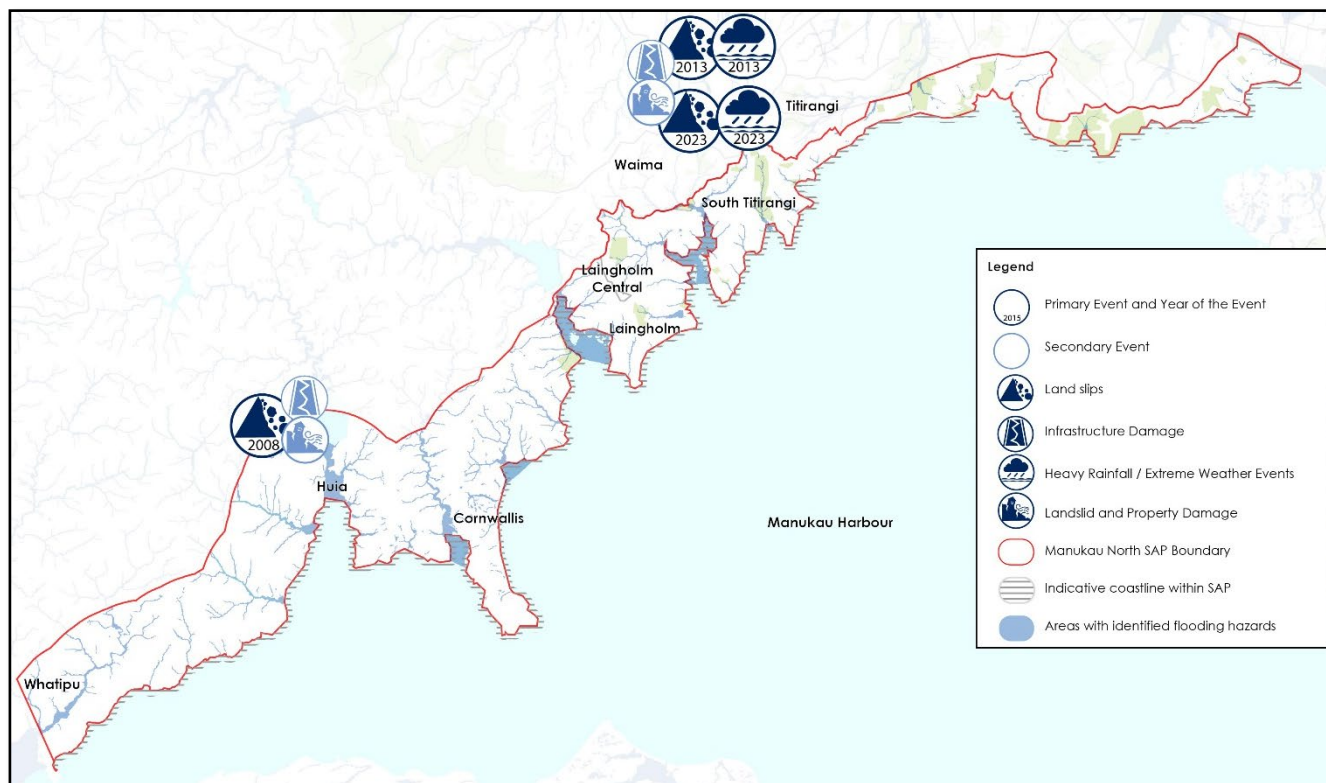


Figure 15: Previous extreme events and identified flood hazard areas

5.6 Uses and frequencies

The actual use and frequencies of use have been quantified in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the social context of the SAP Area Q. Using the most available accommodation survey and Auckland Council's Parks and Regional Parks Reports and the Regional Parks KPIs Report, this section aims to provide a basic overview of values that the general population places on these assets. In particular, it is important to understand concerns and/or complaints from the public in relation to climate change (including observed changes to sea level), natural hazards and the general amenity values of the coastline environment.

⁶¹ Auckland Council Flood Plains, <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::flood-plains/explore?location=-36.666438%2C174.868724%2C10.26>

⁶² Auckland Council Flood Sensitive Areas, <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::flood-sensitive-areas/explore?location=-37.007050%2C174.871456%2C13.45>

⁶³ Auckland Council Flood Prone Areas, <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::flood-prone-areas/explore?location=-36.659470%2C174.867272%2C10.24>

Waitakere Ranges Regional Park

The Regional Parks KPI's Report does not provide specific information regarding the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park and its usage; however, the Auckland Council accommodation survey research results indicates the key reasons for staying and visiting the park is its proximity to beaches and its natural setting⁶⁴.

Local parks, coastal and beach reserves

There is no survey or studies available for each individual local park, coastal or beach reserves at the time of preparing this report. The Council Parks Report in June 2022 however provides an overview of all Council parks regarding customer experiences and improvement suggestions from visitors and users of these assets. Unless specifically explained, it is assumed that the findings and conclusions within this report are applicable to the majority of the local parks, coastal and beach reserves within the SAP Area Q.

Overall, the satisfaction with the quality of park visits remains relatively high (over 85%) and there are no significant changes in the spread of park visitation by the local board compared to December 2021⁶⁵.

General comments and feedback across all parks in Auckland are around the quality and maintenance of public assets, such as toilets. Within the context of the SAP and coastal environment, two key themes should be considered during SAP development:

- **Accessibility, paths and walkways:** While there is no particular mention of any parks, coastal or beach reserves within SAP Area Q, there is a slight decrease of satisfaction with appearance and maintenance of paths and walkways. Comments and feedback from visitors and users of these assets suggest improvements are needed in relation to accessibility and pathways. Improvements may mean more people will be able to access the coastal environment.
- **Trees and bushes:** There has been a slight decrease of satisfaction with the appearance and maintenance of trees and bushes, with community suggestions for improvements such as more planting (including natives) and support for wildlife in these parks. Vegetation, wildlife and other ecology features are part of the coastal environment and are valued by the community.

⁶⁴ Auckland Council Accommodation Survey Research Results, March 2022

⁶⁵ Auckland Parks Customer Experience Report, June 2022

6.0 Cultural Context

This section of the supporting report has been prepared based on research of publicly available information. It is intended that it will be further developed or superseded by further engagement and in particular, the cultural context provided by iwi.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi⁶⁶ sets out the relationship between Māori and Council in the management of Auckland. In addition to Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the Takutai Moana Act 2011⁶⁷ which provides for the recognition of the customary rights of iwi, hapū and whānau in the common marine and coastal area.

Part 2, the purpose and principles of the RMA, includes the following:

- The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga, and the protection of customary rights, are both recognised as a matter of national importance (sections 6(e) and (g) respectively)
- Particular regard must be given to Kaitiakitanga and the ethic of stewardship (section 7(a) and (aa))
- The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi must be taken into account (section 8).

The lands and waters that now comprise Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland have been occupied and accessed over 1000 years by tangata whenua as the first peoples of Tāmaki Makaurau, and are an intimate part of the ecological and cultural fabric of the region.

Mana whenua are Māori who have historic and territorial rights over a specific area of land. Mana whenua have specific values in relation to their mana of the land and coastal environments whereas Te Ao Māori calls for the protection and preservation of whole living systems, and for maintenance, sustainability and regeneration of the whakapapa relationships that enable the wellbeing of these systems. The coastal environment is an important part of this system. As also acknowledged under other policies and plans, such as Auckland's Climate Plan, the role of mana whenua is usually anchored on the premise that Auckland's response sits within the wider context of the wellbeing of the whole living system of Tāmaki Makaurau – Te Ora o Tāmaki Makaurau.

The cultural history and context of the area, particularly how mātauranga Māori and Te Ao Māori principles are embedded, is relevant to SAP development and the selection of adaptation strategies. Engagement with mana whenua and local iwi on a SAP area basis will help Council understand how mātauranga Māori and Te Ao Māori principles are relevant to the SAP area from a mana whenua perspective.

The following iwi groups have been identified with 'areas of interest' across the Manukau Harbour North SAP area.

- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Tamaoho

⁶⁶ <https://www.tepapa.govt.nz/discover-collections/read-watch-play/maori/treaty-waitangi/treaty-close/full-text-te-tiriti-o>

⁶⁷ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0003/latest/DLM3213131.html>

- Te Ahiwaru – Waiohua
- Ngāti Paoa
- Te Ākitai Waiohua
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua
- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Te Kawerau ā Maki
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Ngāti Tamaterā
- Ngāti Te Ata
- Ngāti Maru
- Waikato Tainui.

Further details of the extent of the rohe for each of the above iwi groups (where this information is available) is described in more detail at **Appendix L**.

6.1 Cultural history⁶⁸

All iwi and mana whenua have strong and rich historic connections with Auckland’s land and water.

The following section provides a high level overview of history of the Manukau Harbour as set out the Manukau Report⁶⁹, which is a report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Manukau Claim. This historical overview is not intended provide a full outline of history, but rather a general overview and summary.

The Manukau Claim has been brought by the people of the Manukau and relates to the Crown’s breaches of their obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The scope of the Manukau Report covers a much greater area than the SAP encompasses. Awareness of this wider context is necessary to inform further discussion and engagement with iwi and hapū at a local level.

The Waitangi Tribunal was established under the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 and is a permanent commission of inquiry that makes recommendations on claims brought by Māori relating to Crown actions which are in breach of their obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The Manukau Report was published in 1985 on the Manukau Claim, which relates to the ‘*despoliation of the Manukau Harbour and the loss of certain surrounding lands of the Manukau tribes.*’ This report sets out concerns in relation to pollution and overfishing within the harbour and the resultant impacts on seafood resources, as well as the loss of land for public works and desecration of sacred sites (wāhi tapu).

The Manukau Report sets out that those⁶⁸ with customary rights in respect of the Manukau Harbour are undisputed and comprise the local sub-tribes of Waikato-Tainui, together with the related people of Waiohua, Kawerau and Ngāti Whātua. The report sets out the following timeline of events in relation to the settlement of this area:

⁶⁸ Note: all content reported in this *Cultural History* section has been directly sourced from the Manukau Report, 1985.

⁶⁹ Department of Justice, Manukau Report (1985). Wellington; Waitangi Tribunal.

- **Circa 900 AD:** The original inhabitants, Tāmaki and Maruiwi settle along the northern shores of the Manukau Harbour.
- **Circa 950 AD:** Toi Kai Rakau and his people arrive and intermarry with existing settlers, forming the *Kawerau* people and *Waiohua* people. Kawerau occupy the north-eastern area from the Manukau Heads to Karangahape, while Waiohua occupy the area around Tāmaki.
- **Circa 1350 AD:** The Tainui canoe arrives in the Waitemata Harbour, where it is hauled across the isthmus to the Manukau Harbour and stays for a while before moving southwards. Some of the crew intermarry with the original inhabitants and their descendants forming subtribes (hapū) which occupy the area today. In particular, Ngāti Tamaoho is a Waikato-Tainui hapū that occupies the eastern shores of the Harbour.
- **Circa 1750:** Te Taou, a subtribe of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara move to occupy Tāmaki and parts of the Manukau Harbour. This occupation is cemented by intermarriage, some of which secure a lasting bond that still exists.
- **Circa 1820:** Ngāti Whātua assist the Waikato people during the Nga Puhi invasions.
- **1822:** A Nga Puhi war expedition conquers the Te Taou people at Tāmaki as well as the Ngāti Paoa people at Hauraki. It is noted that Nga Puhi did not follow up their conquests with long-term occupation, and after a long period at the Waikato, returned to their traditional occupancies.
- **1834:** The Waikato confederation provide protection to people returning to their homes after the Nga Puhi invasions. Around this time, Te Taou a Ngāti Whātua hapū give lands at Awhitu and Mangere to Ngāti Mahuta of Central Waikato to secure their presence and protection. Importantly, following the Nga Puhi invasion the Manukau tribes were brought closer together, reaffirming their ties by marriage and solidifying the overall power of the Tainui-Waikato confederation.

The Manukau Report also documents the loss and desecration of Māori land. In particular, throughout the period of the Land Wars, the Manukau people lost over 146,000 acres (59,000 ha) of land. Notably, the Manukau Report sets out that it is agreed that the Tainui people of the Waikato never rebelled, but were still attacked by British Troops, which was in direct violation of Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi. Following the defeat of Waikato and a period of exile in the King Country, the Manukau people returned in the 1870s to find that most of their remaining land had been confiscated by the Crown under the New Zealand Land Settlements Act 1863.

The Native Land Court was established under the Native Lands Act 1865 and was directed by Parliament to convert tribal titles to titles held in individual titles. Under this, land which was owned by large numbers was vested by the Court in ten or less people, who were recorded on the individual titles without reference to any trust, making it easier for Pākehā to purchase Māori land.

The Manukau Report also describes some of the grievances that the people of Manukau have with the Crown. It is important for awareness and understanding of this history when undertaking further consultation with mana whenua as part of the development of the SAP.

6.2 Treaty settlement documents and statutory acknowledgement areas

A Statutory Acknowledgement is a formal recognition by the Crown of the mana and special relationship of tangata whenua over a specified area. It recognises the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of an iwi with an area, which is identified as a Statutory Area. Statements of statutory acknowledgements are set out in Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation and include the following information:

- Identification and description of the statutory area
- A statement of association detailing the relationship between the relevant iwi or hapū with the statutory area
- The specific requirements of the statutory acknowledgement.

Statutory acknowledgements enhance the ability of iwi and hapū to participate in RMA processes. In particular, through requiring councils to:

- Have regard to effects on statutory acknowledgment areas when determining the notification outcome of resource consent applications
- Provide a summary of the resource consent applications that have been lodged to iwi or hapū.

The presence of Statutory Acknowledgement Areas (**SAA**) are relevant to the SAP development in honouring the relationship that mana whenua has with the area. It is noted that this will require ongoing fulsome consultation and engagement.

According to the Auckland Unitary Plan Maps, the extent of the Manukau Harbour North area encompasses SAA in relation to the following iwi (as shown in Figure 16):

- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Te Kawerau ā Maki.

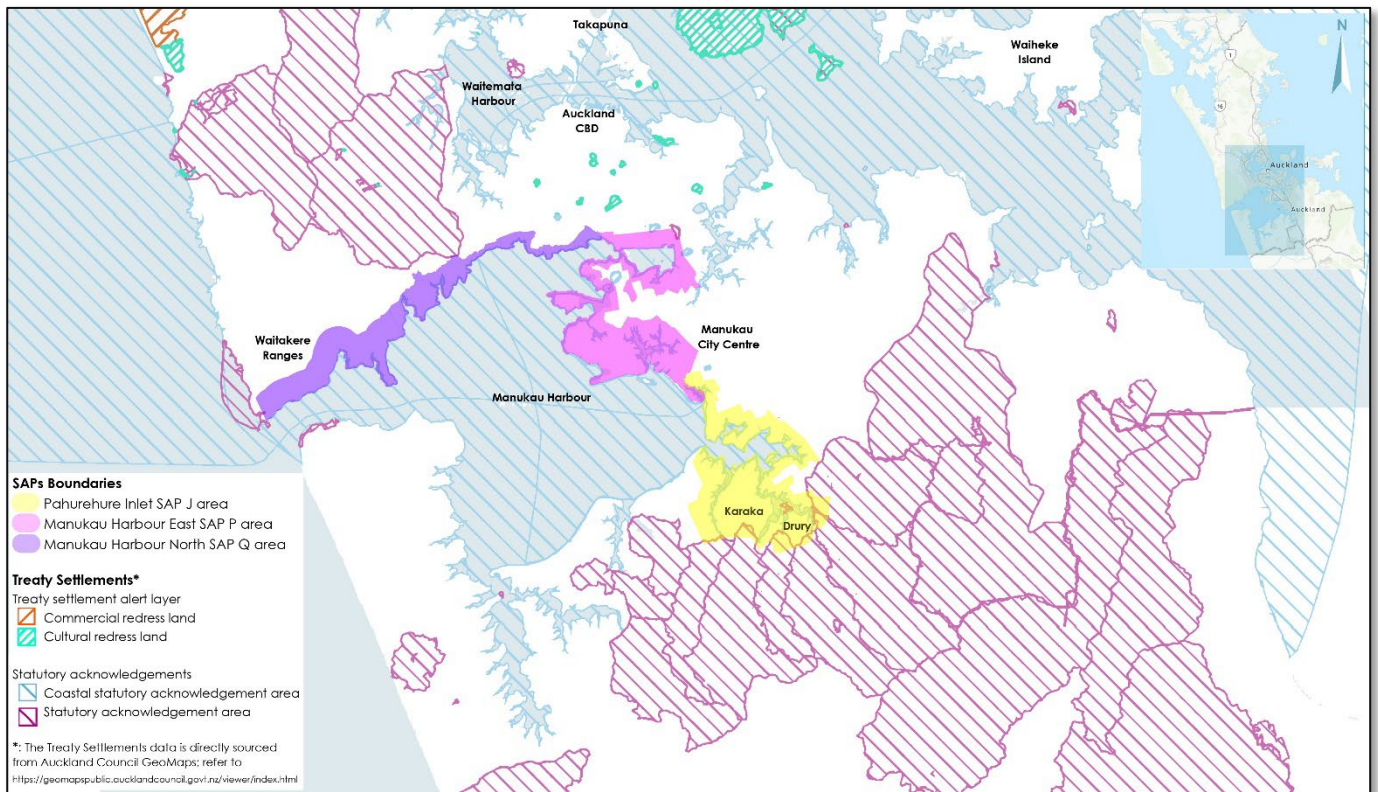


Figure 16: Locations of Treaty settlement areas and statutory acknowledgements in relation to SAP Areas J, P and Q

Table 4 provides an overview of the statutory acknowledgement and any relevant specific requirements that it contains. The settlement processes are ongoing, and it is important to recognise that there are unresolved claims and disputes between the Crown and iwi/hapū. For example, there are remaining claims for Waikato-Tainui (also known as the Wai 30 claim) that remain unsettled. This includes the West Coast Harbours⁷⁰. As such, the above should not be read as any of the processes being complete; this is simply an overview of the situation at the time of writing (and relying on publicly available information).

Table 4: Statutory acknowledgement overview

Iwi to which statutory acknowledgement relates	Overview of statutory acknowledgement	Relevance
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki ⁷¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki have maintained customary interests and ahi kā in Tāmaki, Hauraki, and Tīkapa Moana (Hauraki Gulf) since time immemorial. In particular, Motutapu is an island of great significance to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. The Deed of Settlement provides for the vesting of 16 Crown-owned sites to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. This includes land in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coastal marine area is subject to a statutory acknowledgement in relation to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. With regard to settlement areas, it is noted that none of the vested land is within the SAP area that this report relates to.

70 <https://waikatotainui.com/about-us/settlements/>

71 <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0075/latest/DLM6055212.html>

Iwi to which statutory acknowledgement relates	Overview of statutory acknowledgement	Relevance
	Whitford, Hunua, Clevedon the Hauraki Gulf Islands, Tai Rawhiti, and Mount Wellington.	
Ngāti Tamaoho ⁷²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngāti Tamaoho is a Waikato-Tainui hapū and are beneficiaries of both the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 (Waikato Raupatu Act) and the Waikato River Settlement Act 2010 (Waikato River Act). The Ngāti Tamaoho area of interest includes the Manukau Harbour and extends to Franklin, the Hūnua Ranges, Awhitū Peninsula, the Waikato wetlands, Tikapa Moana (Firth of Thames) and north to central Auckland including Remuera and Ellerslie. Historically the tribe also maintained ancestral connections (through their Ngariki and Ngaiwi antecedents) with the North Shore and Waiheke Island. The Deed of Settlement provides for three sites of cultural significance to be vested with Ngāti Tamaoho. These sites are in Clark's Creek, Karaka and Waitete Pā. In addition, Hunua Scenic Reserve has been jointly vested to Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngaati Whanaunga and Ngāti Koheriki. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coastal marine area is subject to a statutory acknowledgement in relation to Ngāti Tamaoho. With regard to settlement areas, it is noted that none of the vested land is within the SAP area that this report relates to.
Te Kawerau ā Maki ⁷³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Kawerau ā Maki are an iwi with customary interests that extend from the Tāmaki isthmus northwards through to Hikurangi and the lands around the upper Waitematā Harbour, North Shore, South Kaipara and Mahurangi. The Te Kawerau ā Maki Deed of Settlement under the Treaty of Waitangi Claims transfers nine sites to Te Kawerau ā Maki. These sites total an area of approximately 31 hectares and are located within Hobsonville, Muriwai, Te Henga Parihoa, Opareira and Wai Whauwhaupaku. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coastal marine area is subject to a statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Kawerau ā Maki. With regard to settlement areas, it is noted that none of the vested land is within the SAP area that this report relates to.

72 <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0019/latest/whole.html>

73 <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0075/latest/DLM6055212.html>

6.3 Iwi and hapū management planning documents

Iwi and hapū planning documents are prepared and approved by an iwi, iwi authority, rūnanga or hapū and describe resource management issues of importance to them as iwi and tangata whenua. These plans can include:

- Iwi Management Plans
- Hapū Management Plans
- Cultural Values Frameworks
- Statements of cultural values or interest.

These plans are holistic documents which often contain information relating to specific cultural values, historical accounts, descriptions of areas of interest and consultation and engagement protocols for participation in the resource management process.

There are a number of IMP and HMP that relate to the Manukau Harbour North area. These plans are relevant to the development of the SAP to ensure that outcomes are consistent with the aspirations set out in the planning documents. Further detail on publicly available iwi and hapū management plans is included in **Appendix M**. At the time of writing there were limited documents publicly available for review. Notwithstanding, the following themes/issues were present in the documents that were available:

- The retention of customary rights, particularly in relation to access to coastal and riparian areas and the availability of kai moana
- Maintenance of spiritual and cultural values
- Environmental protection and enhancement
- Heritage protection and enhancement
- The mauri of water
- Kaitiakitanga, being the concept of guardianship and protection.

6.4 Waitangi Tribunal reports

As part of the research for this report a number of Waitangi Tribunal Reports have been reviewed, including a number identified by Council staff as potentially relevant. These are listed and summarised in **Appendix N**. There are multiple reports available on the Ministry of Justice website, and there may be additional reports that contain relevant information that have not been identified, therefore the list in Appendix N should not be considered exhaustive.

6.5 Marine and Coastal Area Act (MACA) claims

This Act acknowledges the importance to all New Zealanders of the marine and coastal area (that is, the area between mean high water mark and 12 nautical miles from shore). The Act sets out a scheme to ensure the protection of the legitimate interests of all New Zealanders in the marine and coastal area of New Zealand; and recognises the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whānau as tangata whenua. The purpose of the Act also acknowledges and provides for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area; and the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

This Act takes account of the intrinsic, inherited rights of iwi, hapū, and whānau, derived in accordance with tikanga and based on their connection with the foreshore and seabed and on the principle of manaakitanga. It translates those inherited rights into legal rights and interests that are inalienable, enduring, and able to be exercised so as to sustain all the people of New Zealand and the coastal marine environment for future generations.

This Act provides legal recognition and protection of customary interests in the marine and coastal area. In relation to the SAP area, there are several High Court applications for recognition of customary marine title and protected customary rights to the marine and coastal area as set out in Figure 17. This will need to be considered when developing SAP documents, and collaboration with the relevant iwi, hapū, and whānau will be required.

6.6 Sites of significance or value to mana whenua

The Auckland Unitary Plan maps identify sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua, which are included as an overlay. The identified sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua have both tangible and intangible cultural values in association with historic events, occupation and cultural activities. This overlay is not an exhaustive schedule and mana whenua have knowledge of many other sites and places of significant value, including sites that need to be protected.

Figure 17 shows the location of the sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua overlay in relation to the SAP area. In addition, Figure 17 also shows the marae locations as sourced from Te Puni Kokiri public GIS database, which contains tribal, urban, institutional, and historic marae of New Zealand. The Auckland Plan 2050 includes the Tangata Whenua webpage indicating several locations of historic Māori occupation, and its Map 14 Environment & Cultural Heritage shows areas which concentrate with items identified within Cultural Heritage Inventory. Both of these matters are also shown in Figure 17 below.

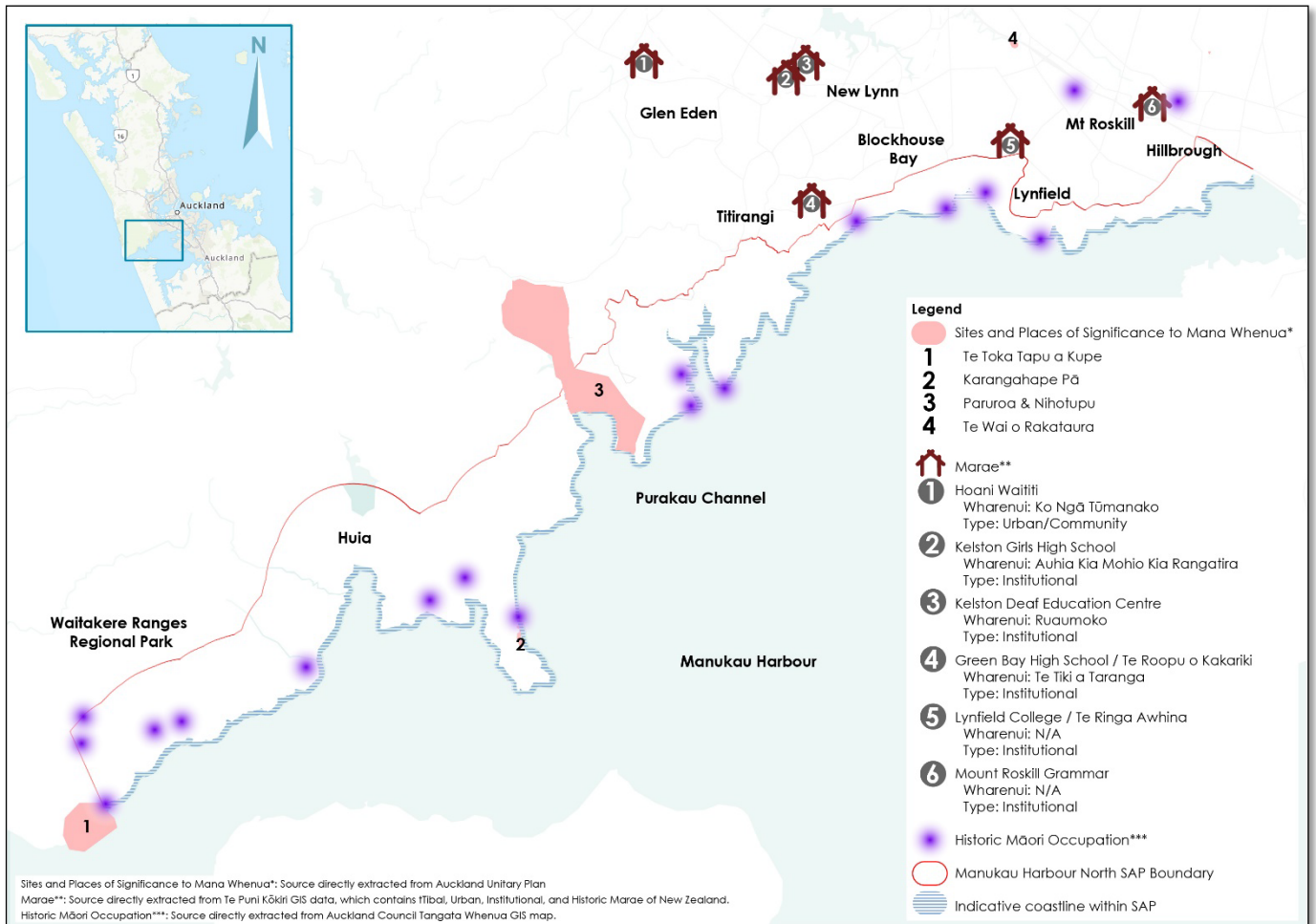


Figure 17: Locations of marae and sites of significance and value to Mana Whenua

Appendices

Appendix A List of sources

Sections	Information sources
Section A: Regulatory and Policy	
<p>Legislation & regulations: including, but not limited to RMA, LGA, CDEM, Building Act, locationally specific Acts of Parliament.</p>	<p>MfE website / online:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Act 2004 • Conservation Act 1987 • Local Government Act 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Auckland Council) • National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015 • Reserves Act 1977 • Resource Management Act 1991 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coastal Marine Area • Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 – (Relevant to SAP Area Q) • Climate Change Response Act 2002 • Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 • New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
<p>Policy and plans (non-statutory and statutory) including RMA plans, local area and community-based plans (e.g. reserve management plans or area-based development or management plans); authored by both local government and community or other groups as relevant.</p>	<p>SAP Area Q – Mnaukau Harbour North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Kings Plan • Manukau Harbour Foreshore Reserve Management Plan • State of Environment Monitoring in Manukau Harbour • Puketāpapa Local Board Plan 2020 • Waitākere Ranges Local Board Plan 2020 • Whau Local Board Plan 2020 <p>Community plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thriving Communities Implementation Plan 2022-2025 • Community Facilities Network Plan <p>Other plans/reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auckland Council Regional Plan: Coastal • The 10-year Budget (long-term Plan) 2018-2028 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note, chapter 1.3: Infrastructure strategy • Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau • Te Ora o Tāmaki Makaurau • Coastal Hazards and Climate Change • Future Coastal Hazards Plan Change • Predicting Auckland’s Exposure to Coastal Instability and Erosion • Coastal Hazard Assessment – Tonkin & Taylor • Coastal Hazard Assessment in the Auckland Region • Auckland Region climate change projections and impacts

Sections	Information sources
Key infrastructure projects, policy or strategy (as relevant to the coastal areas within the SAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auckland Council Long Term Plan • Auckland Transport (AT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auckland Transport Asset Management Plan 2021 - 2031 • Tātaki Auckland Unlimited <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auckland Unlimited - Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) Asset Management Plan 2018-28 • Eke Panuku Development Auckland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eke Panuku Development Auckland Statement of Intent, 2021-2024 • Watercare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041 • Ports of Auckland (POAL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ports of Auckland Statement of Corporate Intent 2022-2025 • Legacy and disestablished CCOs
Key land uses/areas identified for development: including AUP zoning, proposed or identified future projects or development, restorative or managed projects.	<p>Auckland Council Website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review AUP (OP) and maps, as well as PC78 and associated maps. • Review notified consents to see if any are relevant to the SAP areas. • Future Development Strategy • Auckland Council Long Term Plan
Identify any relevant Asset Management Plans and CCO or infrastructure related asset and adaptive planning processes. Including targeted discussions with relevant staff/consultants from Auckland Council and the CCOs as required (to be identified and contact supported by Auckland Council staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025 • Stormwater Asset Management Plan • Corporate Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025 • Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025
Section B: Social Context	
General social (European) history of the area; including publicly available records and engagement with Auckland Council's heritage teams (consultation supported by Auckland Council staff).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage Inventory (GeoMaps) • OurAuckland: Link Here; • Open Street Map: Link Here • HNZPT List: Link Here Advanced Search>Region>Auckland Council • Archsite: Link Here • Auckland Museum Collections: Link Here • Te Ara <i>Manukau Harbour</i>: Link Here • NZ History website: Link Here • Auckland Council Heritage Surveys as available online • Auckland Council Heritage Walk brochures as available online

Sections	Information sources
Key industries and land uses/employment (using Census data and any other more specific data held by Auckland Council – Auckland Council will advise on and supply this data in a timely manner for inclusion).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Business Assessment; Online Link NZ.Stat: Link Here (using the SA2 areas from below row) Knowledge Auckland website: Link Here Climate Change and Economic Recovery: Online Link; Monthly Auckland Destination Overview: Link Here Auckland economic update December 2022: Online Link Infometrics: Link Here
Demographics for the SAP area (utilising census data and other relevant sources including Auckland Council).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ.Stat: Link Here StatsNZ Place Summaries: Link Here 2018 Census map gallery: Link Here Auckland Counts SA2 View: Link Here Auckland Prosperity Index Report 2020 Online Link Quality of life survey 2022; Online Link
Key community groups/clubs/organisations: such as planting, coast care, ecological groups or groups who utilise coastal areas including Council-owned assets and land (such as surf lifesaving clubs or sailing clubs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auckland Councils list of “community groups that work on improving the health of Auckland’s marine environment and coastlines” Link Here Auckland Conservation Directory (list of local conservation groups) Link Here Manukau Harbour Forum: Link Here
Community experience of hazard events/understanding of exposure and potential vulnerabilities. Limited to review of the community memory database (to be provided by Auckland Council citizen engagement team).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIWA NZ Historic Weather Events Catalogue: Link Here
Resident and visitor populations and use of Council-owned land and assets; to be informed by targeted discussions with Auckland Council staff (to be facilitated by Auckland Council).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SafeSwim (Water Quality Map): Link Here Park Location Map: Link Here AC Parks, recreation and community venues page: Link Here Regional Parks Management Plan 2022: Online Link Use and non-use values of Auckland Council amenities: Online Link
Utilise visual resources and infographics, such as diagrams, images and maps to provide a summary of the information sourced from Task 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: Auckland Museum order image service: Link Here
Section C: Cultural Context	
Documented cultural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise Auckland Council website (link here) to find mana whenua groups with interest in each area. Review information on the website for each iwi:

Sections	Information sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAP area Q: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki ○ Ngāti Tamaoho and here ○ Te Ahiwaru - Waiohua ○ Ngāti Pāoa, ○ Te Ākitai Waiohua, ○ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, ○ Te Kawerau a Maki, ○ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei ○ Ngāti Tamaterā ○ Ngāti Te Ata ○ Ngāti Maru ○ Waikato – Tainui • SAP area P: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki ○ Ngāti Tamaoho and here ○ Te Ahiwaru - Waiohua ○ Ngāti Pāoa, ○ Te Ākitai Waiohua, ○ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, ○ Ngāti Whanaunga ○ Te Kawerau a Maki ○ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei ○ Ngāti Tamaterā ○ Ngāti Te Ata ○ Ngāti Maru ○ Waikato – Tainui • SAP area J: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki ○ Ngāti Tamaoho and here ○ Te Ahiwaru - Waiohua ○ Te Ākitai Waiohua ○ Ngāti Pāoa ○ Ngāti Whanaunga ○ Ngāti Tamaterā ○ Ngāti Te Ata ○ Ngāti Maru ○ Waikato – Tainui

Sections	Information sources
Statutory acknowledgement areas	<p>Review AUP (OP) maps to confirm to which iwi the SAA applies for each SAP area.</p> <p>Note that SAA are relevant in relation to the following iwi:</p> <p>SAP Area Q:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki ○ Ngāti Tamaoho ○ Te Kawerau ā Maki
Treaty settlement documents	<p>Search online at justice.govt.nz</p> <p>In particular, note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Manukau Report 1985 • Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki – Tamaki Makaurau Settlement Process Report • Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
Iwi and hapu management plans (as available)	<p>Online from the website of iwi groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki – Ngai Tai-Te Taiaomaurikura. Link here • Ngāti Tamaoho • Te Ahiwaru – Waiohua • Ngāti Pāoa, and here • Te Ākitai Waiohua, • Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, - annual plan (not an iwi management plan) • Te Kawerau a Maki • Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei • Ngāti Tamaterā • Ngāti Te Ata • Ngāti Maru • Waikato – Tainui • Ngāti Whanaunga
<p>Publicly identifiable sites of value or significance to mana whenua:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Those identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan ii. Taonga species / mahinga kai areas iii. Marae, māori-owned land & cultural assets iv. Wahi tapu areas v. Other cultural assets and inclusions located within the SAP area/located on Council-owned land or which interact with Council-owned assets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Areas identified on AUP (OP) maps as subject to Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay. ii. TBC iii. Online via Māori Online website (link here), and Auckland Council GeoMaps Tangata Whenua layer. iv. TBC v. Māori Identity Mapsv (showing archaeological sites and pa sites), and ArchSite.

Sections	Information sources
MACA claims for the coastal area (identification only, analysis not required)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MACA claim maps• MACA spreadsheet here:• Courts of NZ website. Link here.

Appendix B Auckland Council park extent assets

Note: This table is a direct export of Auckland Council's Park Extent data. <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::park-extents/explore?location=-36.902377%2C174.653142%2C13.99>

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Owned Not Maintain	Landing Road Reserve	20844	Landing Road Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
Owned Not Maintain	Little Muddy Creek	20826	Little Muddy Creek	Waitakere Ranges	Laingholm Drive
Owned Not Maintain	Fawcett Esplanade	21234	Fawcett Esplanade/Fawcett Scenic Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Fawcett Road
Owned Not Maintain	Inaka Esplanade	20617	Inaka Esplanade	Waitakere Ranges	Inaka Place
Owned Not Maintain	South Titirangi Reserve	22559	South Titirangi Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
Owned Not Maintain	Frederick Street Esplanade Reserve	21083	Frederick Street Esplanade Res	Puketapapa	Frederick Street
Owned Not Maintain	Minnehaha Reserve	20759	Minnehaha Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Minnehaha Avenue
Owned Not Maintain	Paturoa Esplanade	21732	Paturoa Esplanade	Waitakere Ranges	Paturoa Road
Owned Not Maintain	Seacliffe Road Foreshore Reserve	23117	Seacliffe Road Foreshore Reserve	Puketapapa	Seacliffe Road
Owned Not Maintain	Marama Plantation Reserve	21302	Marama Plantation Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Whatipu Road
Owned Not Maintain	Arapito Foreshore Reserve	22680	Arapito Foreshore Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Arapito Road
Owned Not Maintain	Fawcett Scenic Reserve	21234	Fawcett Esplanade/Fawcett Scenic Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Fawcett Road
Owned Not Maintain	Arapito Reserve	22659	Arapito Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Arapito Road
Park	Laingholm Drive Esplanade	20802	Laingholm Drive Esplanade	Waitakere Ranges	Laingholm Drive
Park	Bamfield Reserve	21630	Bamfield Reserve	Puketapapa	Bamfield Place
Park	Wairaki Stream Reserve	21543	Wairaki Stream Reserve	Puketapapa	Flavia Place

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Herrings Cove	21187	Herrings Cove	Waitakere Ranges	Herrings Cove Place
Park	Green Bay Community Corner	22522	Green Bay Community Corner	Whau	Godley Road
Park	Green Bay Domain	21136	Green Bay Domain	Whau	Cliff View Drive
Park	Foster Ave Walkway	21255	Foster Ave Walkway	Waitakere Ranges	Foster Avenue
Park	Hendry Reserve	20902	Hendry Reserve	Puketapapa	Hendry Avenue
Park	Taumatarea Esplanade	22533	Taumatarea Esplanade	Waitakere Ranges	Kauri Point Road
Park	Laingholm Scenic Reserve	20564	Laingholm Scenic Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Warner Park Avenue
Park	Soldiers Memorial Reserve	20963	Soldiers Memorial Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Atkinson Road
Park	Foster Strand	21272	Foster Strand	Waitakere Ranges	Foster Avenue
Park	Opou Reserve	21900	Opou Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Opou Road
Park	Little Huia Beach	20810	Little Huia Beach	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
Park	Hillsborough Cemetery	23133	Hillsborough Cemetery	Puketapapa	Hillsborough Road
Park	French Bay Esplanade	21277	French Bay Esplanade	Waitakere Ranges	Valley Road
Park	Grannys Bay Reserve	21477	Hillsborough Reserve	Puketapapa	Hillsborough Road
Park	Moana Lane	20771	Moana Lane	Whau	Portage Road
Park	Tinopai Reserve	22541	Tinopai Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Tinopai Road
Park	Titirangi War Memorial	11379	Titirangi War Memorial	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
Park	Western Park - Laingholm	21089	Western Park - Laingholm	Waitakere Ranges	Western Road
Park	Taunton Terrace	21620	Taunton Terrace	Whau	Endeavour Street
Park	Green Bay Beach	21132	Green Bay Beach	Whau	Portage Road
Park	Wesley Bay Glade	21551	Wesley Bay Glade	Puketapapa	Wesley Bay Glade
Park	Big Muddy Creek Landing	22648	Big Muddy Creek Landing	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
Park	Waikowhai Park	10250	Waikowhai Park	Puketapapa	Waikowhai Road

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Pallister Reserve	23116	Pallister Reserve	Puketapapa	Pallister Drive
Park	Halsey Esplanade Reserve	21641	Halsey Esplanade Reserve	Puketapapa	Halsey Drive
Park	Woodlands Park	11361	Woodlands Park	Waitakere Ranges	Minnehaha Avenue
Park	Arama Reserve	22676	Arama Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
Park	Foster Bay Reserve	21261	Foster Bay Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Foster Avenue
Park	Manukau Domain	23113	Manukau Domain	Puketapapa	Halsey Drive
Park	Sylvania Crescent Esplanade Reserve	23118	Sylvania Crescent Esplanade Rese	Puketapapa	Sylvania Crescent
Park	Himalaya Reserve	23112	Himalaya Reserve	Puketapapa	Fairsea Place
Park	Belfast Reserve	21634	Belfast Reserve	Puketapapa	Goodall Street
Park	Miha Road Reserve	20752	Miha Road Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Okewa Road
Park	Armour Bay Reserve	22669	Armour Bay Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Armour Road
Park	Huia Scenic Reserve	20613	Huia Scenic Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Ocean View Road
Park	Frederick Street Reserve	21532	Frederick Street Reserve	Puketapapa	Frederick Street
Park	Kingswood Reserve	23115	Kingswood Reserve	Puketapapa	Kingswood Terrace
Park	Lynfield Cove Reserve	23121	Lynfield Cove Reserve	Puketapapa	Strathnaver Crescent
Park	Sandys Parade	11345	Sandys Parade	Waitakere Ranges	Sandys Parade
Park	Shipton Reserve	21521	Shipton Reserve	Whau	Lynbrooke Avenue
Park	Okewa Reserve & Beach	21873	Okewa Reserve & Beach	Waitakere Ranges	Aydon Road
Park	Gill Esplanade	21191	Gill Esplanade	Waitakere Ranges	Landing Road
Park	Manukau Margin Reserve	20767	Manukau Margin Reserve	Whau	Cliff View Drive
Park	White Bluff Reserve	21554	White Bluff Reserve	Puketapapa	Bluff Terrace
Park	Laingholm Reserve	21423	Laingholm Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Western Road

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Titirangi Beach	11369	Titirangi Beach	Waitakere Ranges	Park Road
Park	Endeavour Reserve	21689	Endeavour Reserve	Whau	Endeavour Street
Park	Takaranga Reserve	22554	Takaranga Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Staley Road
Park	South Titirangi Rec Reserve	22557	South Titirangi Rec Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
Park	Aldersgate Reserve	23125	Aldersgate Reserve	Puketapapa	Aldersgate Road
Park	Craigavon Park	10431	Craigavon Park	Whau	Kinross Street
Park	Captains Bush	23124	Captains Bush/Hillsdale/Hibiscus Reserve	Puketapapa	Kingswood Terrace
Park	Upland Glade	22127	Upland Glade	Waitakere Ranges	Upland Road
Park	Strathnaver Reserve	21613	Strathnaver Reserve	Puketapapa	Halsey Drive
Park	Tane Walk	22556	Tane Walk	Waitakere Ranges	Warner Park Avenue
Park	Huia Domain	20605	Huia Domain	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
Park	Hillsborough Park	10367	Hillsborough Park	Puketapapa	Carlton Street
Park	Bill Haresnape Walk	20940	Bill Haresnape Walk	Waitakere Ranges	Aydon Road
Park	Taunton Terrace Reserve Road	21587	Taunton Terrace Reserve Road	Whau	Taunton Terrace
Park	Tangiwai Reserve	22578	Tangiwai Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
Park	Davies Bay Reserve	21104	Davies Bay Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Mceldowney Road
Park	French Bay Reserve	11371	French Bay Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Valley Road
Park	Wattle Bay	21547	Wattle Bay	Puketapapa	Canberra Avenue
Park	Mceldowney Reserve	20710	Mceldowney Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Mceldowney Road
Park	Okewa Reserve	21869	Okewa Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Okewa Road
Park	Warner Park	21055	Warner Park	Waitakere Ranges	Warner Park Avenue

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Tamariki Reserve	22577	Tamariki Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
Park	Hillsborough Reserve	21477	Hillsborough Reserve	Puketapapa	Hillsborough Road
Park	Tanekaha Reserve	22544	Tanekaha Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Otitori Bay Road
Park	117 Lynbrooke Ave Accessway	23766	117 Lynbrooke Ave Accessway	Whau	Lynbrooke Avenue
Park	Owen's Green	11377	Owen's Green	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
Park	Hibiscus Reserve	23124	Captains Bush/Hillsdale/Hibiscus Reserve	Puketapapa	Kingswood Terrace
Park	Gittos Domain	10446	Gittos Domain	Whau	Blockhouse Bay Road
Park	Landing Road Walkway	21350	Landing Road Walkway	Waitakere Ranges	Landing Road
Park	Alex Jenkins Memorial	22673	Alex Jenkins Memorial	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
Park	Laings Esplanade	20687	Laings Esplanade	Waitakere Ranges	Laingholm Drive
Park	Taylor's Bay Road Reserve	20823	Taylor's Bay Road Reserve	Puketapapa	Bluff Terrace
Park	Karaka Park	20663	Karaka Park	Whau	Portage Road
Park	Takahe Reserve	22576	Takahe Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Takahe Road
Park	Wood Bay Reserve	21063	Wood Bay Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Wood Bay Road
Park	Warner Walk	21059	Warner Walk	Waitakere Ranges	Western Road
Regional	Waitakere Central Regional Park	10490	Waitakere Central Regional Park	Waitakere Ranges	Scenic Drive
Regional	Waitakere South Regional Park	10488	Waitakere South Regional Park	Waitakere Ranges	Huia / Whatipu / Cornwallis Catchments
	Karamatura Reserve	11386	Karamatura Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
	Laingholm Hall Reserve	11445	Laingholm Hall Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Victory Road
	Mahoe Plantation Reserve	20785	Mahoe Plantation Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Mahoe Road
	Lookout Reserve	20822	Lookout Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Lookout Drive

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
	Arapito Plantation Reserve	22681	Arapito Plantation Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
	Hillsdale Reserve	23124	Captains Bush/Hillsdale/Hibiscus Reserve	Puketapapa	Kingswood Terrace
	12 Western Road - Laingholm	33963	12 Western Road - Laingholm	Waitakere Ranges	Western Road
	Wood Bay Way	21804	Otitori Scenic Reserve/Wood Bay Way	Waitakere Ranges	Otitori Bay Road
	Wesley Reserve	21558	Wesley Reserve	Puketapapa	Aldersgate Road
	Otitori Scenic Reserve	21804	Otitori Scenic Reserve/Wood Bay Way	Waitakere Ranges	Otitori Bay Road
	Foster Hill Lane	21265	Foster Hill Lane	Waitakere Ranges	Huia Road
	Otitori Reserve	21809	Otitori Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Otitori Bay Road
	45 Kauri Point Road Reserve	20552	45 Kauri Point Road Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Kauri Point Road
	Paturua Way	21735	Paturua Way	Waitakere Ranges	Paturua Road
	Lopdell Plantation Reserve	20798	Lopdell Plantation Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
	Lopdell Hall And House	11450	Lopdell Hall And House	Waitakere Ranges	Titirangi Road
	Mahoe Walk	20870	Mahoe Walk	Waitakere Ranges	Mahoe Road
	South Titirangi Place Reserve	22558	South Titirangi Pl Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	South Titirangi Road
	Victory Glade	21013	Victory Glade	Waitakere Ranges	Victory Road
	35 Arapito Road, Titirangi	11453	35 Arapito Road (Shadbolt House)	Waitakere Ranges	Arapito Road
	Titirangi Way Place Reserve	22543	Titirangi Way Pl Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Otitori Bay Road
	Maher Park	20866	Maher Park	Waitakere Ranges	Tane Road
	Tane Reserve	22532	Tane Reserve	Waitakere Ranges	Tane Road

Appendix C Legislation and national policies

Act	Overview	Relevance
Resource Management Act	<p>The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the main law governing how people interact with natural resources. As well as managing air, soil, freshwater and the coastal marine area, the RMA regulates land use and the provision of infrastructure, which are integral components of Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system. People can use natural resources if doing so is allowed under the RMA or permitted by a resource consent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6 of the RMA sets out matters of national importance. The following matters are considered to be relevant to the development of SAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The preservation of the natural character of the Coastal Environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development (e) The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. • Section 7 of the RMA sets out other matters. The following matters are considered to be relevant to the development of SAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Kaitiakitanga (b) The efficient use and development of natural and physical resources (c) The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values (f) Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment (g) Any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources (i) The effects of climate change. • Section 12 of the RMA sets out restrictions on the use of the coastal marine area.
Building Act	<p>The Building Act 2004 sets out the rules for the construction, alteration, demolition and maintenance of new and existing buildings in New Zealand. It aims to improve control and encourage better design and construction.</p> <p>The Building Act stipulates clear expectations of the standards buildings should meet, as set out in the Building Code. The Building Code covers aspects such as structural stability, access and durability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 71-74 of the BA set out limitations and restrictions on building consents in relation to constructing a building on land subject to natural hazards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This includes a requirement for a consent authority to refuse to grant building consent where the land is or is likely to be subject to one or more natural hazards, or where the building work is likely to accelerate, worsen or result in a natural hazard on the land or any other property (s71(1)). Section 71(2) provides a pathway whereby consent can be granted in these circumstances, which is if the consent authority is satisfied that adequate provision has/will be made to protect the land, building work or other property from the natural hazard/s, or restore any damage to the land or other property as a result of the building work.

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under section 72, building consent for building on land subject to natural hazards must be granted if the consent authority considers that the building work will not accelerate, worsen or result in a natural hazard on the land or any other property, and the land is likely to be subject to a natural hazard/s, and it is reasonable to grant a waiver or modification of the building code in respect of the natural hazard. • Section 124 of the BA enables TA's to restrict entry to buildings that are dangerous, affected or insanitary. • The Building Act does not make reference to climate change.
Conservation Act 1987	<p>The Conservation Act was developed to promote the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources.</p> <p>To achieve this, the Act established the Department of Conservation, bringing together under one department the conservation functions formerly managed by five different government agencies.</p>	<p>Under the Act the Department of Conservation has a number of functions, a number of which are relevant to the management of the coastal area as set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management for conservation purposes of all land and natural and historic resources held under the Conservation Act • The provision of educational and promotional conservation information • Fostering recreation and allowing tourism on conservation land, providing the use is consistent with the conservation of the resource.
Local Government Act 2002	<p>The Local Government Act 2002 provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's 78 democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 2, section 14, of the Act includes a series of principles local authorities must act in accordance with. These principles are intended to govern the overall actions of local authorities, and include principles relating to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct of business in an open and transparent manner ○ Making itself aware of community views ○ Providing opportunities for Māori to participate in decision-making processes; collaborating and cooperating with other local authorities as appropriate ○ Ensuring prudent stewardship of resources; and taking a sustainable development approach. • Additionally, the Act states that in taking a sustainable development approach, a local authority should take into account— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The social, economic, and cultural well-being of people and communities ○ The need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations. • Section 64A sets out that shareholders of a CCO may require the organisation to prepare and deliver thematic plans such as a climate change mitigation plan. This is the only reference to climate change in the Act. • Section 93 of the LGA sets out the requirement and framework under which local authorities must prepare Long Term Plans, which are a comprehensive statement of intentions for a 10-year period. Section 101B requires local authorities to adopt an infrastructure strategy which identifies any significant infrastructure issues for the next 30 years, and the principal options for managing those issues. In addition, the infrastructure strategy must outline how a local authority intends on managing its assets, in particular, to provide for resilience and the management of risks relating to natural hazards.
<p>Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to improve and promote the sustainable management of hazards in a way that contributes to the social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being and safety of the public and the protection of property.</p> <p>The Act primarily focuses on the management of hazards when they occur, however also includes some planning related functions including the identification, assessment and management of risks; and monitoring and reviewing the process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 3 of the Act sets out its purpose, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve and promote the sustainable management of hazards (as that term is defined in this Act) in a way that contributes to the social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being and safety of the public and also to the protection of property ○ Encourage and enable communities to achieve acceptable levels of risk (as that term is defined in this Act), including, without limitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying, assessing, and managing risks - Consulting and communicating about risks - Identifying and implementing cost-effective risk Reduction - Monitoring and reviewing the process • Section 7 of the Act sets out a precautionary approach that is to be adopted when developing and implementing civil defence emergency management plans. • This Act does not explicitly address adaptation, climate change, or coastal hazards.
<p>National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015</p>	<p>The National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan 2015 sets out the roles and responsibilities of everyone involved in reducing risks and preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies. This includes central and local government, lifeline utilities,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 10(2) of this Order sets out the hazards and risks that are to be managed at a national level by the CDEM. The following are pertinent to the development of SAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Landslides ○ Tsunamis ○ Coastal hazards (including coastal erosion, storm surges, and large swells) ○ Infrastructure failure.

Act	Overview	Relevance
	emergency services and non-government organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 10(12) states that the identification and assessment of hazards and risks that require management under this plan are ongoing processes that include consideration of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New knowledge ○ Risks that vary over time ○ The potential influence of climate change on hazards and risks. • Section 23 of the Order sets out the principles underlying the role of the National Emergency Management Agency. This includes “<i>build capacity and capability to adapt to changing demands</i>” (Section 23((g)(ii)) • Section 153 of the Order relates to the objectives of recovery. This includes “taking practicable opportunities to adapt to meet the future needs of the community; and reducing future exposure to hazards and their associated risks” (Section 153(c)-(d)).
Reserves Management Act 1977	The Reserves Management Act provides for the acquisition of land for reserves and the classification and management of reserves including leases and licenses. The Reserves Act has a number of purposes including providing for the preservation and management of areas of public enjoyment and ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of indigenous species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 3 of the Act sets out its general purpose. Notably, this section states that the Act is for the purpose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing, for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand ○ Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development. • The Reserves Management Act also sets out the requirements in terms of Reserve Management Plans. This includes the requirement for the plan to adapt to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge (Section 41(4)). • There is no reference to climate change in this Act.
Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008	The Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 (“WRHAA”) provides high level direction to guide the Auckland Council in its policy, planning and decision making roles regarding the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area (the Heritage Area).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the WRHAA is to recognise the national, regional, and local significance of the Heritage Area, and to promote the protection and enhancement of its heritage features for present and future generations (section 3). The purpose of the WRHAA is central to the Act's implementation through the RMA. • Section 7 of the WRHAA outlines the numerous heritage features within the area. This includes terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of prominent indigenous character,

Act	Overview	Relevance
	<p>The Heritage Area was created under the WRHAA and includes 27,720 hectares of land including the Waitakere Ranges, Scenic Drive, parts of the foothills (Oratia, Opanuku and Swanson), and coastal villages such as Piha, Karekare and Huia. The Waitakere Ranges Regional Park makes up approximately 17,000 hectares of the area.</p>	<p>and the different classes of natural landforms and landscapes including coastal areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 29 of the Act sets out that a deed of acknowledgement will acknowledge the particular historical, traditional, cultural, or spiritual relationship of tangata whenua of the heritage area, namely Ngati Whatua and Te Kawerau A Maki, with any land in the heritage area. Notwithstanding, it is noted that no deed of acknowledgement has been established to date. This Act does not include consideration of adaptation or climate change. The WRHAA is a locally focused statute that does not seek to impose a new regulatory regime for the Heritage Area; rather the WRHAA seeks to utilize the RMA to introduce extra considerations that are locally focused to produce planning documents that better reflect the purpose of the WRHAA.
Climate Change Response Act 2002	<p>This Act is administered by the Minister for the Environment and puts in place a legal framework to enable New Zealand to meet its international obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act was amended in 2019 to provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. This Act establishes a Climate Change Commission and commits it to producing a National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA) every six years. In addition, in response to each NCCRA the Minister for Climate Change is required to prepare a National Adaption Plan (NAP).
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon Amendment Act 2019)		
Public Works Act 1981	<p>The Public Works Act provides the Crown with the statutory authority to acquire land for public work. The Act enables the Government, councils and specified network utility operators to acquire or take land for a wide variety of purposes such as roads, schools, prisons and power lines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act is of limited relevance and does not make reference to any of the following key words: climate / hazard / adapt / mitigate / coast / sea-level rise.
Auckland Airport Act 1987	<p>This is an Act to provide for the incorporation of a company to own and operate Auckland International Airport, for the transfer of airport assets and liabilities of the Crown, the Auckland Regional Authority, and certain local authorities to that company, for the payment to the Crown and those local authorities of the existing reserves of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act is of limited relevance and does not make reference to any of the following key words: climate / hazard / adapt / mitigate / coast / sea-level rise.

Act	Overview	Relevance
	airport, and to amend the Civil Aviation Act 1964 and the Stamp and Cheque Duties Act 1971	
Civil Aviation Act 1990	The Civil Aviation Act 1990 governs New Zealand's civil aviation system and sets the overall framework for aviation safety, security and economic regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act is of limited relevance and does not make reference to any of the following key words: climate / hazard / adapt / mitigate / coast / sea-level rise.
Marine and Coastal Areas Act 2011	The Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 provides for the special status of the common marine and coastal area as an area that is incapable of ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4 of the Act sets out its purpose which is set out below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The purpose of this Act is to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a durable scheme to ensure the protection of the legitimate interests of all New Zealanders in the marine and coastal area of New Zealand; and - Recognise the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whānau as tangata whenua; and - Provide for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area; and - Acknowledge the Treaty of Waitangi (te Tiriti o Waitangi). • This Act does not reference climate change / sea-level rise / natural hazards / adaptation.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	The NZCPS is a national policy statement under the Resource Management Act. The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) guides local authorities in their day-to-day management of the coastal environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NZCPS recognises that the coastal environment faces issues in relation to continuing coastal erosion and other natural hazards that will be exacerbated by climate change and which will increasingly threaten existing infrastructure, public access and other coastal values as well as private property. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Objective 4 seeks to maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by... recognising the potential for coastal processes, including those likely to be affected by climate change, to restrict access to the coastal environment and the need to ensure that public access is maintained even when the coastal marine area advances inland. ○ Objective 5 seeks to ensure that coastal hazard risks taking account of climate change, are managed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locating new development away from areas prone to such risks - Considering responses, including managed retreat, for existing development in this situation

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting or restoring natural defences to coastal hazards. • The NZCPS adopts a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse, in particular, in areas where coastal resources are potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change. • The NZCPS considers the effects of sea-level rise over no less than 100 years and requires the identification of areas in the coastal environment that are at high risk of being affected by coastal hazards. • The keyword ‘adapt’ / ‘adaptation’ is noted and referenced in this document.
National Policy Statement on Urban Development	This document seeks to ensure that New Zealand’s towns and cities are well-functioning urban environments that meet the changing needs of our diverse communities and enables more intensive development in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPS-UD recognises the need for well-functioning urban environments while also acknowledging the need for urban environments to support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change, with this being set out in Objective 8. • Objective 5 requires that planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi). • The NPS-UD set out the framework for Future Development Strategies (FDS) that tier 1 and 2 councils are required to prepare. These FDS are required to be informed by the NZCPS.

Appendix D Key management plans of Auckland Council and its CCOs

Document	Overview	Relevance
Auckland Council Long-Term Plan	<p>The Long-Term Plan is a 10-year budget for 2021-2031. This plan was developed within the context of Covid-19 and the uncertainty and revenue loss it created and is considered a 'Recovery Budget'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LTP has five key areas of focus being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finding the balance between how much we need to spend and how we pay for it ○ Climate change action ○ Supporting growth in key areas ○ Community services and how we deliver them ○ Protecting and enhancing our natural environment. • The plan highlights the need for climate change action, with an additional \$152 million package of initiatives to reduce emissions within Auckland. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bringing forward the electrification of our bus fleet and immediately halting the purchase of new diesel buses ○ Planting 200 ha of native forest in our regional parks ○ Planting 11,000 more trees in Auckland's Urban Forest (ngahere) ○ Increasing our zero-waste resource recovery network. • The LTP acknowledges the need to prepare and adapt for the consequences of existing changes in weather patterns and rising sea levels driven by climate change. In particular, as new assets are built, or existing ones are renewed, Council is ensuring that resilience is built into the infrastructure networks. Work is underway to improve the planning for coastal change and to respond to natural hazards and extreme weather events. • The LTP sets out how Auckland Council is focusing on investing on building and maintaining vital infrastructure. • Under the LTP, the Water Quality Targeted Rate has been increased to be in line with the general rate. This is to assist with being able to address concerns in relation to the degrading environment and water quality in Auckland's streams and harbours.
Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan	<p>Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan was published by Auckland Council in 2020 and is the long-term approach to climate action. It sets out the priority action areas to deliver our goals to reduce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This document recognises the impact of sea-level rise on Auckland, the effects of which have already begun. • To support this plan, Auckland Council produced a Climate Change Risk Assessment Technical Report series prepared by NIWA. • The plan takes a precautionary approach to preparing for climate change as well as a flexible planning and adaptation

Document	Overview	Relevance
	emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	<p>approach called DAPP (dynamic adaptive policy pathways planning).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ACP highlights areas for prioritisation which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring climate change is a key consideration in decisions that have the potential to lock us into poor resilience outcomes in the long term ○ Addressing immediate, known risks that are affecting Aucklanders today.
Auckland Transport Asset Management Plan	This Asset Management Plan (AMP) sets out how AT intends to manage its transport assets over the next 10 years, from 2021 to 2031. It describes the assets AT is responsible for, the activities AT carries out, and what it will cost. This AMP is updated every three years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key messages of the AMP are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Looking after what we have is ATs first priority – taking care of our transport assets for today and for future generations. ○ There is no “do nothing” option. Our role as kaitiaki or guardians of the transport network means we must plan ahead to ensure that transport assets are managed and maintained to face the challenges of the future. ○ The AMP defines an appropriate level of investment in asset renewals and maintenance, balancing available resources, risk and levels of service. • The AMP identifies a lack of resilience as a key problem that the plan must address. In particular, in the face of climate change which has increased the potential for significant disruption. The Plan also acknowledges the risk that natural hazards including sea-level rise and more extreme storm events pose on the network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The AMP sets out a number of objectives, one of which is: “improving the resilience and sustainability of the transport system and significantly reducing the greenhouse emissions it generates.” ○ The AMP notes the importance of improving resilience and adapting to the impacts of climate change. ○ The most significant resilience investment proposed in the AMP is an accelerated programme of retaining wall improvements. ○ The AMP acknowledges that AT must improve knowledge of stormwater assets and how stormwater risks will increase with urban intensification and climate change. • One specific action required by the plan is to be innovative in how we maintain our infrastructure, to lower embodied emissions. This includes looking after the assets AT already has, recognising that building new transport assets is a very energy-intensive activity.
Auckland Unlimited - Regional	<i>Note: RFA merged with ATEED in December 2020 to become Tātaki Auckland</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This AMP is of limited relevance, noting that it does not make any reference to climate / adaptation / adapt / resilience / hazard / coast / coastal / shoreline

Document	Overview	Relevance
<p>Facilities Auckland (RFA) Asset Management Plan 2018-28</p>	<p><i>Unlimited in December 2020. The merger was the result of a review of Council-controlled organisations (CCOs). Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) was a Council-controlled organisation (CCO) which enriches life in Auckland by engaging people in arts, environment, culture, sport and live events. RFA has a substantial and unique network of venues and assets which supports the delivery of these activities and also works in partnership with other sector organisations and agencies that share the same outcomes by way of funding assistance, advisory and government support.</i></p> <p>This Summary Asset Management Plan (AMP), which is produced within the Auckland Council Asset Management Framework (2011) and the Auckland Council Asset Management Standard (2014), looks ahead for 10 years from July 2018 and aligns with Auckland Council's 2018-28 Long Term Plan.</p>	
<p>Eke Panuku Development Auckland Statement of Intent, 2021-2024</p>	<p>Eke Panuku Development Auckland is the urban regeneration agency for Auckland Council. It leads the redevelopment of town centres and manages a significant property portfolio. As a Council-controlled organisation (CCO), Eke Panuku prepares an annual Statement of Intent (SOI), in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. This report publicly states the activities and intentions of Eke Panuku Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This document references Te Tārūke-ā-Tāwhiri – Auckland's Climate Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eke Panuku has a Climate Change Strategy which responds to this direction and ambitious targets. ○ Eke Panuku developments must meet minimum design standards (Homestar 6 and Greenstar 5 ratings by the New Zealand Green Building Council). ○ Eke Panuku is currently working with Auckland Council to prepare a group climate change risk management plan and implement process to manage climate risks across the group, undertake climate disclosure reporting and complete a climate-risk governance assessment. • Thriving Town Centres guidance was completed in 2022 with input from stakeholders and partners to define core principles and critical success factors based on social, environmental,

Document	Overview	Relevance
	<p>Auckland (Eke Panuku) for the next three years, and the objectives to which those activities will contribute.</p>	<p>cultural and economic values. Amongst other matters, this guidance document sets out how Eke Panuku supports climate action, low-carbon lifestyles and Māori outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address climate change, Eke Panuku has set out the following ways that they can provide leadership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reducing destructive demolition practices and adopting and implementing deconstruction methods to facilitate the reuse of materials and reduce landfill waste ○ Enable projects that will facilitate modal shifts to walking and cycling ○ Work with Council to support the production of a climate-related disclosure under the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. • This document discusses the need to build resilient communities that can respond to climate risks and also discussed the need for climate adaption. • This document does not make reference to the following terms: hazard / coast / coastal / shore / shoreline / sea-level rise.
<p>Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041</p>	<p>This AMP is Watercare's future-focused investment plan that will meet the water and wastewater needs of Auckland. The AMP covers a 20-year period from 2021 to 2041 and contributes to Auckland Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP) and infrastructure strategy as well as gives effect to the outcomes sought by the Auckland Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AMP has five purposes, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing a resilient and diverse water system for tomorrow ○ Protecting our environment ○ Adapting to climate change impacts and reducing emissions. <p>In particular, the AMP seeks to build resilience against failure of critical assets extreme weather and climate change.</p> • Climate change considerations are integrated within the delivery of infrastructure projects through planning and impact assessments. • The AMP also addresses long-term climate change adaption which is based around adaptive planning to manage the uncertainties associated with climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The primary planning approaches adopted by Watercare are likely to be to 'accommodate' and 'protect'. • In 2019 Watercare launched its first Climate Change Strategy which set direction for monitoring and understanding the impacts of climate change on assts to reduce risks.
<p>Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan</p>	<p>The Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan (OSSAMP) outlines the direction and priorities for Auckland Council's parks and open spaces. This strategic asset management plan pulls together a high level overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OSSAMP identifies a number of challenges facing Auckland's parks and open spaces. This includes the impacts of climate change, in particular, more frequent adverse weather events causing coastal erosion and damage to parks balanced with increased desire for access to coastline for recreational activities.

Document	Overview	Relevance
	of seven operational asset management plans to assist Council in optimizing asset management and aligning with international best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OSSAMP takes into account the Auckland Plan 2050, and reiterates the need to build resilience to natural hazards. A number of critical assets are identified including coastal assets and structures with fall heights greater than 1.5 m and/or which are subject to environmental events, including jetties, wharves, pontoons, retaining walls and seawalls.
Stormwater Asset Management Plan	This document sets out the management of all aspects of stormwater across the Auckland region. This includes stormwater management and flood protection and control, both natural and built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability is identified as a key issue, with one of the focuses being addressing the effects of climate change and global warming, including sea-level rise and extreme weather events. In particular, the plan seeks for a shift away from hard engineering solutions (such as pipes and culverts) and towards greener infrastructure such as water sensitive design. The need to build in resilience and futureproof assets to adapt to climate change is noted in this asset management plan. In particular, changes to rainfall patterns are expected and this, combined with the effect of increased impervious surfaces, poses issues for stormwater planning. The asset management plan also sets out the need for stormwater to be managed to reduce existing negative effects on the environment, particularly streams and coastal areas.
Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025	This plan guides how Auckland Council will plan for and manage its community facilities for the next 10 years. The Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015–2025 specifies how organizational objectives are to be converted into asset management objectives, and the approach that the Council will adopt for developing its asset management plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community facilities assets covered by this plan include art facilities; changing rooms; chapels, crematoria and parks public buildings; community centres and houses; community facilities leases; housing for older persons; libraries; parks depots and utility buildings; pools and leisure centres; rental accommodation; toilets and venues for hire. None of the key principles of this plan relate to adaption to climate change or management of the risk of natural hazards or coastal hazards to assets. This asset management sets out how Council will effectively maintain, improve and optimize their community facilities as well as look at future investment opportunities. This is relevant to the development of the SAP as a number of community facilities, such as park toilets and changing rooms are located within the coastal environment.

Appendix E Local Board plans

Document	Overview	Relevance
Puketāpapa Local Board Plan 2020	<p>This plan was developed by the Puketāpapa Local Board in 2020, in consultation with the community. It is a three-year strategic plan that identifies the community's aspirations, and provides input into regional strategies, policies and plans.</p> <p>The community's needs are highlighted in 6 outcomes where the following topics are discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community inclusivity and wellbeing • Environmental protection • Local transport connections • Local economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This document discusses community needs within the Puketepapa area. Notably, one of the key discussion points in this plan is how environmental management and infrastructure development can assist with flood mitigation. • The plan also provides insight into community-based environmental management initiatives such as stream restoration, waste minimisation programmes and supporting environmental volunteers. • The plan identifies six key outcomes. Of these, the following are considered to be relevant to the development of SAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome 3: Our environment is protected and enhanced for present and future generations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support projects that restore rivers and wetland to reduce floods and pests and create native biodiversity habitat and beautiful places for people to visit. ○ Outcome 4: Well-planned neighbourhoods and vibrant public spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of infrastructure that supports more housing and also protects the environment and responds to severe weather events - Restoring waterways and capturing stormwater.
Waitākere Ranges Local Board Plan 2020	<p>This plan was developed by the Waitākere Ranges Local Board in 2020, in consultation with the community. It is a three-year strategic plan that identifies the community's aspirations, and provides input into regional strategies, policies and plans.</p> <p>The community's needs are highlighted in 7 outcomes where the following topics are discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage protection • Māori partnership • Environmental restoration • Community resilience and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened community and environmental resilience is a recurring key theme in this Local Board Plan. In particular, the plan discusses the importance of emergency response due to the large area of the Local Board, and subsequent remoteness of some communities. • Coastal-based emergency response has also been highlighted as a key initiative. • The plan identifies seven key outcomes. Of these, the following are considered to be relevant to the development of SAPs:

Document	Overview	Relevance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 1: The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area is protected and enhanced, and connections with surrounding communities are strengthened <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local programmes for stream and coastal erosion, water quality, weed and pest management, environmental programmes, education, and biodiversity initiatives Outcome 4: Our communities are resilient and strong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the remoteness of some communities in this local board, emergency response is critical. The Local Board Plan sets out the intent to help communities become resilient and emergency-ready at a household and neighbourhood level.
Whau Local Board Plan 2020	<p>This plan was developed by the Whau Local Board in 2020, in consultation with the community. It is a three-year strategic plan that identifies the community's aspirations, and provides input into regional strategies, policies and plans.</p> <p>The community's needs are highlighted in 6 outcomes where the following topics are discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community resilience Māori aspirations Urban development Local active transport Environmental protection Local economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan addresses the need to develop climate change resistant infrastructure, specifically considering public assets that could be affected by sea-level rise. Additionally, the plan reinforces the importance of improving Manukau harbour health. The plan identifies six key outcomes. Of these, the following are considered to be relevant to the development of SAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome Three: Quality urban development and community facilities to meet the needs of our growing and changing population. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical infrastructure is designed and upgraded to meet not only the challenge of growth, but also climate change. Ensure that any investment in our coastal parks, reserves and boardwalks considers the reality of rising sea levels. Outcome five: Our natural environment is protected and enhanced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options to expand and enhance Auckland Council's current initiatives around the health of the Manukau and Waitemata harbours

Appendix F List of sources for historic development

Source	Overview	Relevance
Cultural Heritage Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS overlay showing locations of items within Council's cultural heritage inventory and archaeological surveyed areas. 	<p>Relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For mapping and contains some specific information on the local social context.
HNZPT List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero ('the List') identifies New Zealand's significant and valued historical and cultural heritage places. The List is an information tool - it identifies and provides information on significant heritage places throughout New Zealand. 	<p>Relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are multiple sites listed with the SAP area and the list provides information on them such as when they were built or their use. Of particular interest is the Ōtuataua Stonefields listing as this is a Council-owned asset.
NZ History website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site features information and resources from within the Research and Publishing Group of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Wellington, New Zealand. It provides brief historic accounts of events and places. 	<p>Relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has helped provide the basis of the above timeline. It provides good short summaries on places within the SAP helping to gain quick context on the history of the area.
Blockhouse Bay Heritage Walks – Auckland City Council and Blockhouse Bay Historical Society Incorporated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pamphlet which details accurate and succinct historical context to the Blockhouse Bay area. Produced by Auckland City Council and Blockhouse Bay HIS. 	<p>Of great relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details historic buildings, structures of European settlers. Information detailing different aspects of European history across a timeline.
Whatipu – Our History (Auckland Regional Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed history of the Whatipu area produced by Auckland Regional Council. 	<p>Direct relevance to western part of SAP Q:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed history of European and Māori engagement, European settlement history and interactions. Provides insight into formative settler families and characters (Gibbons, Wings)
Puketapapa Heritage Survey 2013	Heritage Survey prepared for Auckland Council by Mathews & Mathews Architects Ltd.	<p>Relevance to Mt Roskill area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes coastal area (SAP Q). Information on Council-owned assets, European patterns of settlement and valuable information on public and private assets, land sales.

Source	Overview	Relevance
Waitakere Ranges Protection Society website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waitakere Ranges Protection Society Incorporated is a community-based organisation. Its purpose is the conservation and protection of the Waitakere Ranges and to oppose any activity that may threaten or adversely affect the natural environment in the Waitakere Ranges. It regards itself as the foremost guardian of the wild Waitakere Ranges, with a mission to educate and protect its biodiversity, environmental and aesthetic values. 	<p>Relevance to Waitakere Ranges area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is within SAP Q area. It provides detailed history of Waitakere Range area and details of its value to the local community.

Appendix G Timeline for SAP

1820s

The Reverend Samuel Marsden in 1820 was one of the first Europeans known to have explored the coastline on the Manukau, looking for a water way joining both harbours.

Although Captain James Cook observed the Waitākere coastline from a distance in October 1769, the first European visit to the Manukau Harbour entrance was not made until November 1820. Reverend Samuel Marsden and his fellow Church Missionary Society (CMS) missionaries William Puckey, John Butler and James Shepherd were brought to the area in a large canoe by the Ngāti Whātua chief Te Kawau Te Tawa who was then living at Māngere. There is no evidence that they landed at Whatipu but they did observe the rough waters of the Manukau Bar.

The early 1820s saw local Māori meeting Europeans for the first time, and also marked the beginning of a decade of anxiety and then disaster for the local people as a result of the introduction of European weapons. In 1821 the local people provided refuge for the survivors of an attack by a northern raiding party on the Tāmaki Isthmus.

1830s

In 1838 two missionaries Colenso and Wade trekked through the Whau South area hoping to find a Māori settlement, but the site on Te Whau Point had been abandoned for many years. They remarked that the area was open and barren heaths, dreary, sterile and wild, with some pockets of native bush with a lot of scrub and bracken fern.

During the eighteenth century, conflict between iwi to the north and south, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and Te Waiohū, resulted in battles at nearby Paruroa (Big Muddy Creek) and Paturoa (Titirangi Creek) - at which Ngāti Whātua prevailed. Te Kawerau and other groups continued to occupy the area, but pressure for the exploitation of timber resources increasingly led to land passing into European hands from the late 1830s onwards.

Soon after their return home from exile in 1835, the Te Kawerau ā Maki people resettled the Waitākere Ranges including Whatipu. Several flax traders visited the Manukau Harbour around this time, and in 1836 Wesleyan (Methodist) missionaries established a mission station at Ōrua Bay on the Āwhitu Peninsula opposite Huia. The Reverend William Woon travelled across the Manukau Harbour to visit the Te Kawerau ā Maki villages on the Waitākere coastline, including Whatipu. His fellow Wesleyan missionaries William White and James Buller (Figure 7) also preached in the area. Reverend Buller ultimately converted Te Kawerau ā Maki chiefs Tāwhiakiterangi (Te Wātaraui - Waterhouse) and Te Tuiāu (Hoani - John) to the new Christian faith in December 1845.

Sailing ships involved in the flax trade had certainly entered the Manukau Harbour by 1831.

1840s

Soon after the founding of Auckland as colonial capital in 1840, timber was milled in the Waitakere Ranges.

In the 1840s increasing numbers of Europeans arrived in the Auckland area and they began to mill timber on the eastern side of the Waitākere Ranges and at Huia. In 1853 the Crown purchased most of what is now West Auckland, including the Whatipu area, from Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua as part of the Hikurangi Purchase.

Mt Roskill - The western side of the Three Kings scoria cone complex was granted in seven sections to the Wesleyan Mission Trust for a Māori training institution in April 1845, 14 while the eastern side (Allotments 79 to 84 of Section 10 Suburbs) was sold to private owners between September 1842 to October 1845. 15 The trust also received title in 1850 to 280 acres of predominantly swampland between Mt Albert and Stoddard Road, 16 later known as the 'Mission Swamp' or Wesley Estate. James Carlton Hill's land claim was successful, and became the Hillsboro estate when subdivided in 1860. 23 William Hart²⁴ obtained title to much of what was to become the Pah Estate in late 1847 to early 1848.

1850s

Titirangi gained a reputation as a desirable place for Aucklanders to visit from at least the 1850s.

1860s

Blockhouse Bay is named after a blockhouse constructed in 1860 to protect Auckland from potential attack from Māori.

From 1859 to 1925 mill owners carried out indiscriminate logging of the dense kauri forest (Waitākere). In the 20th century the Waitākere area became a major water catchment area for Auckland, with the first small dam built in 1902.

In the 1860s the land wars in Taranaki had begun to escalate and with fears that the Waikato tribes would invade Auckland, a series of military defences were planned. Colonel Thomas Mould, Royal Engineers, was given the task of planning the locations of the eleven defence posts, including the strategic position at Whau South, on a 12 acre site running down to the beach and overlooking the Manukau Harbour.

The Te Whau Blockhouse was completed on 1st July 1860, at a cost of £435, 13 shillings and 11 pence, and was issued with a stand of 200 arms, comprising infantry muskets, cavalry carbines, revolvers, swords and bayonets. It was manned by military regiments and later by local militia, but no shot was ever fired in battle. The prime duty of the soldiers was to keep a constant watch towards the Manukau Harbour heads for sign of any warring waka approaching from the west so that an early warning could be given. After fire severely damaged the wooden blockhouse it was demolished in October 1886.

During the occupation by the Military of the Whau Blockhouse, 1860-1865, Te Whau Point was used as a sentry post to watch for hostile war parties entering the Manukau Harbour, because of this it was known locally as “The Māori Lookout”. Here in 1863, a sentry who was on duty with his bayonet fixed to his musket which acted as a conductor, suffered the first recorded lightning strike. The musket was destroyed and the sentry was unconscious for several hours.

615 Blockhouse Bay Road - The original part of this house, constructed with double brick walls, is the oldest existing in the Bay and it is possible it was erected as a Government Store building circa 1860-65.

Mt Roskill - The Crown retained 336 acres of Atkins' land claim, transferring it as a public reserve to the Superintendent of Auckland Province in 1861. It was declared an endowment for a proposed Manukau Harbour Board (although such a body was not formed), then brought under the Manukau Harbour Act of 1911 and conveyed to the Auckland Harbour Board in 1914. As early as 1909, the government surveyed the land for a planned subdivision into 30 lots of 5 to 17 acres each, along with roads, to be leased on the Glasgow system. Only a few sections were still available for lease by July 1914.

1870s

Gum diggers were the next to pass through this area, leaving very little signs of their occupation, just shallow pits where they had been digging and small piles of kauri gum flakes from where they sat at night, cleaning and scraping the gum to get a more marketable product.

1880s

In the mid-1880s, Titirangi's first hotel was established, promoted as a sanatorium like other visitor destinations in the region, although the venture soon failed when an economic depression set in. Recognising that improved communications were vital for the area's development, William Bishop directly constructed part of the New Lynn-Huia road, and remained involved in roading matters after being elected to the Waitematā County Council as the first member for Waikumete Riding in 1887.

The district was slowly settled, the first industry was the Francis Gittos Tannery in 1884, and in 1906 the first strawberry crop was harvested, and the Bay became a major supplier for the Auckland market. Small farms, orchards, flower growing, all provided income for the early settlers and the beaches at both Sandy Bay and Blockhouse Bay were a major attraction for city folk who camped all summer, enjoying wonderful swimming, fishing, and abundant shell fish, with

many city families building holiday homes at the Bay. In those early years, the beach was the focal point for community activities, with carnivals and picnics and was the only available ground for the local sports clubs to play on.

The first European settler on the beach, Mr Charles Paice, who planted the pine trees in 1889. These pines have now reached the end of their life and are being progressively felled when necessary by the City Council.

At Cape Horn, 52 acres was selected in March and surveyed in May that year by G W Williams for the Government as a defence site for the Manukau Harbour.

1890s

In 1894, extension of the Titirangi Road through Bishop's land and other improvements led to suggestions of a tourist road circuit through the Waitākere Ranges.

Armanasco House, one of the earliest houses in Blockhouse Bay, this kauri farmhouse was originally built in 1890 at 497 Blockhouse Bay Road by Italian immigrant Stephano Armanasco.

1900s

Thirty acres of land at Waikowhai Bay, originally part of a crown grant to the Wesley Mission Trust in 1850, 502 was offered to the Mt Roskill Road Board by the Mission Trust Board at a peppercorn rental for recreations purposes, in 1907.

Manukau Domain, Himalaya Reserve, Sylvania Crescent Esplanade Reserve, Halsey Esplanade Reserve, Lynfield Cove Reserve and Lynfield Reserve are all part of what was once an area of land forming part of the Manukau Harbour Endowment in the 19th century, comprising 336 acres. The land, formerly under the Provincial Government before 1876, had remained vacant since 1860. The government surveyed and subdivided the land into 5-17 acre blocks in 1908.

1910s

The establishment of several large parks and scenic reserves around Titirangi in the early 1900s and the one-way Exhibition Drive in 1914 that Titirangi developed as a significant gateway for tourism. This coincided with a growing conservation movement nationally, which emerged partly in response to the rapid depletion of native bush due to forestry and other clearance. A major donor of lands in the Titirangi area, including the immediately adjacent Mt Atkinson Reserve in 1913, was wealthy engineer and businessman Henry Atkinson (1838-1921) - who had been manager of the Auckland Gas Company for 35 years - and his immediate family. As an additional stimulus to tourism in the area, motorised vehicles increasingly replaced horse transport, enabling day trippers to venture further afield from urban centres such as Auckland.

Close to the carpark at the south end of Endeavour Street, the first shop in the bay was built by Charles Banton in 1912 to service campers on the beach. Built across the creek, beside the bridge, on the undeveloped reserve, it was at the mercy of the tides. (See historic photo on previous page). Due to the poor construction, the building was quickly undermined and collapsed. With the development of the reserve in 1932, the creek was piped.

1920s

Kaitarakihi First World War memorial was erected in 1920 by the Spragg family in memory of Lieutenant Wesley Spragg RFC who died in an aircraft accident in Egypt, 1 January 1918.

The extensive Kaurilands Estate created in 1925 lay within what became a strong arts community where a number of experimental and modernist houses were built throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

622 Blockhouse Bay Road - This is one of the few remaining examples of a holiday "bach" on this part of the Auckland isthmus. Built in 1925 by Sidney Tucker.

1924 Mt Roskill – first sewerage scheme pipes constructed in Mt Roskill, which involved “the sewage would all gravitate to a main sewer running down to a septic tank situated on the shore of the Manukau Harbour, which, after treatment, would be discharged into the tide”.

1930s

Construction of Hotel Titirangi (1930) (HNZPT 9823, Category 1).

In December 1939, in a project financed by the Blockhouse Bay Improvement Club, Inc., a hut was moved to the beach to serve as a First Aid centre, manned by the local members of the St. John’s Ambulance Brigade.

Changing shed and toilet block- built in the mid-1930s just after the beach wall was completed - this is an excellent example of the architecture used for public facilities of this era. It contains changing rooms with cold water shower, toilets and shelter shed. This is the second mural painted in the shelter shed. The area behind this building was popular over the summer months with campers in the years 1900 to 1939.

Beach Seawall - Constructed in 1932 with local labour on the Government Relief Labour Scheme, the wall is approximately 335 m long, from the Endeavour Street end to the outlet pipe near Te Whau Point, where the wall terminated in a concrete ramp.

1940s

A major expansion came in 1940 when 6,400 ha of the Waitākere were made the Centennial Memorial Park, marking the centenary of Auckland’s founding. Today the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park includes 16,000 ha and 143 walking tracks. The most spectacular remaining kauri, 1,500–2,000 years old, can be seen in the Cascades Kauri Park.

Blockhouse Bay - Before 1882 the area was known as Whau South, then as Avondale South, then in 1948 it became Blockhouse Bay.

Mt Roskill remained largely as farmland until after the First World War, when there was an increase in demand for housing sites, shops, improving the quality of roads, providing schools and public transport.

Reserves along the Manukau Harbour shoreline (other than Waikowhai Park) include: Frederick Street Reserve, vested in the Crown in 1945, Belfast Street Reserve, made up of a number of parcels of land. The lower area was acquired by the Crown from 1943-1945, Bluff Terrace.

1950s

In the 1950s, after World War II, the big blocks of land began to be subdivided, and Blockhouse Bay went from being a sleepy country area to the thriving suburb it is today.

Yacht Club House - The present building is the third one to be built on this site. The original clubhouse was built in 1953 by members of the Blockhouse Bay Yacht & Motorboat Club.

1960s - 1970s

The Brian Brake House built in 1976-7 as two pavilions across a gully in the Auckland suburb of Titirangi is a key Modern Movement building of New Zealand and is the former home of international photojournalist and photographer Brian Brake. (HNZPT 9649, Category 1).

Esplanade Reserve at Grannys Bay was acquired by Council in 1975.

Wattle Bay was acquired by the Council in 1972-1973. A number of boat sheds existed at the bay, but these have subsequently been removed.

2000s

The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 enacted - recognises the national, regional and local significance of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area and promotes the protection and enhancement of its heritage features for present and future generations.

Appendix H List of historic heritage

Listing/building name	Listing number	Category	Current use
McCahon Cottage	HNZPT 5259	Category 2	Art Museum and Art Residence
Hotel Titirangi (former), Te Uru Gallery and the Treasure House (former)	HNZPT 9823	Category 1	Commercial / Food and beverage
Brian Brake House (former)	HNZPT 9649	Category 1	Residential
Dr Gordon's House (former)/El Rey Country Club (former)/St David's in the Fields	AUP(OP) 02591	Category B	Church
Blockhouse Bay sea wall	AUP(OP) 1647	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Residence	AUP(OP) 1646	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Headland pa site (Te Whau Pa) R11_102, R11_441, R11_958,R11_442, including karaka trees	AUP(OP) 1592	Category B	Council-owned reserve
McCahon residence	AUP(OP) 00094	Category B	Art Museum and Art Residence
Residence	AUP(OP) 00080	Category B	Residential
Shadbolt House and writing studio	AUP(OP) 00259	Category B	Residential
Residence	AUP(OP) 00082	Category B	Residential
Residence	AUP(OP) 00081	Category B	Residential
Residence	AUP(OP) 00079	Category B	Residential
Wainui	AUP(OP) 00091	Category B	Residential
Brick bridge	AUP(OP) 00093	Category B	Road Reserve
Cornwallis Wharf	AUP(OP) 00148	Category B	Wharf
Karangahape Pa R11_381 and R11_2096	AUP(OP) 02519	Category B	Council-owned reserve
McLachlan Monument	AUP(OP) 00147	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Kilgour and Orpheus graves R11_1059	AUP(OP) 00146	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Roe's/Cornwallis Mill R11_119, R11_1088, R11_1064	AUP(OP) 00001	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Residence	AUP(OP) 00160	Category B	Residential
Gibbons Huia Mill	AUP(OP) 00008	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Gibbons Niagara Mill	AUP(OP) 00029	Category B	Huia Settlers Museum
Hinge House	AUP(OP) 00162	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Manukau Timber Company Mill site Q11 _ 472	AUP(OP) 02153	Category A	Council-owned reserve
Gibbons Niagara Mill holding dam	AUP(OP) 00028	Category B	Stream
Golden Stairs Stream driving dam Earth driving dam site	AUP(OP) 00026	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Gibbons Whatipu mill	AUP(OP) 00025	Category B	Council-owned reserve

Listing/building name	Listing number	Category	Current use
Whatipu Lodge complex, including residence	AUP(OP) 00155	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Beacon	AUP(OP) 00157	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Residence	AUP(OP) 00163	Category B	Residential
War Memorial	AUP(OP) 00076	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Titirangi Soldiers' Memorial Church	AUP(OP) 00070	Category B	Historic site
Lopdell House	AUP(OP) 00069	Category A*	Commercial / Food and beverage
Titirangi Treasure House	AUP(OP) 00074	Category B	Commercial / Food and beverage
Residence	AUP(OP) 00072	Category B	Residential
Residence	AUP(OP) 00062	Category B	Residential
Donner House, including studio	AUP(OP) 00252	Category A*	Residential
Huia filter station	AUP(OP) 00077	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Nihotupu filter station	AUP(OP) 00086	Category B	Council-owned reserve

Appendix I Key land uses

Appendix I1.1 Retirement village, rest homes, pension house

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Pinesong Metlife Retirement Village	66 Avonleight Road, Titirangi	Retirement Village/Aged care
2	Crestwood Metlife Retirement Village	38 Gold Road, New Lynn	Retirement Village/Aged care
3	Titirangi RSA	502 South Road Titirangi	Pub/Restaurant
4	Hillsborough Heights - Metlifecare Retirement Village	1381 Dominion Road Extension, Mount Roskill, Auckland 1041	Retirement village

Appendix I1.2 Medical uses – GPs, medical centres, medical specialists

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Titirangi Medical Centre	2 Rangiwai Road, Titirangi	Hospital
2	Healthwise Medical Centre	511 South Titirangi Road, Titirangi	Medical Centre
3	Green Bay Medical Centre	70 Godley Road, Green Bay, Auckland 0604	Medical Centre
4	Blockhouse Bay Medical Centre	503 Blockhouse Bay Road, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland 0600	Medical Centre
5	Hillsborough Medical Centre	165 Hillsborough Road, Hillsborough, Auckland 1042	General Practitioner
6	Hillside Medical Centre Hillsborough	711 Richardson Road, Hillsborough, Auckland 1042	Medical Centre
7	Donovan Street Medical Centre	8 Donovan Street, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland 0600	Medical Centre

Appendix I1.3 Educational facilities

No.	Name	Address	Age
1	Lynfield Kindergarten	108 Halsey Drive, Lynfield, Auckland 1042	Preschool
2	Halsey Drive School	106 Halsey Drive, Lynfield, Auckland 1042	Primary school
3	Waikowhai Primary School	381 Hillsborough Road, Mount Roskill, Auckland 1042	Primary school
4	Titirangi Primary School	221 Atkinson Road, Titirangi, Auckland 0604	Primary school

No.	Name	Address	Age
5	Green Bay Primary School	131 Godley Road, Green Bay, Auckland 0604	Primary school
6	Blockhouse Bay Primary School	584 Blockhouse Bay Road, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland 0600	Primary school
7	Blockhouse Bay Kindergarten	5 Exminster Street, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland 0600	Preschool
8	Blockhouse Bay Playcentre	582 Blockhouse Bay Road, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland 0600	Kindergarten
9	Langholm Primary	54 Victory Road, Laingholm, Auckland 0604	Primary school
10	Titirangi Rudolf Steiner School	5 Helios Place, Titirangi, Auckland 0604	Primary school
11	Woodlands Park School	202 Woodlands Park Road, Waima, Auckland 0604	Primary school

Appendix I1.4 Other special uses

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Lower Nihotupu Dam	592 Huia Road, Laingholm, Auckland 0604	Water utility
2	Lower Huia Pump Station	29/23-29 Huia Dam Road, Huia, Auckland 0604	Water utility
3	Huia Filter Station	50 Woodlands Park Road, Titirangi, Auckland 0604	Water treatment plant
4	Langholm Fire Station	75 Victory Road, Laingholm, Auckland 0604	Fire station
5	Titirangi Fire Station	525 South Titirangi Road, Titirangi, Auckland 0604	Fire station

Appendix J Key community groups

No.	Name	Address	Identification	About	Use and frequency of assets
1	Cornwallis Peninsula Group	Cornwallis, Waitakere	Auckland Council website	Community group which shares information concerning the Cornwallis community.	No permanent usage of Council-owned facility
2	Titirangi Coastguard	Otitori Bay Road, Titirangi, Auckland 0604	Google maps	The Titirangi Volunteer Coastguard was formed in 1969 and became a founding member and full affiliate of the Royal New Zealand Coastguard Federation in 1976.	Unsure
3	French Bay Yacht Club	Otitori Bay Road, Titirangi, Auckland 0604	Google maps	A community-focused club dating back to the 1950s; a place where people come to sail and enjoy a range of other water-based or social activities.	Unsure
4	The Huia Fishing Club	48 Foster Avenue, Huia, Auckland 0604	Google maps	The club, formerly known as the Foster Bay Association, has been open for residents of Huia for over 60 years.	Privately-owned facility
5	The Whau River Catchment Trust	36 Rathlin Street, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland, 0600, New Zealand	Google maps	The Whau River Catchment Trust (WRCT) is a charitable entity based in Blockhouse Bay, Auckland and was established in 2012.	Listed as using Blockhouse Bay Tennis Club building.
6	Titirangi Beach Hall	38 Titirangi Beach Road, Titirangi, Auckland 0604	Google maps	Built in the 1940s, the hall used to be enjoyed by the locals with film nights, dance events and other community gatherings. The hall has been well maintained over the years and continues to provide the community with an affordable, welcoming space.	Council-owned hall
7	Manukau Harbour Forum	N/A	Auckland Council website	The Manukau Harbour Forum is a group of members from the nine local boards that surround the harbour. They work together with Auckland Council, local groups, businesses, communities and iwi to help support and restore the health of the harbour.	The Manukau Harbour Forum meets six times a year.

Appendix K Community memory database June 7 2022

The following is a modified snapshot of the database which is not in a suitable format to include in this report. However, if you are interested in receiving the database, please contact the Auckland Council SAP team.

SAP	Suburb	Weather Event (if named)	Primary Event Type	Secondary Event Type	Source Title/Description	Injury	Damage
Aotea / Great Barrier	Great Barrier	February 1907 Auckland and Northland Flooding	Inland flooding		Floods at the Great Barrier: Several lives lost.	TRUE	FALSE
North Shore Beachlands and East	Devonport		Coastal erosion	Coastal flooding	LASHED BY GALE	FALSE	TRUE
	Whakatūwai	March 1936 Upper North Island High Winds	Coastal erosion	High Wind/Gust	SHIPPING DELAYS	FALSE	TRUE
	Mangatangi	March 1936 Upper North Island High Winds	High Wind/Gust		SHIPPING DELAYS Clevedon residents watch livestock floating down river in 'worst ever' floods	FALSE	TRUE
Beachlands and East	Clevedon	March 2017 North Island Heavy Rain and Flooding	Inland flooding	Heavy Rain	Storm pounds North Island	FALSE	TRUE
Beachlands and East	Maraetai	January 2011 Upper North Island Flooding	Heavy Rain	Inland flooding	THE GALE AND FLOODS: An exciting experience	FALSE	TRUE
North Shore	Devonport	January 1897 North Island Flooding and High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	Severe Gale, Widespread Damage, City and Province.	TRUE	TRUE
North Shore	Devonport	May 1945 North Island High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	Stormy Weather, Heavy Seas in Harbour, Ferry Boats Buffeted, Little Damage Ashore	FALSE	TRUE
North Shore Waitemata	Takapuna	September 1933 Upper North Island High Winds	High Wind/Gust			FALSE	TRUE
Harbour West Auckland	Riverhead		High Wind/Gust	Hail	SEVERE STORMS	FALSE	TRUE
Central	Parnell	July 1926 Auckland and Waikato Flooding and High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	SEVERE WEEK-END STORM	FALSE	TRUE
North Shore	Stanley Point	July 1926 Auckland and Waikato Flooding and High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	SEVERE WEEK-END STORM	FALSE	TRUE
North Shore Ōrākei - Howick	Devonport	July 1926 Auckland and Waikato Flooding and High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	SEVERE WEEK-END STORM	FALSE	TRUE
	Orakei		Heavy Rain	High Wind/Gust	RAIN AND GALE: Waterfront Road Slips	FALSE	TRUE
	Pukekohe		Heavy Rain	High Wind/Gust	RAIN AND GALE: Rainfall at Pukekohe	FALSE	FALSE
	Papatoetoe	May 1945 North Island High Winds	Lightning	High Wind/Gust	Severe Gale: Rail Traffic Delayed	FALSE	TRUE
Auckland Central	Auckland Central	July 1938 Upper North Island Storm	Heavy Rain	High Wind/Gust	QUEEN ST. A RIVER-Thunder and Lightning-an awe inspiring scene	FALSE	TRUE
North Shore Āwhitu Peninsula	Devonport		Coastal erosion	Coastal flooding	Cheltenham Beach Erosion	FALSE	TRUE
	Pollok				Our West Coast: Nature of the Land		
North Shore Leigh - Orewa (including Kawai Island)	Milford		Coastal flooding	Coastal erosion	LASHED BY GALE	FALSE	TRUE
Beachlands and East	Warkworth		Hail		Electical Storm	FALSE	TRUE
Beachlands and East	Beachlands		Coastal erosion		Beachlands County Council Control	FALSE	TRUE
Beachlands and East	Beachlands		Coastal erosion		Beachlands Foreshore Concern at Erosion	FALSE	TRUE

Appendix L Iwi groups with areas of interest

Iwi Group	Document	Cultural Context
Documented cultural History		
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Website ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki website states that the rohe of Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki is in Maraetai, Te Waitematā and Tikapa Moana, and that Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki exercises mana whenua and mana moana interests across Auckland and the Hauraki Gulf. The website also notes that the tribal name resounds as story of maritime people, detailing how the Iwi have a strong connection to the coastline being one of the earlier settlers of the area. The website denotes the Mana Moana interests, in particular in relation to coastal access for customary activities and ensuring activities undertaken on land do not impact on the water quality.
Ngāti Tamaoho	Website ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The The Ngāti Tamaoho rohe (area of interests) extends from north of the Tamaki Isthmus to south of the Waikato River, to the Whangamarino wetlands. It extends from the West Coast to the Hauraki Gulf/Firth of Thames. Its interests are concentrated in the Manukau lowlands, Āwhitu Peninsula, Papakura, Hunua Ranges, Mangatangi, and Whangamarino. Ngāti Tamaoho Trusts Te Taiao Ropu deals with environment issues within Ngāti Tamaoho tribal rohe which encompasses the greater Tamaki Makaurau and Northern Waikato. The six major focuses of the Iwi with regards to environmental issues are identified as being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better sedimentation control Quality stormwater control systems Innovative wastewater systems that don't impact on our harbours, awa and waterways Riparian planting Fencing of waterways Not supporting developments of green fields (rural areas).
Te Ahiwaru - Waiohua		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.
Ngāti Pāoa	Deed of Settlement ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ngāti Pāoa deed of settlement identifies that Ngāti Pāoa has a Rohe which extends out from the North Shore to the islands of the Waitematā, and through Tāmaki. The Deed of Settlement identifies the Ngāti Pāoa as having a long-standing existence a prosperous maritime and coastal nation with Ngāti Pāoa oral tradition records that the area by the shoreline if the Opita block on the Wharekawa coast is tapu. The Deed of Settlement identifies that historically, Ngāti Pāoa have exercised their mana throughout the western shores of Tikapa Moana with Ngāti Pāoa ancestors expanded their rangatiratanga to the north and

Iwi Group	Document	Cultural Context
		west, establishing a Rohe which extended out from the North Shore to the islands of the Waitematā, and through Tāmaki.
Te Ākitai Waiohua	Deed of Settlement ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Deed of Settlement identifies that Te Ākitai Waiohua descends from the original people of the land who inter-married with crew members from early migratory waka travelling through Tamaki Makaurau. The Deed of Settlement identifies that Te Ākitai Waiohua have maintained customary interests and ahi ka (continuous occupation) in Tamaki Makaurau.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Submission on the Inquiry into Breaking Disadvantage ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The submission identifies that Ngāti Whātua's Rohe extends from Ōtaḡuhu, in South Auckland, and extend to Whangarei and Waipoua in the North. The submission gives context to tribal boundaries extend from Otahuhu in South Auckland to Whangarei and Waipoua in the north.
Te Kawerau ā Maki	Website ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website does not specifically mention a Rohe area however it does state that Te Kawerau ā Maki has a strong connection to the coastal areas of northern manakau, with Te Kawerau ā Maki remaining primarily in the Waitakere River and Piha areas. The website references the history of the Iwi being that Te Kawerau ā Maki descend from the earliest inhabitants of the area however, the Kawerau a Maki people have been a distinct tribal entity since the early 1600s. In particular it is identified that there is a strong connection to the coastal areas of northern Manukau.
Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	Website ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei website identifies that Ngāti Whātua's lands border four harbours, Hokianga, Kaipara, Waitemata and Manukau. The iwi have a strong connection to the Kaipara harbour.
Ngāti Tamaterā	Deed of Settlement ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deed of settlement for Ngāti Tamaterā identifies that the descendants of Tamaterā were numerous and had vast interests of land at Moehau, Waikawau, Thames Coast, Hikutaia, Flauraki Plains, Waihou, Piako, Whakatwai, Flarataunga, Coromandel, and Mataora in Flauraki; Mahurangi & North Shore, the Gulf Islands, Aotea, Central and South Auckland in Tamaki Makaurau; in and around Te Puna, Katikati, Te Kauri and Ongare in the Tauranga Moana area. The deed of settlement details a number of historical grievances, in particular in relation to land at Awataha on the North Shore. It is noted from the deed of settlement that Ngāti Tamaterā has a strong connection to the sea with Tikapa Moana providing a major food source and form of transport.
Ngaati Te Ata		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.

Iwi Group	Document	Cultural Context
Ngāti Maru	Website ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Puni Kokiri website indicates that the rohe of Ngāti Maru is in the Hauraki Tāmaki Makaurau and Kaipara regions.
Waikato - Tainui	Website ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waikato Tainui website identifies that Tainui is a large Iwi group spanning over a large land area from Auckland, Hauraki, Waikato and Maniapoto. The website identifies that historically Waikato Tainui has experienced historical grievances when the Waikato was invaded.
Ngāti Whanaunga	Deed of Settlement ¹¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deed of settlement gives a historical account and grievances of Ngāti Whanaunga. It identifies that the tidal flats at Thames, the foreshore and seabed of Hauraki, Taamaki and Mahurangi were a vital food source for Ngāti Whanaunga.

Appendix M Iwi and hapū planning document

Iwi and hapu Management Plans (as available)		
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Take Taiaomaaurikura ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take Taiaomaaurikura is the iwi management plan for Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. The plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> References the importance of the retention of customary rights and practices in relation to Te Waitai/Te Moana, being seawater and the ocean. Sets out overarching principles. The management plan provides reference to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki being seafaring people, with the sea being of utmost importance, with a number of objectives and goals for the coastal environment.
Ngāti Tamaoho		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.
Te Ākitai Waiohua		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.
Ngāti Paoa	Strategic Plan 2015-2020/ Strategic Priorities ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document is high level, setting out strategic priorities and an overview of the iwi and its structure. There is limited information included in this document that is relevant to coastal management or SAP development.
Te Akitai Waiohua		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Annual Plan 2020-21 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua annual plan sets out key objectives for the year and overview of the work programme and budget. One of the projects detailed in this, is the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee. This is the largest landscape programme underway in New Zealand and represents a new model of co-governance, planning, collaborating and problem-solving to restore the health and mauri of the Kaipara Moana. (Note, this is outside of the SAP area).
Te Kawerau a Maki	Kawerau A Maki Trust Resource Management Statement (1995) ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kawerau A Maki Trust Resource Management Statement has a section on Coastal Marine Area which identifies areas of key concerns, these are identified as being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting heritage sites and areas from inappropriate access and development Water quality The quality and availability of kaimoana Waste disposal from boats and the provision of waste disposal facilities for boats Development and rental of coastal space.

Iwi and hapu Management Plans (as available)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, it is noted that the statement discusses the protection of waterways from waste from industry services.
Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	Te Pou O Kāhu Pōkere – Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei 2018 ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Te Pou O Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan specifies that Waitemata has cultural significance to the Iwi. This area is considered to be the ancestral waters and the hapu descended from ancestors who worked across the Waitemata and Manukau Harbours. The management plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out engagement protocols and situations for which they seek engagement, in particular, using a kaitiakitanga Framework Provides cultural context to the area with reference to the coastline of Tāmaki Makaurau being significantly modified through reclamations, infrastructure and urban development (legacy issues of discharge) Details how access to the coast and waterways is fundamental and highlights issues in relation to access to the coast and waterways being restricted by private land or infrastructure. In this regard, the management plan encourages the requirement of esplanade strips and reserves Details that contamination from infrastructure and services i.e stormwater and industry is a concern for Iwi alongside protection of sites of cultural significance.
Ngāti Tamaterā		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.
Ngāti Te Ata		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.
Ngāti Maru		At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.
Waikato - Tainui	Iwi Management Plan ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waikato – Tainui Environmental Management Plan is a detailed document with a high-level goal of environmental enhancement, which goes beyond just sustainable management. The iwi takes a pre-cautionary approach considering consent applications. The management plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the importance of use of land for customary activities with reference to the Waioranga and Wairua being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waioranga – The use of water bodies for customary practices relating to the physical health and wellbeing of persons including bath and cleansing. Wairua – The use of water bodies (fresh and marine water) customary practices relating to the spiritual

Iwi and hapu Management Plans (as available)		
		<p>and cultural health and wellbeing of people and the tribe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifies the below as being key issues for Iwi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional sites for fishing are often not appropriately recognised or provided for under the current management regimes. - Importance of access (via esplanades, reserve strips, and private access agreements) and ability to undertake customary activities and resource use, including along the margins of waterways is protected and enhanced. ○ Provides reference to natural hazard risk management and its importance to ensure the safety of people, communities, marae and areas of cultural and spiritual significance. • Provides a specific coastal chapter this chapter identifies that some hapū have specific coastal management plan (for example Huakina Development Trust and Te Rohe o Te Puuaha). These identify that the mauri of the water and the coast are of critical importance to Waikato Tainui and particularly the coastal marae and hapu. In particular, coastal erosion and access, integrated management and relationships are identified as key issues.
Ngaati Whanaunga	Strategic Management Plan ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngaati Whanaunga Strategic Management Plan (2019) is a high-level document which sets out the Whakapapa and Rohe of Ngaati Whanaunga, as well as a series of strategic directions and priorities. • The management plan identifies the cultural connection that Ngaati Whanaunga have to the Hauraki Gulf Coast line, with a strategic focus on maintaining a healthy and prosperous environment with a particular focus area on healthy water coastal & marine areas including bays, beaches, islands, reefs, marine reserves and wading bird areas.

Appendix N Waitangi Tribunal reports

Waitangi Tribunal Reports		
Manukau Report 1985	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Manukau report states the finding of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Manukau Claim which was considered the most wide-ranging claim and covers the grievances experienced by the tribe from the land confiscations in the 1860s with particular relevance to Manukau harbour. The report details these grievances such as the loss of ownership of the Manukau harbour and the loss of customary fishing rights and traditional reserves.
Report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Orakei Claim	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waitangi Tribunal report gives details on the Inquiry of the Orakei Waitangi Tribunal claim. The report gives cultural context and details historical grievances as part of the Waitangi Tribunal settlement process. Some of the land that is subject to the claim is the foreshore area of the coastlines, with all of the Waitemata foreshore of the Tamaki Isthmus sold. The report mentions that inappropriate development occurred such as sewage storage tanks and sewer pipelines within shorelines.
Te Patukirikiri	Mandate strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Te Patukirikiri mandate strategy details that the Patukirikiri boundaries (rohe) are intermittent and encompass the area shown in the Map attached as Schedule 11 of the strategy with further intermittent areas associated to the eastern portions of the Mahurangi district. It is acknowledged that there may be some overlapping areas of interest with other iwi in the Hauraki and Auckland regions and that Patukirikiri are part of the Hauraki Collective. The document is a strategy document which sets out the intentions to negotiate a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement.
Waikato-Tainui Raupatu 1995 settlement	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waikato-Tainui Raupatu 1995 settlement is the first historical Treaty of Waitangi grievance settled with the Crown. It stems from the New Zealand Settlements Act passed in 1863, which allowed the Crown to confiscate lands belonging to 'Māori rebels'(Raupatu). The consequences of which were vast and devastating with the loss of lives, lands and resources. The Settlement features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The settlement was valued at \$170 million and included the return of land, cash payments, right of first refusal and relativity mechanisms. A key component of the settlement was the formal apology from the Crown acknowledging its wrong doing. Waikato-Tainui is the only iwi to have Queen Elizabeth sign their Act that made the settlement law later in 1995

Waitangi Tribunal Reports		
National Fresh Water and Geothermal Resources Inquiry	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inquiry into two claims about Māori propriety rights in freshwater bodies and geothermal resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wai 2357 is about the Crown’s policy to privatise four state-owned enterprises (power companies) without first protecting or providing for Māori rights in the water resources used by the companies ○ Wai 2358 claim – which concerned the Crown’s resource management reforms, which the claimants said were proceeding without a plan to recognise and provide for Māori rights and interests in water. • The inquiry was divided into stages, allowing the most urgent to be heard first – Māori rights and interests in freshwater and the potential impact of the imminent sale of shares un one of the four state owned power companies. The focus in stage two was on the Crown’s freshwater management regime and its reforms. Stage three of the inquiry will focus on Māori rights and interests in geothermal resources. • The Tribunal found that Māori had a relationship of significance with freshwater and geothermal resources, which included proprietary rights and rights under the Treaty of Waitangi. <p>It is noted that this relates to marine and coastal area.</p>
Waiau pa power station Report 1978 - report of The Waitangi Tribunal on the Waiau Pa Power Station Claim	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZ Electricity Department proposed to construct a 1400 mw power station consisting of four 350 mw units on a site close to Waiau Pa. • Two claims were made to the Waitangi dated 1 February 1977. One of behalf of the people of the Waikato sub tribes, and the other on behalf of the communities of Glenbrook, Karaka, and Patumahoe. • The first contended that many aspects of the proposal contravene the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The second states that for social and cultural reasons, and for the preservation of natural food sources, the proposal cannot be acceptably sited at Waiau Pa, or anywhere on the Manukau Harbour. <p>It is noted that this relates to the marine and coastal area.</p>
Report on South Auckland Railway Lands	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1991, the Government announced their intention to dispose of railway lands. The Māori Congress brought a national claim that the proposed disposal of those assets outside of the state enterprise arrangements and without any other scheme for the protection of local Māori interests, would be prejudicial to them and contrary to the principles of the Treaty. • The report summarises that the disposal of railway assets without prior arrangement or agreement with local Māori would be contrary to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The report finds that the Crown would not be acting contrary to the Treaty to dispose railway assets.

Waitangi Tribunal Reports		
Report on the Crown's Foreshore And Seabed Policy	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report is the outcome of an urgent inquiry into the Crown's policy for the foreshore and seabed of Aotearoa–New Zealand. The report aims to examine and assess the policy approach taken by New Zealand government towards the legal status of the foreshore and seabed and review the policy decisions made in response to a landmark court decision in 2003 (<i>Foreshore and Seabed case</i>). • The policy in this report has several key components. Firstly, a new law was established, <i>The Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004</i>, that declared the foreshore and seabed were vested in the people of New Zealand. Thus, foreshore and seabed will be confirmed as part of the 'public domain'. This allowed for some limited use of these areas by Māori groups for customary purposes. • Secondly, the policy established a new framework for the recognition of Māori customary rights, which enable Māori to seek recognition of their customary rights over specific areas of the foreshore and seabed. Claimants and the Crown agree that customary rights exist in the foreshore and seabed, are fundamentally important, and need to be recognised and protected. <p>It is noted that this relates to the marine and coastal area.</p>
The Tamaki Makarau Settlement Process Report	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tāmaki Makarau Settlement Process Report gives details on the Inquiry of the Tāmaki Makarau settlement claim and gives cultural context and details historical grievances. The report details the areas of land that were confiscated, and access rights were lost by Iwi with much of the coastlines sold. • Key proposals from this settlement include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The transfer of significant areas of land to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, including the return of the Ōkahu Bay and Bastion Point reserves. ○ Financial and commercial redress which contributes 'to reestablishing an economic base as a platform for future development'. ○ Cultural redress: The settlement established a framework aimed to give the claimant groups greater ability to participate in management and having a role in decision-making around cultural and environmental matters. The agreement principle proposes that: "The crown will vest in the in Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Governance Entity. The fee simple estate in four sites and the Purewa Creek Stewardship Area. Sites are transferred on the basis that existing public access and use will be protected through legislation; current reserves over sites remains, and a joint management body comprising equal members of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and the Auckland City Council will be established to manage these sites (Page 67 of report).

Waitangi Tribunal Reports		
Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act Inquiry Stage 1 Report	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report is on stage 1 of a two-stage inquiry into the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 undermining Māori customary rights in the marine and coastal area, thus breaching the Treaty of Waitangi. It was concluded that many aspects of the procedural and resourcing regime fell well short of Treaty compliance. This was disappointing as the Act was developed to replace the controversial Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 yet, it reprises many of the Foreshore and Seabed Act's most egregious features such as its capacity to generate grievances and division. <p>It is noted that this relates to the marine and coastal area.</p>
Exploratory Research Report: Auckland Hospital Endowment Lands and Land at 4 Domett Ave	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A claim was made to the Waitangi Tribunal by the Te Taou Reweti Charitable Trust, concerned by the imminent sale of 4 Domett Avenue, Epsom by the Auckland Area Health Board. The claimant argued the centre should be retained as a training place for Māori as its central location and usage provided opportunities for Kaumatua to pass on their wisdom to Māori youth in the city. The claimant questioned the validity of the original purchase of this area by the Crown and claimed the sale of the property, and end of it as a Māori training centre would be an abandonment of the Crown's duty under article 2 of the Treaty to protect Te Taou and its human resource. It was found that the provision of healthcare was associated with the purchase of land from Māori during the 1840s and 1850s, and that the Crown paid less than market value for the land, however, further research is required to determine if Māori were promised health care in return for the sale of their lands. <p>It is noted that there is little relevance to the SAP areas as Domett Ave is in Epsom.</p>
Wai 406, A004 Memorandum to Registrar. Titled: Early History of Auckland Hospital Lands and 4 Domett Ave.	Memorandum report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The memorandum summarises the early history of the land that is now the site of Auckland Hospital and the adjacent property at 4 Domett Ave. The memorandum covers the sale of the land to George Clarke in 1841 and the issuing of Crown grants for the hospital lands. It is noted that early records may be incomplete, but suggests that further information may be available in the National Archives papers. <p>It is noted that there is little relevance to the SAP areas as Domett Ave is in Epsom.</p>

Shoreline Adaptation Plans. SAP area Q Manukau Harbour North supporting report – policy, social and cultural.

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