

Shoreline Adaptation Plans

Ngā mahere whakaurutau mō te takutai

➤ SAP Area P Manukau Harbour East Supporting Report – Policy, Social and Cultural

April 2023

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Auckland Council

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Author: Barker & Associates

Reviewed and recommended for publication by:

Name: Lara Clarke

Position: Principal Coastal Adaptation Specialist, Resilient Land & Coasts, Auckland Council
(Programme Lead)

Approved for publication by:

Name: Natasha Carpenter

Position: Coastal Management Practice Lead, Resilient Land & Coasts Auckland Council
(Programme Sponsor)

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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 Framework (**CMF**)¹ 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 P, being the Manukau Harbour East 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 It is intended that this summary of publicly available information will be developed or superseded by further engagement with iwi.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, but 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 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 Whangapāroa 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 Whakatīwai/ 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 East SAP by informing the regulatory and policy, social and cultural context of the Manukau Harbour East 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, but 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 these reports, Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland flood events occurred. This has 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 this SAP by following a robust methodology for dealing with information and evidence that are 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
 - Any 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 that have been 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, 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 sources of information.
- 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 P – Manukau Harbour East. 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 P.
8 March 2023 through email correspondence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayne Carlson - Team Leader – Visitor Experience - Specialist Operations - Parks and Community Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain the most up-to-date information available 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 P 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 SAPs.

3.0 SAP Area P – Manukau Harbour East

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 P – Manukau Harbour East, as shown in Figure 1 below.

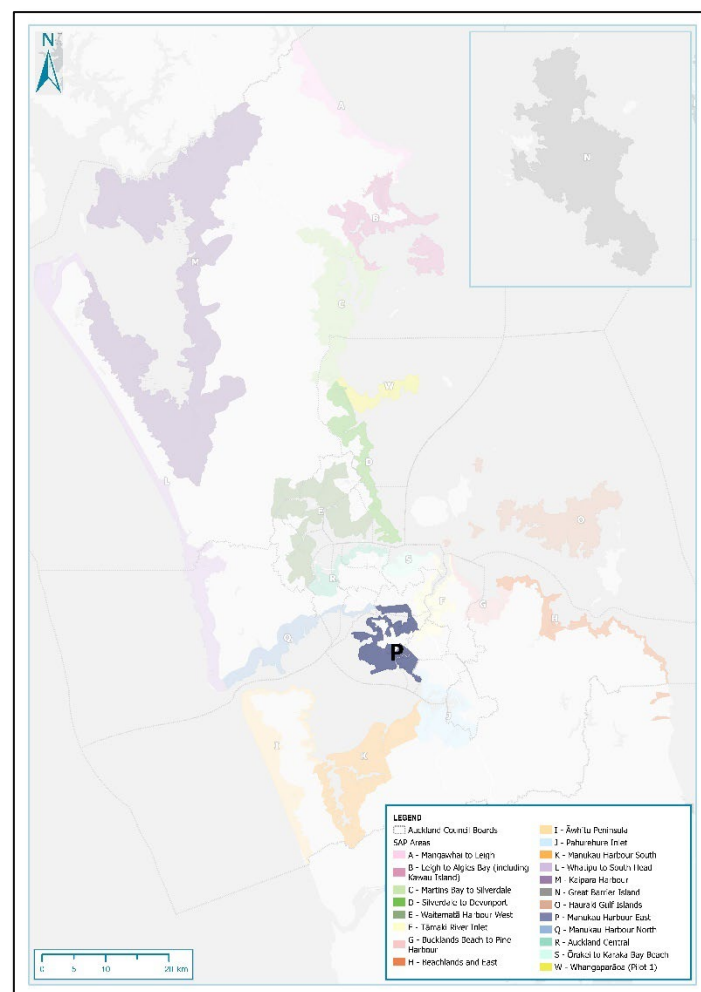


Figure 1: All SAP areas as developed by Auckland Council

3.2 Manukau Harbour East context

The Manukau Harbour East SAP is located some 8 km – 20 km south of central Auckland and covers approximately 5,905 ha. It extends along approximately 50 km of coastline and adjoins Manukau Harbour to the west. SAP Area P has a diverse shoreline environment including a mix of sandy beaches, inlets, high steep cliffs and wharves. Coastal areas included in SAP P are delineated by the block unit cell boundaries, as shown in Figure 2.

Manukau Harbour East includes parts of areas within the Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Mangere – Otahuhu and Maungakiekie - Tamaki Local Boards. Communities along the coastline of Mangere Inlet and Manukau Harbour, include Onehunga, Southdown, Otahuhu, Favona, Mangere Bridge, Puketutu Island, Auckland Airport and Mangere.



Figure 2: Manukau Harbour East 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 East SAP includes a total of 8 units, as shown in Figure 3 below.



Figure 3: Manukau Harbour East SAP units

3.4 Council and CCO-owned assets

There are different Council and CCO-owned assets located within the Manukau Harbour East 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 East SAP, there are:

- Two active cemeteries: Manukau Memorial Gardens and Waikaraka Park Cemetery
- 74 local and sport parks, reserves and esplanades
- Two regional parks: Puketutu Island and Ambury Regional Park
- Two stormwater reserves: Retreat Park and Verissimo Park
- 29 areas of Council-owned and/or managed land with no classification identified in the GeoMaps information.

3.4.2 Closed landfills

There are many of closed landfills located within the SAP Area P. 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 Q.

- 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

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

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 Rd; Pikes Point East.

At the time of writing this report, as 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, information on sites may change.

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 East 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 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 P:

- **Watercare Coastal Walkway**³: This 7 km long walkway is New Zealand’s largest marine restoration project, which was part of Watercare’s upgrade of the Mangere Wastewater Treatment Plant. As part of this project, Watercare removed 500 ha of oxidation ponds, reuniting the original foreshore with the sea. The walkway covers from Ambury Farm Park to Otataua Stonefields and provides access to the Mangere Ihumatao foreshore, a stretch of coastline rich in cultural history.
- **Akl Paths** – Auckland walkways, trails and cycling tracks⁴: 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 P:
 - Coast to Coast – Cornwall Park to Manukau Harbour
 - Kiwi Esplanade Walkway
 - Puhinui Path
 - Otataua Stonefields Path

³ Watercare Coastal Walkway, <https://www.watercare.co.nz/Help-and-advice/Environment-and-community/Coastal-Walkway>

⁴ Akl Paths, <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/parks-recreation/get-outdoors/find-a-walk/Pages/default.aspx>

- Māngere Lagoon Path
- Greenwood Road Park Path
- Māngere Foreshore Path
- Ambury to Waikaraka Path
- Te Pane o Mataho / Te Ara Pueru / Māngere Mountain Path
- Norana to Favona Path
- Ōtāhuhu / Mt Richmond Path
- Onehunga Bay to Waikowhai 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 P 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.

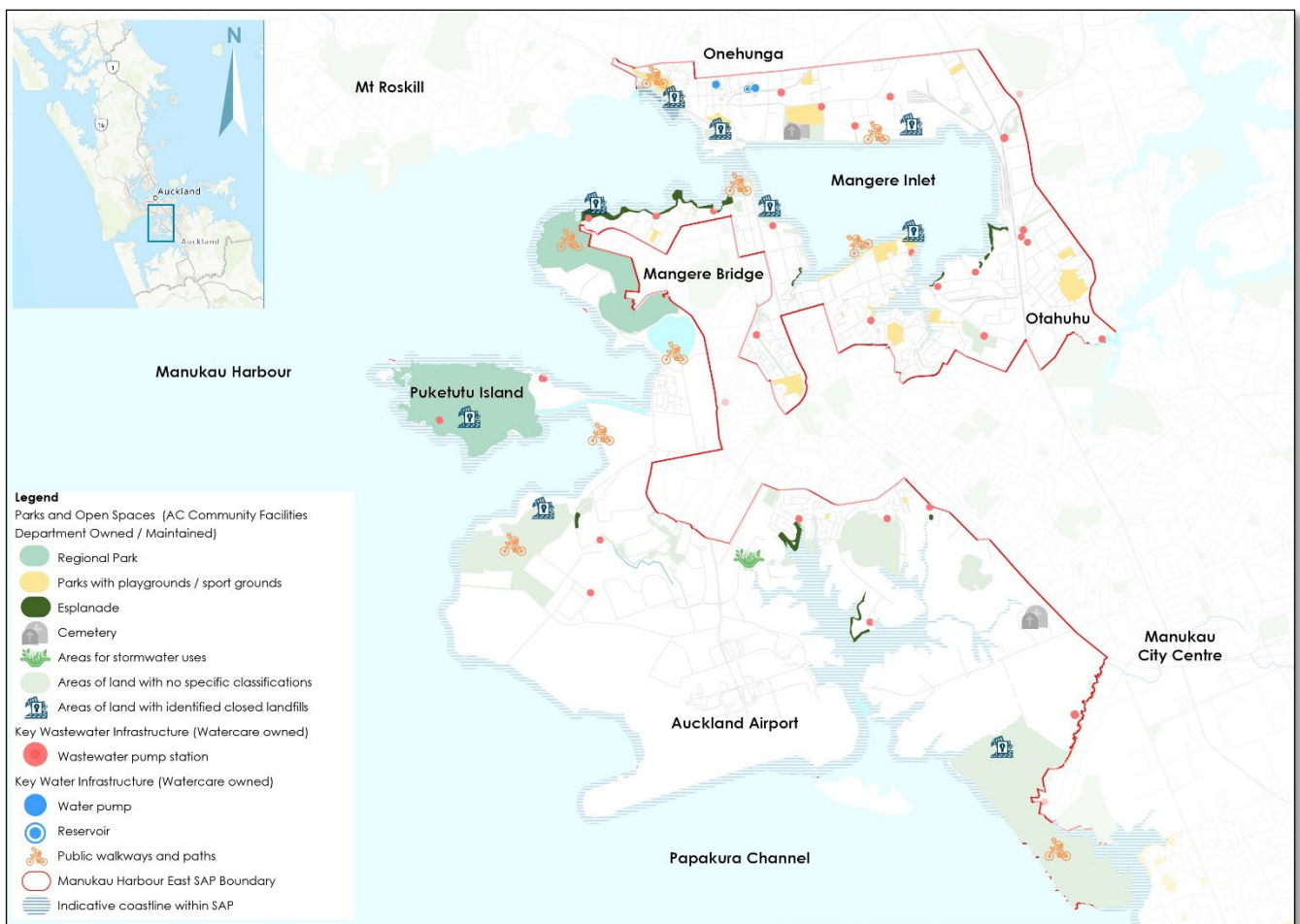


Figure 4: Council and CCOs assets within SAP P

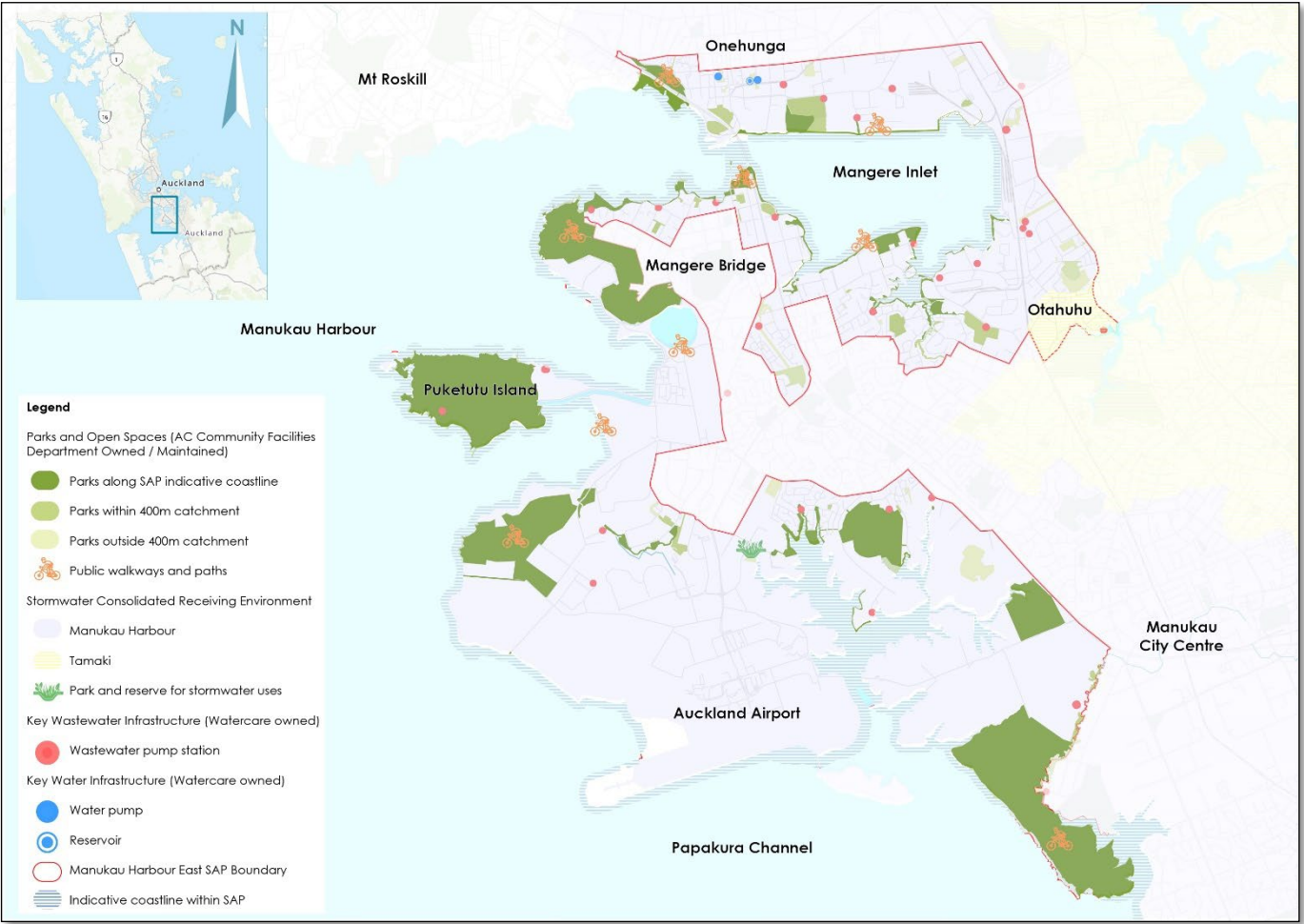


Figure 5: Proximity of assets with the SAP P coastline

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.

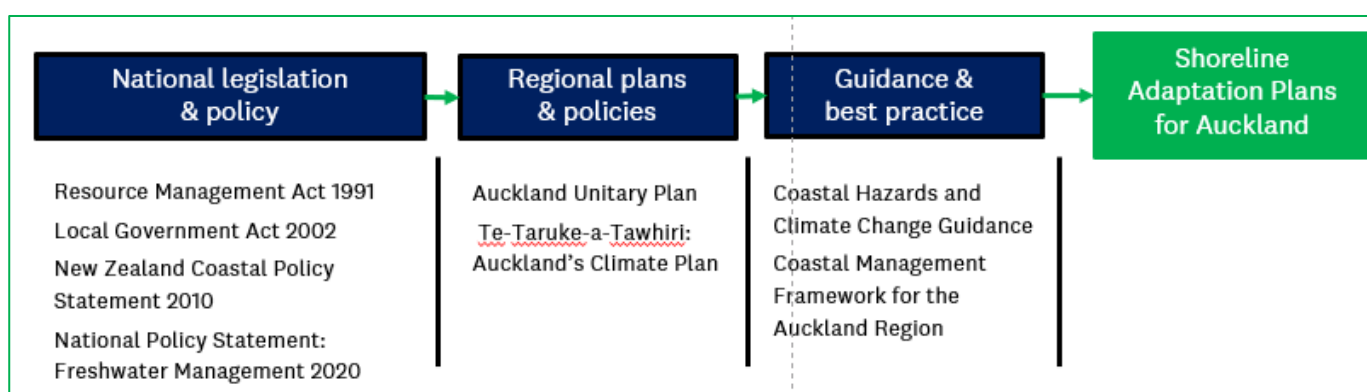


Figure 6: Framework within which SAPs are developed

4.2 Legislation

SAPs support 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)⁵	The RMA is the legislation which sets out how we should manage our environment. Notably, the RMA regulates land use and how infrastructure is provided for.	<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

⁵ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<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)⁶	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.

⁶ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM170873.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
Building Act 2004 (BA) ⁷	The BA sets out the rules for the construction, alteration, demolition and maintenance of new and existing buildings in New Zealand.	<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 Authorities to restrict entry into building that are dangerous, affected or insanitary under Section 124. • 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 ⁸	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) ⁹	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

⁷ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2004/0072/latest/DLM306036.html>

⁸ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/DLM444305.html>

⁹ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0003/latest/DLM3213131.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
		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.
Climate Change Act 2002 (CCA)¹⁰ and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019¹¹	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 Adaption 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.
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.

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>

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

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

- In general, there is limited reference to climate change with only the RMA and Climate Change Act providing directives in this regard. Further, only in the Climate Change Act 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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>

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>

significant areas of existing development that are vulnerable to coastal hazards along the Manukau Harbour East 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 the SAP Area P 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 plan change 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.

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.

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>

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. It 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 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 East area contains some low-lying areas that are vulnerable to sea-level rise (Penrose to Onehunga shoreline); is subject to environmental pressure from traffic emissions and greenhouse gases; and contains at-risk roading and rail infrastructure. In particular, the existing risk associated with environmental pressure on the Manukau Harbour is identified. This highlights the need and importance of the development of the SAPs.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

4.3.2 Non-statutory plans and guidance

Local Board Plans

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

- Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board
- Maungakiekie Tāmaki Local Board
- Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board.

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>

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 P 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.

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 adaption 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.

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 is a document which sets out the regional philosophy for coastal management and sits at the top of the coastal management framework hierarchy as shown in Figure 7.

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>

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

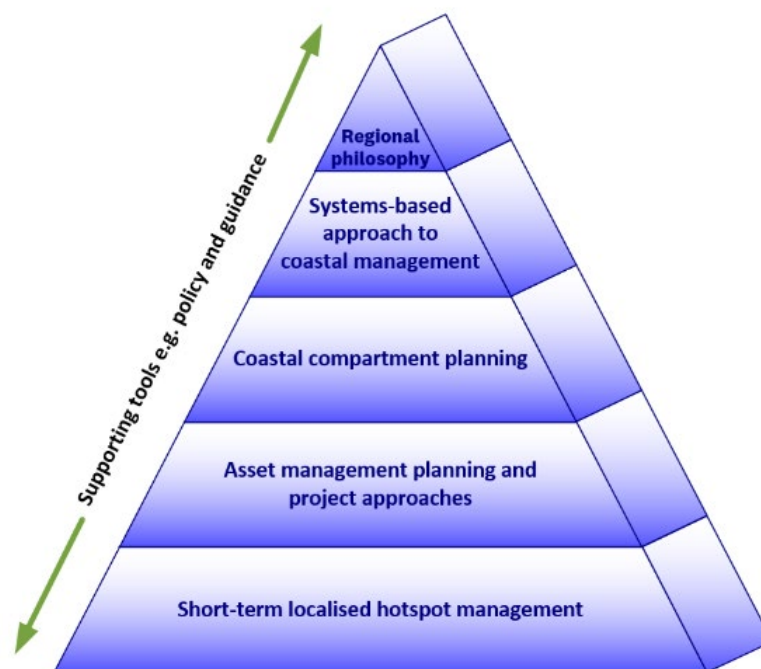


Figure 7: Hierarchy of the Coastal Management Framework. Source: [Auckland Council](#)

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.

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 will 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 below 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 2017³³ (and the summary document ‘Preparing for coastal change: A summary of coastal hazards and climate change guidance for local government’)	<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. 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.
Preparing for climate change: A guide for local government in New Zealand 2008³⁴	<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 	<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

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

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

Document	Overview	Relevance
	significant for a plan, project or activity, and where those effects are likely to be significant, and how councils might undertake further assessment.	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.
<u>Planning for climate change effects on coastal margins 2001</u> ³⁵	<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.
<u>Risk Based Approach to Natural Hazards under the RMA 2016</u> ³⁶	<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.

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 Adaption 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 Adaption 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 (such as libraries, playgrounds, and 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 the SAP area, 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

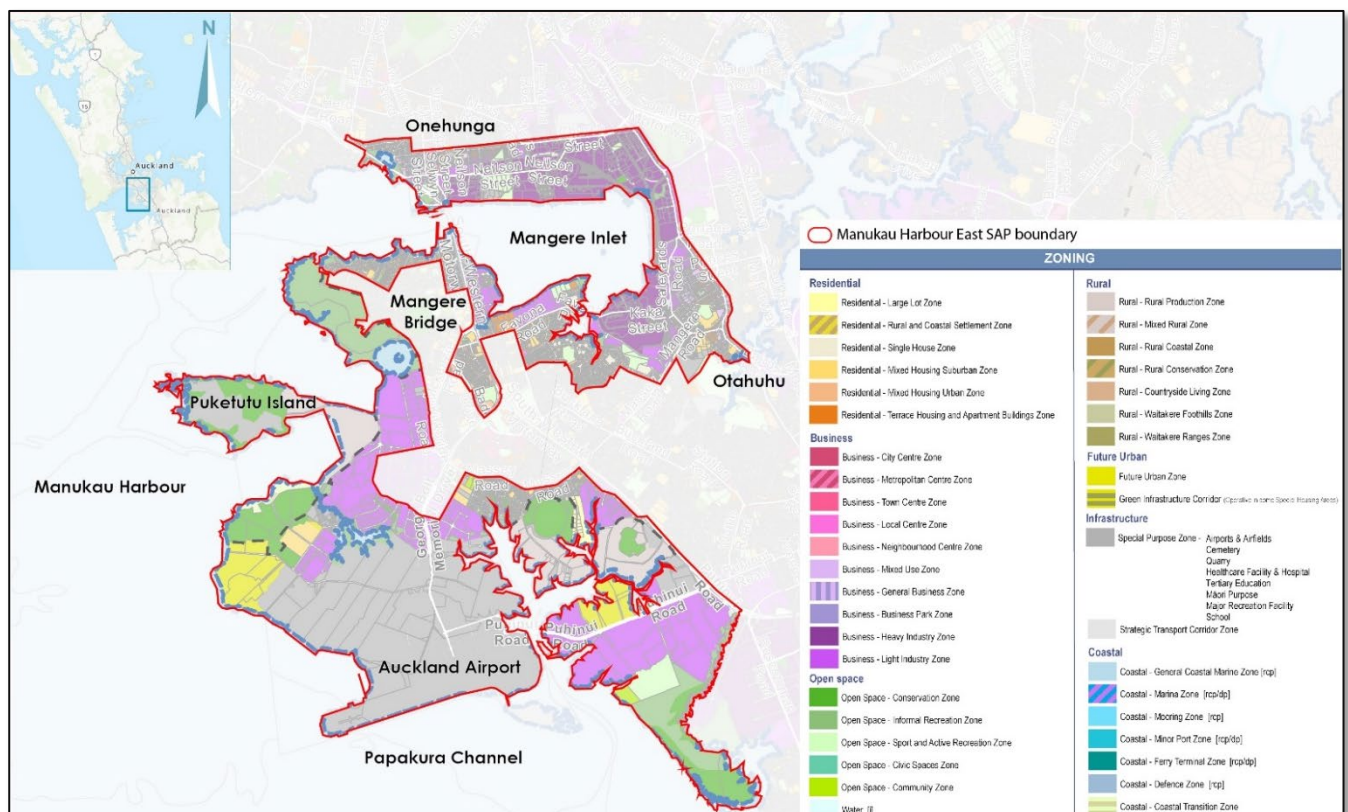


Figure 8: Operative Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

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

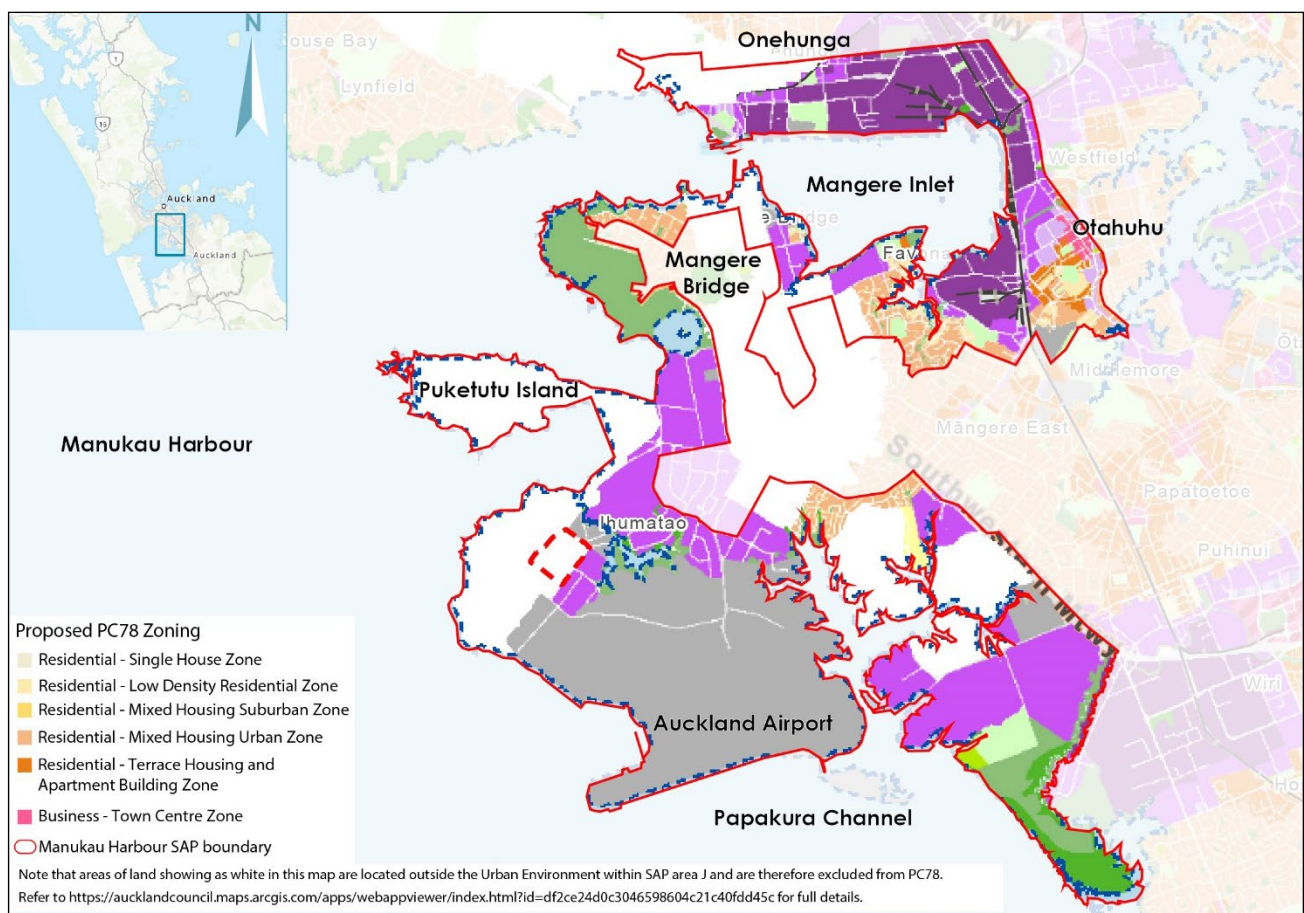


Figure 9: Future land uses

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 developments 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 P 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 the changing climate 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, 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 East area, which was taken from existing information such as:

- New Zealand history website
- Te Ara website
- Māngere Bridge, Māngere East and Favona Built Heritage Survey
- Onehunga Heritage Survey Report
- Otatauata Stonefield Reserve Brochure
- Watercare website on Puketutu Island.

A complete list of references 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 East (SAP P), the existing coastline and the Manukau Harbour contribute to a significant part of the history of this area. The development and establishment of the area is documented back to pre-1800's^{39 40}, and it has been significantly altered from its natural state, in particular through several reclaimed areas of land on the shore of Manukau Harbour. From 1870 till the 1960s, reclamation played a key role on accelerating the area's urban development, with the reclaimed land having been used for varying purposes, including railway, airport and industrial uses^{41 42}.

The Manukau Harbour East SAP area 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

³⁹ Otatauata Stonefields walk, <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage-walks-places/Documents/otatauata-stonefields-historic-reserve-brochure.pdf>

⁴⁰ Onehunga Heritage Survey Report, December 2013

⁴¹ New Zealand History Website, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/>

⁴² Onehunga Heritage Survey Report, December 2013

between the Waikato River and Waitematā and Kaipara Harbours⁴³. In the 19th century, the Manukau Harbour became a port for Pākehā and Māori coastal and Australian trade and as a result, beaches and bays along the coastline became key trading locations and urban development rapidly occurred across areas such as Onehunga and Māngere^{44 45}. In 1875, a bridge was built across the Manukau Harbour connecting Onehunga with Māngere, which then further accelerated the area's urban development^{46 47}.

More specifically, within SAP Area P, Puhinui Reserve, Otatau Stonefield Reserve and Puketutu Island play an important role as regards the historic development of the area.

- **Puhinui Reserve**⁴⁸: Puhinui Reserve occupies the southern portion of the Puhinui Peninsula with approximately 199 ha of rural landscape. It has considerable historic, conservation and cultural amenity value. The reserve forms part of the extensive Matukuturua volcanic field and is linked with pre-European settlements centred around Wiri Mountain and Matukuturua (McLaughlins Mountain). It also includes a public Puhinui Path.
- **Otauataua Stonefield Reserve**⁴⁹: Otauataua Stonefields and the surrounding areas have been occupied and cultivated since the earliest days of settlement in the region and there is clear archaeological evidence of early Māori occupation within the reserve. The reserve is managed by Council as a farm park with walking access provided. There are also links with the Watercare Coastal Walkway, Manukau Harbour coastal walkway and Te Araroa walkway.
- **Puketutu Island**⁵⁰: Puketutu Island is known as Te Motu a Hiaroa to Mana Whenua, which is sacred to the people of Te Kawerau ā Maki, Te Waiohū and Waikato-Tainui. It was the first permanent home of the crew of the Tainui waka in Aotearoa. In the 1950s, the island was quarried for projects including expansion of nearby Auckland Airport. Many years ago, Watercare bought a long-term lease on the island and then transferred its ownership to a trust with 12 iwi trustees. The long-term goal for the island is to serve as a recreational reserve and it has great links with the Watercare Coastal Walkway.

In addition to the above, consideration has 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 is a total of 57 historic heritage listed buildings and structures within the Manukau Harbour East SAP, based on the Auckland Unitary Plan and the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero. A full list of these schedules can also 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.

⁴³ Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

⁴⁴ Onehunga Heritage Survey Report, December 2013

⁴⁵ Māngere Bridge, Māngere East and Favona Built Heritage Survey. February 2017.

⁴⁶ Onehunga Heritage Survey Report, December 2013

⁴⁷ Māngere Bridge, Māngere East and Favona Built Heritage Survey. February 2017.

⁴⁸ Puhinui Reserve, <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/parks-recreation/Pages/park-details.aspx?Location=374>

⁴⁹ Otauataua Stonefields walk, <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage-walks-places/Documents/otautaua-stonefields-historic-reserve-brochure.pdf>

⁵⁰ Rehabilitating Te Motu a Hiaroa to Mana Whenua (Puketutu Island) with biosolids, <https://www.watercare.co.nz/Help-and-advice/Environment-and-community/Rehabilitating-Puketutu-Island-with-biosolids>

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 East 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 below provides an overview of key land uses and activities within the SAP P area, with a full list in **Appendix I**.

Residential use

As SAP Area P covers a large urban area, residential development and associated activities are 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 bedrooms⁵¹. Figure 10 also shows residential development within proximity of the coastline, such as areas along the coastlines of Mangere Bridge and Favona.

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 SAP area⁵².

- Auckland Airport
- Onehunga Port
- Onehunga-Penrose-Otahuhu Industrial area
- Auckland airport industrial area.

⁵¹ New Zealand 2018 Census, <https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/>

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

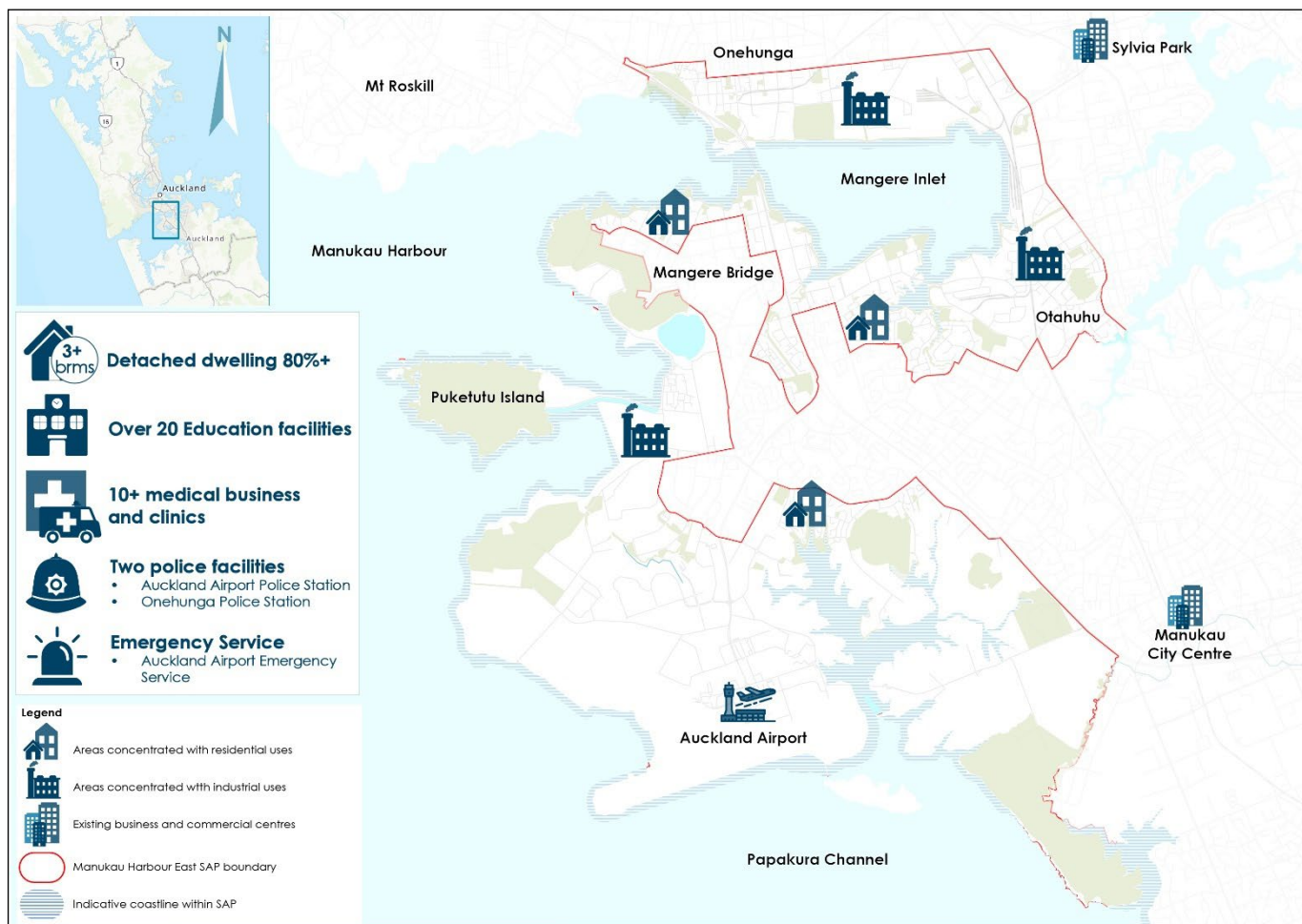


Figure 10: Key land use activities within SAP P

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 provide a general overview of the existing situation and trends of SAP Area P, 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 SAP P area increased from 28,005 to 32,787 between 2006 and 2018. This population growth is expected to continue with the latest projections showing the population within this area will reach over 42,000 by 2038. Based on the 2018 census⁵³, this area also shows a large percentage of population are aged under 14 and/or are 65 years and over. Population densities are generally concentrated along the southern side of the Mangere Inlet shoreline, as well as around the existing centres of Mangere, Favona and Onehunga. Other areas are mostly occupied by industrial or special land use activities, as

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

shown in Figure 11. SAP Area P also shows a lower percentage of ownership of houses and has over 10,000 State housing across three local board areas⁵⁴⁵⁵.

There are no specific studies completed in regard to the relationship between population growth, household and age transitions and climate change within SAP Area P. 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 change⁵⁶⁵⁷. Based on the demographic profile of SAP Area P, the following themes should be acknowledged and considered during the 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 assets. For example, there will be more demand on recreational and 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 as well as lower income households, e.g. changes to a bus route or closure of an existing playground.

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

⁵⁵ Housing statistics – Managed stock – December 2022 – Auckland Local Board <https://kaingaora.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Managed-stock/Managed-Stock-ALB-December-2022.pdf>

⁵⁶ 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>

⁵⁷ Demographics and Climate Change. <https://cgdev.org/page/demographics-and-climate-change>

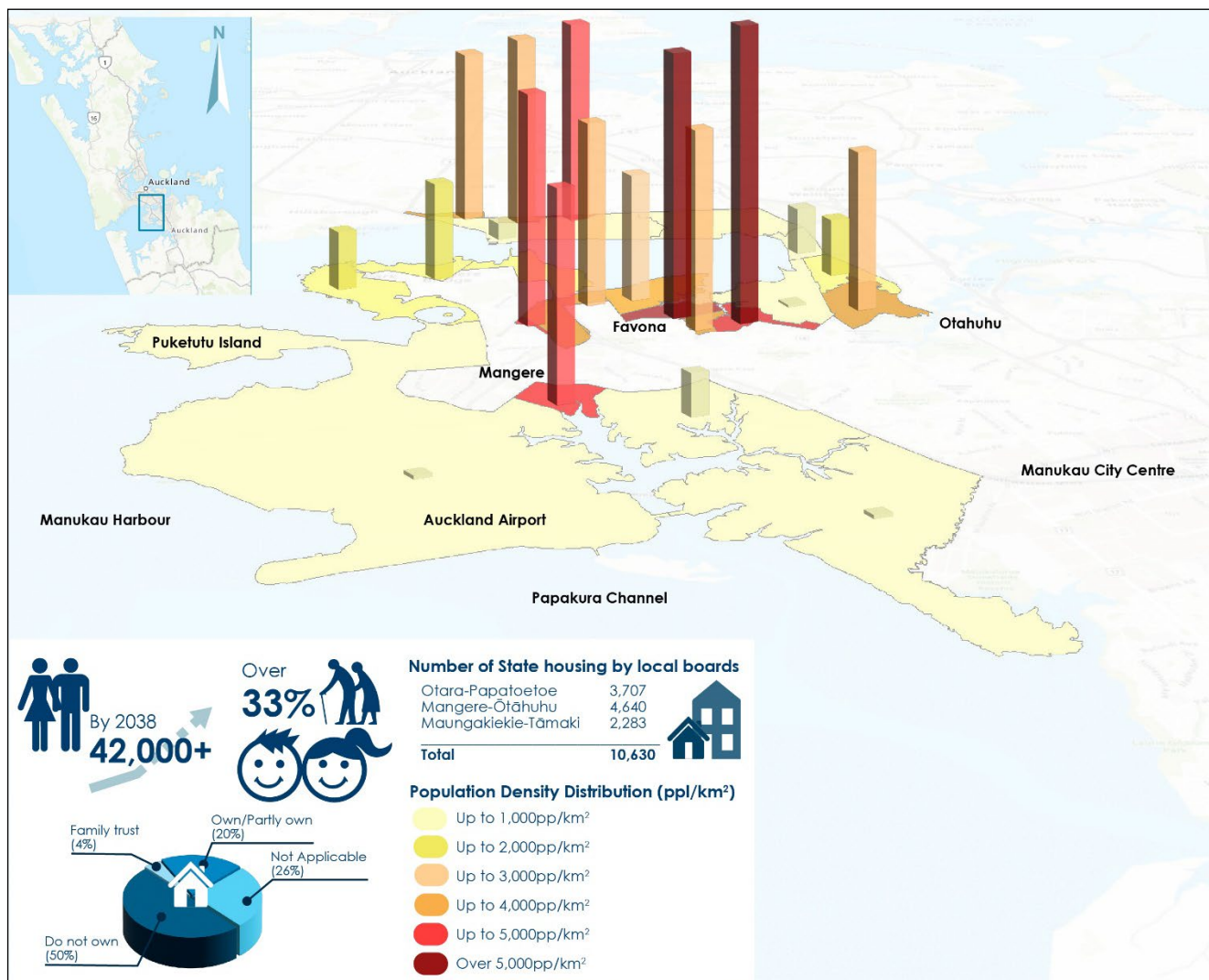


Figure 11: Demographic profile of SAP P

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 P 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 P area.

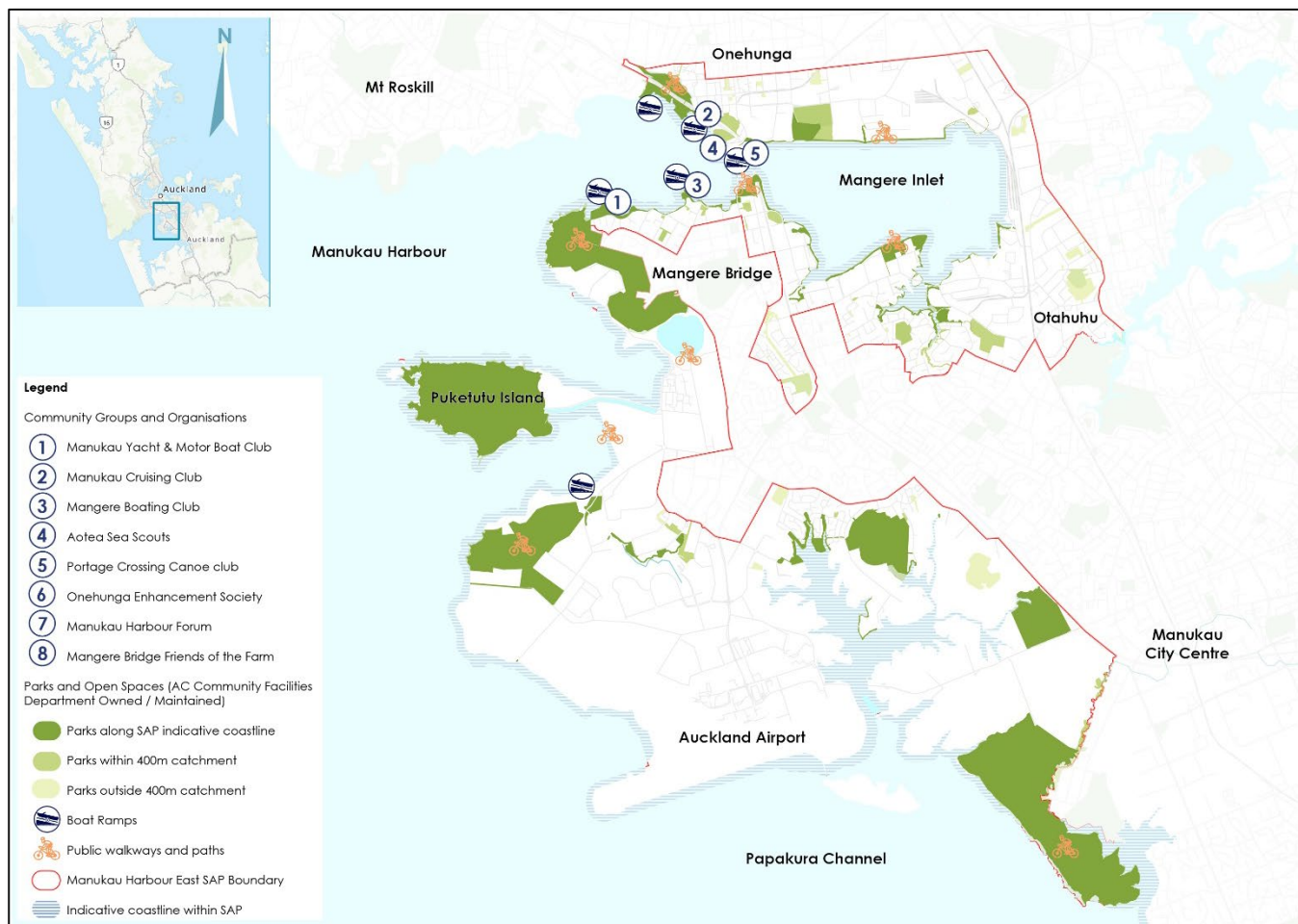


Figure 12: Approximate location of community groups and clubs within the Manukau Harbour East SAP

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. **Error! Reference source not found.** is a screenshot of the sea-level rise project for SAP Area P 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.

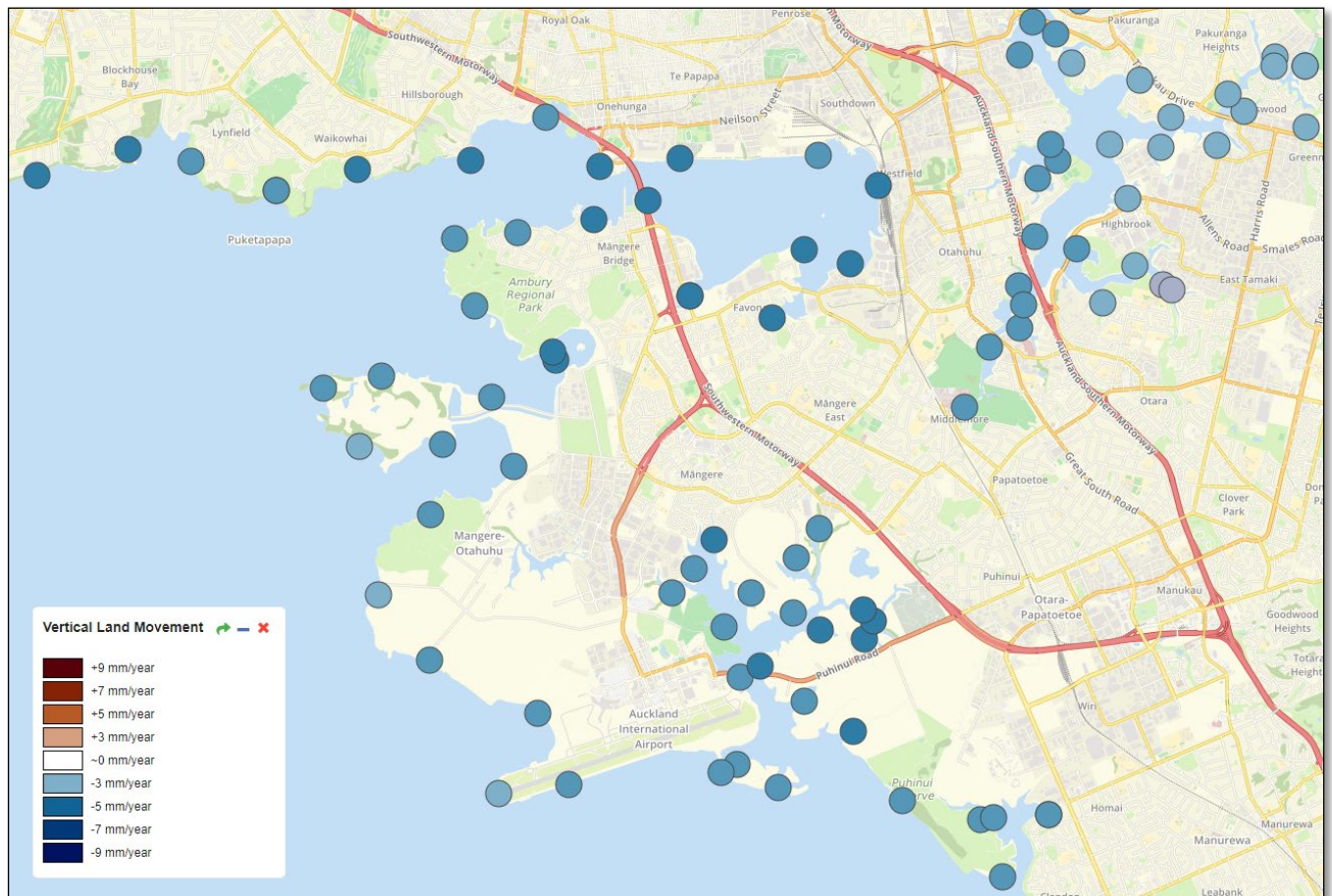


Figure 13: Vertical land movement (source: NZ Searise website)

Council's Community Team uses the Community Memory Database to record storm events and their impacts. According to this database, there are six significant events recorded within SAP Area P, 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 K⁵⁸ have been identified by a key word search and all contain key words of 'coastal erosion' and 'inland flooding'. At the time of writing this 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 Data⁵⁹. 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 P. 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 Auckland region's coastal areas 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

⁵⁸ Auckland Council Community Memory Database, sourced provided by Auckland Council

⁵⁹ Auckland Council Open Data <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/>

coastal inundation layers shown are of the 1% annual exceedance probability (1 in 100 year) scenario, including 2 m of sea-level rise.

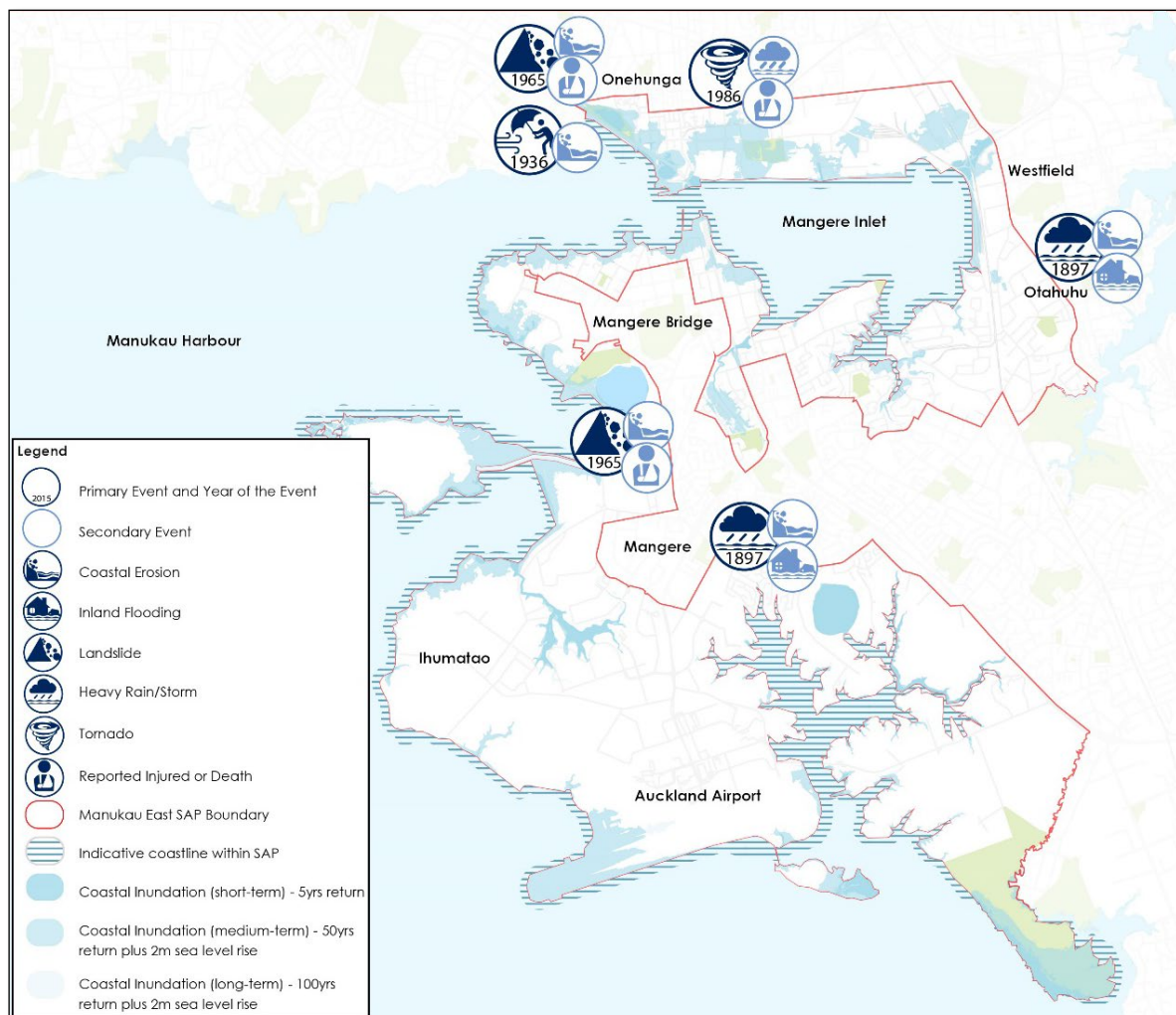


Figure 14: Previous extreme events and potential coastal inundation within the SAP area

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 catchments and hydrology data. Using the most available GIS data, Figure 15 shows previous extreme events and areas mapped as floodplains⁶⁰, flood sensitive areas⁶¹ and flood prone⁶² within the SAP area.

⁶⁰ Auckland Council Flood Plains, <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::flood-plains/explore?location=-36.666438%2C174.868724%2C10.26>

⁶¹ Auckland Council Flood Sensitive Areas, <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::flood-sensitive-areas/explore?location=-37.007050%2C174.871456%2C13.45>

⁶² Auckland Council Flood Prone Areas, <https://data-aucklandcouncil.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/aucklandcouncil::flood-prone-areas/explore?location=-36.659470%2C174.867272%2C10.24>

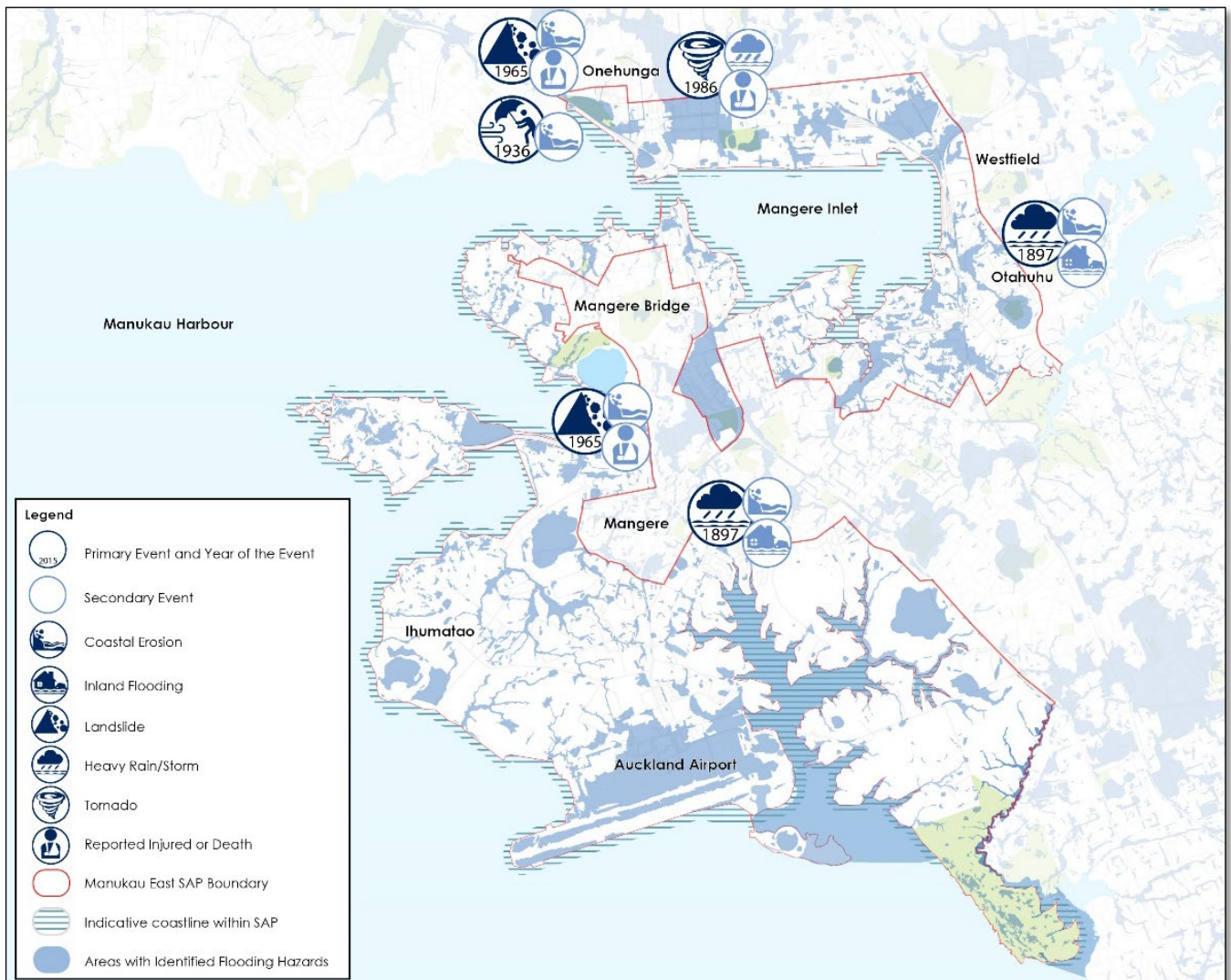


Figure 15: Previous extreme events and identified Flooding within the SAP area

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 SAP Area P. 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.

Ambury Regional Park

Existing information shows high satisfaction (over 90%) when visiting Ambury Regional Park, including its location and facilities. General feedback and comments relate to the use and provision of public assets such as toilets and public tracks along the coast. While there is feedback to acknowledge and raise the importance of ecology and protection of the environment in general, there are no particular comments or feedback relating to climate change, sea level change or natural hazards^{63 64}.

Local parks, coastal and beach reserves

There are 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 these local parks, coastal and beach reserves within SAP Area P.

Overall, 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. However, for SAP Area P, it is noted that there is a lower proportion of recent park visitors in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local board area⁶⁶.

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, coast or beach reserves within SAP Area P, 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.

⁶³ Auckland Council Regional Parks 2021-22 KPIs Research Results, February 2022

⁶⁴ Auckland Council Accommodation Survey Research Results, March 2022

⁶⁵ Auckland Parks Customer Experience Report, June 2022

⁶⁶ Auckland Parks Customer Experience Report, June 2022

6.0 Cultural context

6.1 Introduction/overview

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 Waitangi⁶⁷ 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 2011⁶⁸ 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 1,000 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 plays 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 ō 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.

⁶⁷ <https://www.tepapa.govt.nz/discover-collections/read-watch-play/maori/treaty-waitangi/treaty-close/full-text-te-tiriti-o>

⁶⁸ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0003/latest/DLM3213131.html>

The following iwi groups have been identified with ‘areas of interest’ across the Manukau Harbour East SAP area:

- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Te Ahiwaru – Waiohū
- Ngāti Paoa
- Te Ākitai Waiohū
- 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**.

6.2 Cultural history⁶⁹

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 Report⁷⁰, 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 its 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).

⁶⁹ Note: all content reported in this *Cultural History* section has been directly sourced from the Manukau Report, 1985.

⁷⁰ Department of Justice, Manukau Report (1985). Wellington; Waitangi Tribunal.

The Manukau Report sets out that those 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:

- **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. In particular, Auckland International Airport, Makaurau marae and the Manukau sewerage purification works, Te Puea marae and Pukaki are all located within SAP P, Manukau Harbour East.

6.3 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 East area encompasses SAA in relation to the following iwi (as shown in Figure 16):

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

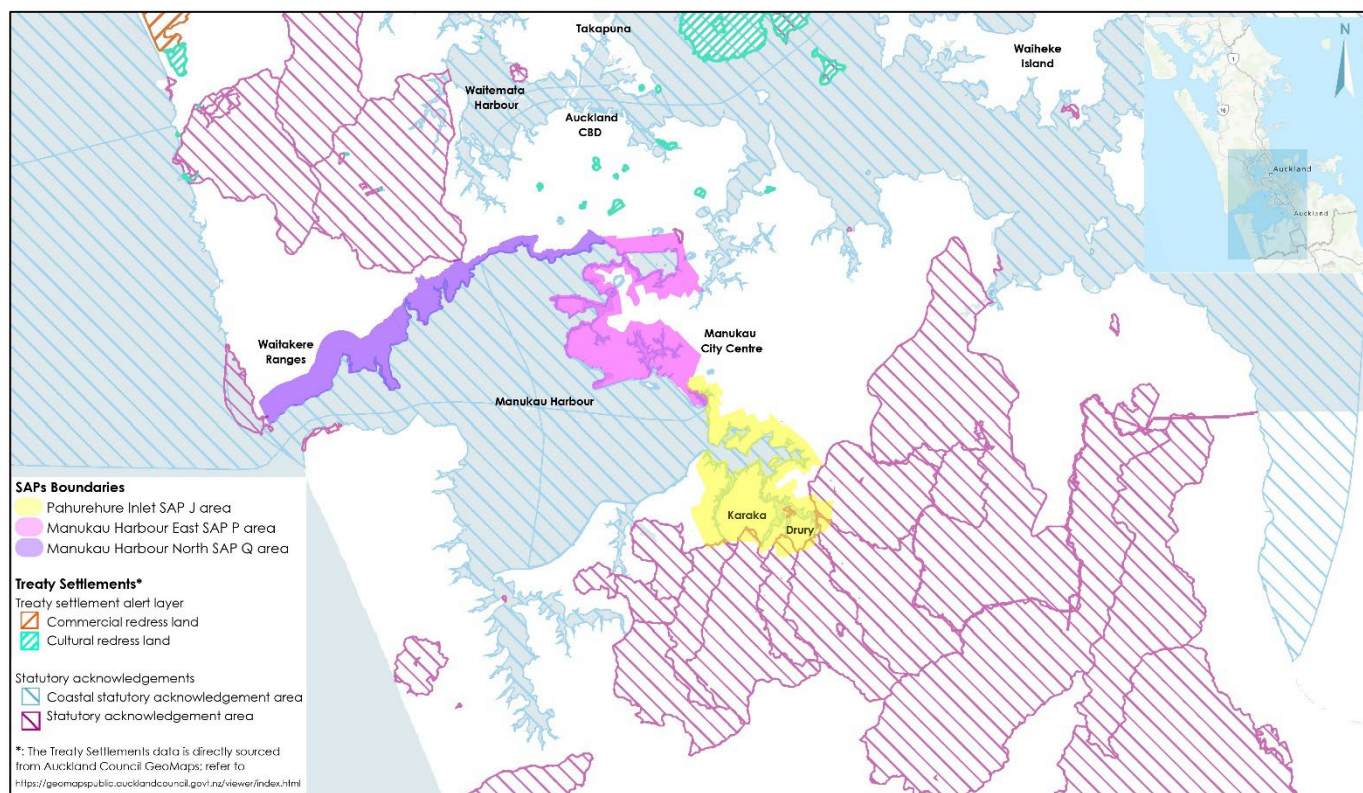


Figure 16: Locations of Treaty settlements areas and statutory acknowledgements in relation to SAP areas J, P and Q

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 Harbours⁷¹. 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 Tāmaki⁷²	<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 Whitford, 	<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.

⁷¹ <https://waikatotainui.com/about-us/settlements/>

⁷² <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0018/latest/whole.html>

Iwi to which statutory acknowledgement relates	Overview of statutory acknowledgement	Relevance
	Hunua, Clevedon the Hauraki Gulf Islands, Tai Rawhiti, and Mount Wellington.	
Ngāti Tamaoho ⁷³	<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, Tīkapa 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 ⁷⁴	<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.

⁷³ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0019/latest/whole.html>

⁷⁴ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0075/latest/DLM6055212.html>

6.4 Iwi and hapū 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 documents 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 documents that relate to the Manukau Harbour East 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.

6.5 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.

6.6 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.

6.7 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 the Cultural Heritage Inventory. Both of these matters are also shown in Figure 17.

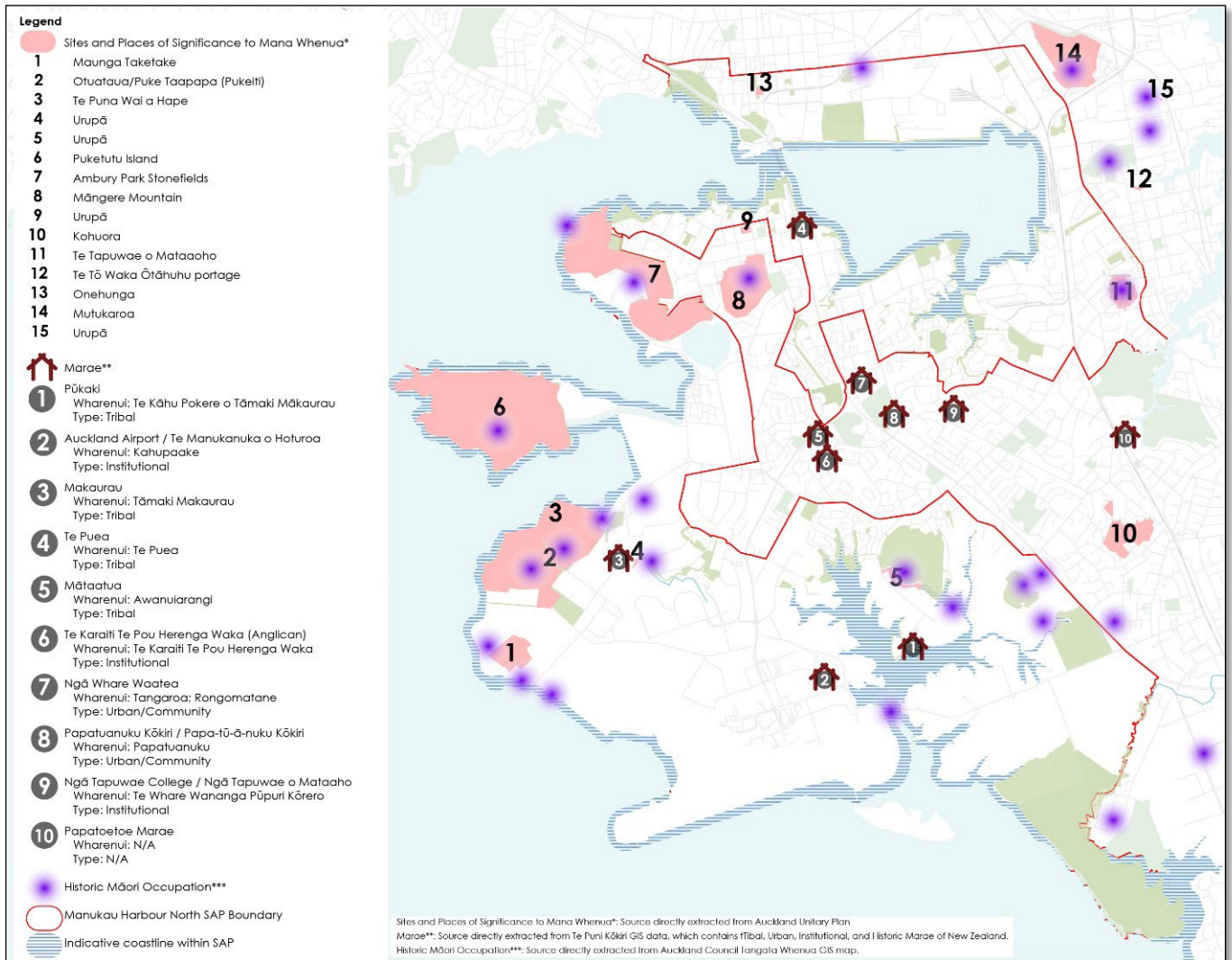


Figure 17: Locations of marae and sites of significance or value to mana whenua

Appendices

Appendix A List of sources

Sections	Information sources
Section A: Regulatory and Policy	
Legislation & regulations: including, but not limited to RMA, LGA, CDEM, Building Act, locationally specific Acts of Parliament.	<p>MfE website / online:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Act 2004 Conservation Act 1987 Local Government Act 2002 (Auckland Council) National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015 Reserves Act 1977 Resource Management Act 1991 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
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>SAP Area P - Manukau Harbour East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Area Plan Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Economic and Community development outcomes Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board Plan 2020 Manukau Framework Plan (Part 1) Manukau Framework Plan (Part 2) Manukau Framework Plan (Part 3) Onehunga High Level Project Plan (Part 1) Onehunga High Level Project Plan (Part 2) Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board Plan 2020 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board Plan 2020 Airport of the Future Masterplan Auckland Airport Environmental Management Plan <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

Sections	Information sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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

Sections	Information sources
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.
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 Council's list of "<i>community groups that work on improving the health of Auckland's marine environment and coastlines</i>" 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

Sections	Information sources
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.	Note: Auckland Museum order image service: Link Here
Section C: Cultural Context	
Statutory acknowledgement areas / Treaty settlement documents.	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP Area P: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Ngāti Tamaoho Te Kawerau ā Maki
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: <p>SAP area Q:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Ngāti Tamaoho and here Te Ahiwaru - Waiohūa Ngāti Pāoa Te Ākitai Waiohūa Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Te Kawerau ā Maki Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Ngāti Tamaterā Ngāti Te Ata Ngāti Maru Waikato – Tainui <p>SAP area P:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Ngāti Tamaoho and here Te Ahiwaru - Waiohūa Ngāti Pāoa

Sections	Information sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Ākitai Waiohū • Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua • Ngāti Whanaunga • Te Kawerau a Maki • Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei • Ngāti Tamaterā • Ngāti Te Ata • Ngāti Maru • Waikato – Tainui <p>SAP Area J:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki • Ngāti Tamaoho and here • Te Ahiwaru - Waiohū • Te Ākitai Waiohū • Ngāti Pāoa • Ngāti Whanaunga • Ngāti Tamaterā • Ngāti Te Ata • Ngāti Maru • Waikato – Tainui
Waitangi Tribunal reports	<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 Taiaomaaurikura. Link here • Ngāti Tamaoho • Te Ahiwaru – Waiohū • Ngāti Pāoa, and here • Te Ākitai Waiohū • 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

Sections	Information sources
<p>Publicly identifiable sites of value or significance to mana whenua:</p> <ul 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. 	<ul 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 Maps (showing archaeological sites and pa sites), and ArchSite.
<p>MACA claims for the coastal area (identification only, analysis not required)</p>	<p>MACA claim maps and MACA spreadsheet here: and Courts of NZ website. Link here.</p>

Appendix B AC 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
Active Cemetery	Manukau Memorial Gardens	10789	Manukau Memorial Gardens	Otara-Papatoetoe	Puhinui Road
Active Cemetery	Waikaraka Park Cemetery	10400	Waikaraka Park Cemetery	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Waikaraka Road
Owned Not Maintain	James Fletcher Esplanade	22819	James Fletcher Esplanade	Mangere-Otahuhu	James Fletcher Drive
Owned Not Maintain	Mahunga Drive Esplanade 40r	22748	Mahunga Drive Esplanade 40r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Mahunga Drive
Owned Not Maintain	Pukaki Road Esplanade 145r	22890	Pukaki Road Esplanade 145r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Pukaki Road
Owned Not Maintain	Waokauri Place Esplanade 5r	20252	Waokauri Place Esplanade 5r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Waokauri Place
Owned Not Maintain	Tamaki Bridge Foreshore Reserve	21197	Tamaki Bridge Foreshore Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Great North Road
Owned Not Maintain	Pukaki Crater Reserve (LEASED)	22891	Pukaki Crater Reserve (LEASED)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Pukaki Road
Owned Not Maintain	Mahunga Reserve No 3	22749	Mahunga Reserve No 3	Mangere-Otahuhu	Mahunga Drive
Owned Not Maintain	Favona Road Reserve	20184	Favona Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Favona Road
Owned Not Maintain	Manu Street Esplanade 9r	22811	Manu Street Esplanade 9r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Manu Street
Park	Pavilion Park No2	22871	Pavilion Park No2	Mangere-Otahuhu	Pavilion Drive
Park	Kiwi Esplanade (Bird Refuge & Pump Hse)	20035	Kiwi Esplanade (Bird Refuge & Pump Hse)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Kiwi Esplanade
Park	Kiwi Esplanade (Old House Site 9r)	22724	Kiwi Esplanade (Old House Site 9r)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Kiwi Esplanade
Park	Simson Reserve	10291	Simson Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Hugo Johnston Penrose
Park	Old School Reserve	10644	Old School Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Kirkbride Road

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Onehunga Bay Reserve	10340	Onehunga Bay Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Beachcroft Avenue
Park	Cinnamon Road Reserve	20891	Cinnamon Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Cinnamon Road
Park	Kiwi Esplanade (Open Foreshore)	22723	Kiwi Esplanade (Open Foreshore)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Kiwi Esplanade
Park	Sturges Park	10330	Sturges Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Fort Richard Road
Park	Lenore Foreshore Reserve	22766	Lenore Foreshore Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Archboyd Avenue
Park	Portage Road Reserve 282R (LEASED)	22878	Portage Road Reserve 282R (LEASED)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Portage Road
Park	Rowe Reserve	10156	Rowe Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Rowe Street
Park	Puhinui Reserve	10787	Puhinui Reserve	Otara-Papatoetoe	Prices Road
Park	Lolim Place Reserve	22759	Lolim Place Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Norana Avenue
Park	Cyclamen Park	20314	Cyclamen Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Cyclamen Road
Park	Naylors Esplanade Reserve	22974	Naylors Esplanade Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Naylors Drive
Park	Gadsby Park	20326	Gadsby Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Gadsby Road
Park	Harania/Marys Foreshore Reserve	20760	Harania/Marys Foreshore Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Harania Avenue
Park	Pavilion Park No3	22872	Pavilion Park No3	Mangere-Otahuhu	Pavilion Drive
Park	Dewhurst Park	20206	Dewhurst Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Dewhurst Place
Park	Moyle Park	10587	Moyle Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Bader Drive
Park	Gloucester Park South	21115	Gloucester Park	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Onehunga Mall
Park	Manukau Foreshore East Cycleway	20402	Manukau Foreshore East Cycleway	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Hugo Johnston Drive
Park	Hastie Avenue Reserve	20703	Hastie Avenue Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Hastie Avenue

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Waterlea Park	10642	Waterlea Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	House Avenue
Park	Taumanu Reserve	20935	Taumanu Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Orpheus Drive
Park	Ruaiti Road End	20392	Ruaiti Road End	Mangere-Otahuhu	Ruaiti Road
Park	Clare Place Reserve	23186	Clare Place Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Clare Place
Park	Kiwi-House Park (House Avenue Reserve)	20338	Kiwi-House Park (House Avenue Reserve)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Kiwi Esplanade
Park	Anns Creek Reserve	21319	Anns Creek Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Great South Road
Park	Beach Rd Esplanade 8r	21627	Beach Rd Esplanade 8r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Beach Road
Park	Oruarangi Road Reserve	22866	Oruarangi Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Oruarangi Road
Park	Te Puea Marae Reserve	21240	Te Puea Marae Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Miro Road
Park	Ellets Beach	21982	Ellets Beach	Mangere-Otahuhu	Ihumatao Road
Park	Pavilion Park No1	22846	Pavilion Park No1	Mangere-Otahuhu	Pavilion Drive
Park	Gloucester Park North	21115	Gloucester Park	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Onehunga Mall
Park	Captain Springs Reserve	10357	Captain Springs Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Captain Springs Road
Park	Rose Garden Reserve - Mangere Bridge	21884	Rose Garden Reserve - Mangere Bridge	Mangere-Otahuhu	Scott Avenue
Park	Miami Parade Reserve	21496	Miami Parade Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Miami Parade
Park	Southdown Reserve	21307	Southdown Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Hugo Johnston Drive
Park	Aerovista Place Reserve	21365	Aerovista Place Reserve	Otara-Papatoetoe	Puhinui Road
Park	Waikaraka Park	10194	Waikaraka Park	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Neilson Street
Park	Mahunga Reserve No 1	22746	Mahunga Reserve No 1	Mangere-Otahuhu	Mahunga Drive

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Radonich Park (Lost City Reserve)	10886	Radonich Park (Lost City Reserve)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Cleek Road
Park	Oruarangi Road Esplanade 490r	22867	Oruarangi Road Esplanade 490r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Oruarangi Road
Park	Black Bridge Reserve	21501	Black Bridge Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Walmsley Road
Park	Wakefield Road Reserve	20235	Wakefield Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Wakefield Road
Park	Colin Dale Park	20266	Colin Dale Park	Otara-Papatoetoe	Prices Road
Park	Naomi & Bill Kirk Park	20386	Naomi & Bill Kirk Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Coronation Road
Park	Wickman Way\Tennessee Reserve	22340	Wickman Way\Tennessee Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Wickman Way
Park	Boggust Park	21651	Boggust Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Lenore Road
Park	Crawford Road Reserve	20285	Crawford Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Crawford Avenue
Park	Waterfront Road Reserve	23310	Waterfront Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Waterfront Road
Park	Pacific Steel Reserve	22829	Pacific Steel Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Favona Road
Park	Blake Road Reserve	21513	Blake Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Blake Road
Park	Tarata Creek Reserve	21222	Tarata Creek Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Walmsley Road
Park	Norana Park	22987	Norana Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Norana Avenue
Park	Kiwi Esplanade (Boat Ramp)	10736	Kiwi Esplanade (Boat Ramp)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Kiwi Esplanade
Park	Rock Daisy Crescent Reserve	21635	Rock Daisy Crescent Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Cinnamon Road
Park	Rentons Beach	21588	Rentons Beach	Mangere-Otahuhu	Renton Road
Park	Montgomerie Road Reserve	23012	Montgomerie Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Montgomerie Road
Park	Walmsley Road Reserve	20238	Walmsley Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Walmsley Road

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Nixon Monument	23550	Nixon Monument	Mangere-Otahuhu	Piki Thompson Way
Park	Kiwi Ngaio Park (Ngaio Avenue Reserve)	22980	Kiwi Ngaio Park (Ngaio Avenue Reserve)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Ngaio Avenue
Park	George Cox Reserve	21491	George Cox Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Timberly Road
Park	Church Street Reserve	23111	Church Street Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Church Street
Park	Kiwi Esplanade (Stone Wall Foreshore)	22710	Kiwi Esplanade (Stone Wall Foreshore)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Kiwi Esplanade
Park	Peninsula Point Reserve	22902	Peninsula Point Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Cyclamen Road
Park	Lippiatt Reserve	22775	Lippiatt Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Lippiatt Road
Park	Beach Road Reserve	21623	Beach Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Beach Road
Park	Otuataua Stonefields Reserve	22828	Otuataua Stonefields Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Ihumatao Quarry Road
Park	Fairburn Reserve	10167	Fairburn Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Mason Avenue
Park	Mahunga Reserve No 2	22747	Mahunga Reserve No 2	Mangere-Otahuhu	Mahunga Drive
Park	Hornes Reserve	21519	Hornes Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Arthur Street
Regional	Puketutu Island, Mangere Bridge	23626	Puketutu Island, Mangere Bridge	Mangere-Otahuhu	Island Road
Regional	Ambury Regional Park	10471	Ambury Regional Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Wellesley Road
Stormwater	Retreat Park	21592	Retreat Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Retreat Drive
Stormwater	Verissimo Park	21418	Verissimo Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Verissimo Drive
	Otahuhu Commercial Centre	22868	Otahuhu Commercial Centre	Mangere-Otahuhu	Great South Road
	Manukau Cruising Club	10234	Manukau Cruising Club	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Orpheus Drive
	Onehunga Library and Comm Centre - Land	10147	Onehunga Library And Community Centre	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Church Street

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
	Gardens And Trees	10672	Bridge Court HFTE Village	Mangere-Otahuhu	Coronation Road
	Migrant Support Services	10118	Migrant Support Services	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Church Street
	Miro Road 1r	23002	Miro Road 1r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Miro Road
	Waikaraka Park (Industrial area)	10194	Waikaraka Park	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Neilson Street
	Molesworth Reserve	23009	Molesworth Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Hall Avenue
	Archboyd Road Reserve	21247	Archboyd Road Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Chelburn Crescent
	Onehunga Rsa & Bowling Club	10427	Onehunga Rsa & Bowling Club	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Princes Street
	Otahuhu Mainst Commercial Ass(19Hall Av)	10329	Otahuhu Business Assoc. Inc.-19 Hall Ave	Mangere-Otahuhu	Hall Avenue
	Savill Drive Reserve 20r	21868	Savill Drive Reserve 20r	Mangere-Otahuhu	Savill Drive
	ZZZ_Pearce Street, 1	10074	ZZZ_Pearce Street, 1	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Pearce Street
	Canal Reserve Land Leases	24848	Canal Reserve	Mangere-Otahuhu	Great South Road
	Jordan Recreation Centre	10263	Jordan Recreation Centre	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Pearce Street
	Otahuhu College Memorial Field	10330	Sturges Park	Mangere-Otahuhu	Fort Richard Road
	Fort Richard Road, 27	10452	Fort Richard Road, 27	Mangere-Otahuhu	Fort Richard Road
	James Fletcher Drive Reserve 191r	22816	James Fletcher Drive Reserve 191r	Mangere-Otahuhu	James Fletcher Drive
	Bader Drive (Plunket)	21574	Bader Drive (Plunket)	Mangere-Otahuhu	Bader Drive
	Bycroft Reserve	20715	Bycroft Reserve	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Neilson Street

Appendix C Legislation and National policies

Act	Overview	Relevance
Resource Management Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<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

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<p>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.</p> <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 TAs to restrict entry to buildings that are dangerous, affected or insanitary. The Building Act does not make reference to climate change.
Conservation Act 1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation Act was developed to promote the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Government Act 2002 provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's 78 democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate. 	<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.

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ○ 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.
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<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.

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, emergency services and non-government organisations. 	<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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<p>margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Climate Change Response Act 2002 Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon Amendment Act 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 Adaptation Plan (NAP).
Public Works Act 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 airport, and to amend the Civil Aviation Act 1964 and the Stamp and Cheque Duties Act 1971. 	<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
Civil Aviation Act 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Recognise the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whānau as tangata whenua Provide for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 not referenced in this document.
National Policy Statement on Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-US 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'. 	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan was published by Auckland Council in 2020 and is the long-term approach to climate action. 	<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.

Document	Overview	Relevance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It sets out the priority action areas to deliver our goals to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan takes a precautionary approach to preparing for climate change as well as a flexible planning and adaptation approach called DAPP (dynamic adaptive policy pathways planning). 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AT's 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

Document	Overview	Relevance
		assets AT already has, recognising that building new transport assets is a very energy-intensive activity.
Auckland Unlimited - Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) Asset Management Plan 2018-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: RFA merged with ATEED in December 2020 to become Tātaki Auckland 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. 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. 	<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.
Eke Panuku Development Auckland Statement of Intent, 2021-2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document references Te Tāruke-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

Document	Overview	Relevance
	<p>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"> Auckland (Eke Panuku) for the next three years, and the objectives to which those activities will contribute. 	<p>climate risks across the group, undertake climate disclosure reporting and complete a climate-risk governance assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, cultural and economic values. Amongst other matters, this guidance document sets out how Eke Panuku supports climate action, low-carbon lifestyles and Māori outcomes. To address climate change, Eke Panuku has set out the following ways that it 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.
Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Document	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The primary planning approaches adopted by Watercare are likely to be to 'accommodate' and 'protect'.
Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Document	Overview	Relevance
Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 its 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
<u>Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board Plan 2020</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan was developed by the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As it was released in 2020, the social and economic impacts of Covid 19 are heavily considered and have contributed to the aspirations and outcomes set out in the Plan. Additionally, as a recently published plan, climate change is also considered with high level objectives and initiatives discussed. Of note is Outcome 3, which sets out the community's desire of 'Protecting our environment and heritage for future generations' Other key themes relevant to the development of SAPs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection Preservation Restoration Sustainability Resilience
<u>Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board Plan 2020</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan was developed by the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan discusses the need to consider climate change impacts on community wellbeing and assets. In particular, specific adaptation strategies such as futureproofing new developments to response to sea-level rise and increased flooding risk are discussed to create a resilient community. The Plan also addresses the importance of protecting the natural environment of Manukau Harbour. The Plan sets out a number of intended outcomes, including the following which is considered relevant to the development of SAPs. Outcome five: Our built, natural and cultural taonga / treasures are protected and celebrated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mauri / life force of our harbour and waterways is respected and restored. This includes by working with the Manukau Harbour Forum to identify, advocate and carry out initiatives to improve and protect the harbour.

Document	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our community is resilient and feels prepared for the effects of climate change. This includes by developing a local climate action plan that integrates with wellbeing initiatives and council's Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland Climate Plan.
<u>Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board Plan 2020</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan was developed by the Otara-Papatoetoe 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Plan discusses community-based initiatives to reduce climate change impact and improve resilience with a particular focus on developing climate knowledge and protecting assets. The Plan sets out a number of intended outcomes, including outcome 5 (set out below) which highlights the need for public education on climate risk to promote community resilience and protect local assets. In addition, other outcomes focus on the restoration of Manukau Harbour. Outcome 5 sets out the need for a sustainable, healthy natural environment, in particular, this will be through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring biodiversity and improving water quality in local streams, the Manukau Harbour, and the Tāmaki Estuary Maintaining partnerships to improve the quality of Ōtara Lake and waterways Supporting the Manukau Harbour Forum programme jointly with eight other local boards Promoting and enhancing sustainable practices by local businesses, families and neighbourhoods Reducing the effect of climate change on vulnerable communities and catchments

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 for mapping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> However holds little relevance in terms of gaining specific information on the social context, i.e does not contain the story or significance of the item.
OurAuckland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OurAuckland publishes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest council news Opportunities to have your say on upcoming decisions Event listings submitted by the public. 	<p>Little relevance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I did a quick search through with key words to find information but found nothing significant. Could be relevant if researching a specific item but for general research holds little relevance.
HNZPT List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi 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.
Archsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ArchSite is an online database that contains information about recorded archaeological sites in New Zealand. ArchSite uses GIS (Geographic Information System) technology to manage and display information on maps. It is the national database of archaeological sites in New Zealand. 	<p>Relevant for mapping and for site specific information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> However there are many sites listed within the SAP area and will take a long time to review all so is less relevant for general historic information for the area.
Auckland Museum Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auckland Museum's Collections Online has over 900,000 records and 300,000 openly licensed images from the museums Natural Sciences, Documentary Heritage and Human History Collections. 	<p>Some relevance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collections is only really relevant for historic photographs it is hard to access and find documents that relate to the SAP.

Source	Overview	Relevance
Te Ara Manukau Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Ara is a comprehensive guide to the country's peoples, natural environment, history, culture, economy, institutions and society. It is an encyclopedia founded on historical principles, containing stories on historic events and places. 	<p>Some relevance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A search of the Manukau harbour provides some potentially useful stories on the SAP area particularly in regard to Māori settlement and use of the harbour.
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 gain quick context on the history of the area.
Māngere Bridge, Māngere East and Favona Built Heritage Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This heritage survey was undertaken as part of the broader Auckland Heritage Survey (AHS) programme. The survey is primarily focused on built heritage within the Māngere bridge area. The survey had many goals but one of the most important was to produce a thematic framework summarising key theme of relevance, provide examples of types of places that relate to the themes, and they are of significance. 	<p>This document has some relevance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion is on some public spaces that are inside of the SAP extent but mainly on non-public spaces. Notwithstanding this, the survey does provide insight into the ways the Māngere community has developed. Of particular interest is "Appendix 2: Historic Timeline" which provides an overview of key events that have been significant in the historical development of Māngere.
Māngere Town Centre Historic Heritage Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this survey was to provide research, analysis and recommendations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic heritage places and areas Special character The natural landscape/geology Archaeology Landscapes of heritage interest Māori heritage. The survey covers a wide range of heritage items as listed above. 	<p>This document has limited relevance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion is centred on inland public spaces that are outside of the SAP extent. Notwithstanding this, the survey does provide insight into the ways in which the Māngere community has developed and does have some relevant features that may be relevant to the SAP, such as the list of historic heritage issues.

Source	Overview	Relevance
Onehunga Heritage Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This heritage survey was undertaken as part of the broader Auckland Heritage Survey (AHS) programme. The survey's intention was to provide research, identification, analysis and recommendations for historic heritage places and areas, special character areas, community values, and matāwaka and mana whenua values. 	<p>This document has some relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion is on some public spaces that are inside of the SAP extent and on the harbour, while majority of the survey area is inland there is still a good level of relevant information regarding the SAP area. The survey provides insight into the ways that the Onehunga community has developed. Of particular interest is "Appendix 1b: Onehunga Timeline" but there is also information on the reserves and harbour throughout the survey.
Papatoetoe Historic Heritage Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This heritage survey was undertaken as part of the broader Auckland Heritage Survey (AHS) programme. The purpose of the Papatoetoe HHS was to carry out a Level 2 survey of the Papatoetoe portion of Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board area. The survey involved research, documentation, identification and recommendations for potential historic heritage places, special character and community values within Papatoetoe, in order to identify and better understand the area's heritage values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While majority of the survey area is inland and out of the SAP area the survey has relevance as it has a detail on the geology, harbour, natural environment and historic Māori settlement around puhinui reserve and the inlet. Of particular interest is "Appendix 1b: Timeline" and "Chapter 1: Land People".
Ōtāhuhu heritage survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the survey was to provide research, analysis and recommendations for historic heritage places and areas; special character; the natural landscape/geology; archaeology, landscapes of heritage interest; and, Māori heritage within the Ōtāhuhu area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the study area mainly overlaps into the SAP F area the survey still has relevance as it is a very comprehensive survey that outlines the history of Ōtāhuhu. Particular sections of interest are Heritage Issues and Historic overview. The appendices are rather technical and probably don't need review unless you are after specific details.
Ōtuataua Stonefields walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a brochure for the Otuataua Stonefields Historic Reserve. The document is a short overview of the Stonefields and their geology, history, botany, indigenous birdlife and fauna, and the reserves paths/features. 	<p>The document has relevance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It directly relates to a reserve within the SAP area. It is a good summary document for what is arguably one of the most historic/important reserves/features within the SAP area.
Papatoetoe heritage trail	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevance as not within SAP area.

Appendix G Timeline for SAP P

Pre 1800s

- Ōtuataua Stonefields (Historic Place Category 1, List Number 6055)
- Situated on the Ihumātao Peninsula in South Auckland, Ōtuataua Stonefields is a nationally significant ancestral Māori site that reflects the historical connections of Māori communities with the land or whenua in New Zealand over many centuries. As a notable component of a wider cultural and historical area on the Tāmaki Isthmus recognised as the Auckland Volcanic Field, it is also likely to have international value. Ōtuataua Stonefields consists of a complex and integrated place containing many layers of activity and association. Notably, they include those linked with several important stages in the development of horticulture, agriculture and farming from an early period in New Zealand's history to the recent past. The place retains strong connections with current Māori communities, holding very considerable importance for its spiritual, cultural and traditional values as well as its historical, archaeological and other significance.
- Ōtāhuhu is the narrowest point in New Zealand, the 1-km strip between the Tāmaki River and the Manukau that Māori was used as a canoe portage. (NZhistory, McClure, 2016).
- The Tainui waka travelled from the Waitemata to Otahuhu down the Tamaki river then crossed to the Manukau, leaving two skids in the upper harbour. Ngāti Awa established settlements at Maungakiekie and Owairaka. Waiohū held all of Tamaki under the leadership of Hua Kai Waka. The main settlement of Hua was then at fortified Maungawhau, with Onehunga an important place for renewing and enhancing contacts, and using the resources of fresh water, fish and shellfish, and agriculture. Both the harbour and forest provided abundant resources which were used in cooperation with laws and complex hapu relationships.
- Pūhūia and Pōngā eloped to Awhitu and escaped from her pursuing parents by using waka tied up at Onehunga.
- Kiwi Tamaki defeated in battle at Mangere. Mana over Auckland isthmus, including Onehunga, passes to Ngāti Whatua, with Tūperiri replacing Kiwi at Maungakiekie. Two new sub tribes are established, Nga Oho and Te Uringutu.
- Onehunga is a major Māori settlement, occupied all year round.

1800s

- Onehunga thrived during the 19th century as a timber port and a passenger port for travel to the lower North Island and South Island. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).

1820s

- 1820s Auckland isthmus partially deserted as Tamaki tribes sought refuge in Waikato, Mahurangi and Waitakere from northern tribes who had muskets and were seeking utu for past grievances.

1840s

- 1840s-1860s Māngere was the location of a significant Māori population
- 1840s The first public transport service at Māngere was a ferry that connected the area with Onehunga from 1847.
- 1849 Te Wherowhero and 120 of his people signed an agreement with Grey to provide military protection for the city of Auckland from the Māngere base. 3 The militia settlement at Māngere was established with grid layout of streets
- 1840 Auckland founded as capital of NZ, centred on Commercial Bay. The Waitemata provided access to the Pacific. Onehunga, on the Tasman, was the nearest port to Sydney and was the crucial link to Australia.

- 1844 The first European land sales in the Onehunga area.
- 1840s onwards Onehunga beach, at Onehunga Bay, became a major trading location between settlers and Māori. Produce was brought from Waikato, Māngere, and goods from Sydney and other international ports.
- 1846 Onehunga surveyed by Blackburn, for the Crown for the purposes of establishing a Fencible settlement; there were town sections and small farm lots, with endowments for churches, schools and public reserves.
- 1847 New Zealand's first Fencible settlement was established in Onehunga
- July 1848 The first school operating in Onehunga with teacher Michael Rafferty (Ramillies) with 54 children.

1850s

- Abbeville constructed 1854 (Historic Place Category 2, [List Number 2654](#))
- St James' Church (Anglican) constructed 1859 (Historic Place Category 2, [List Number 689](#))
- 1859 The first school was established at Māngere.
- 1848 The first library started in Onehunga.
- c. 1850 Onehunga Native Reserve was established on the foreshore at the junction between Princes Street and the shoreline. A Māori hostelry was constructed, to provide free accommodation and a market place for visiting Māori. A grain store was also constructed, one in this area, the other in the Waikato (In 2013 this is now used as the Pirongia Library).
- 1854 Section 13 lots 6, 8 and 10 had been set aside as a water reserve in 1846. Known as Te Puna a Taihaua (the waters of Taihaua), the spring also discharged on the south side of Princes Street east.
- 1855 The library moved to a reading room, in the stone school building next to St. Peter's church.
- 1857-58 A new stone school (next to the Anglican church) was built and opened
- 1858 The first government all-tide wharf was built from the end of Wharf Street (later Gloucester Park Road). It combined with the Waihoihoi Coal Company's wharf. It allowed all tide shipping from Australia and coastal NZ to access the port.
- 1858 Customs Regulation Act. Declared the area at the base of Norman's Hill Road southwards along the beach, and the deep water wharf at Wharf Street (Geddes' Basin) as the official ports of Onehunga.

1860s

- Ōtāhuhu began as a military settlement, from which the Pākehā invasion of Waikato was launched in the 1860s. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- 1860s to 1870s Farming is the major source of employment.
- 1860 The Royal Navy at the Onehunga wharf. At some point a timber jetty was constructed for their exclusive use, on the south side of Geddes Basin. This was the first wharf in the area of the current (2013) Onehunga wharf.
- 1860 Māori living around Auckland were placed in a politically difficult position by the Crown. Most left Auckland and all fresh food trade to Onehunga and the Auckland market ended. Their lands were confiscated, including that of the Māori Fencibles who were based in Māngere.
- 1861 Establishment of Onehunga Mechanic's Institute – a public learning place open to all.
- Mid-1860s Onehunga became a major trading point for timber – kauri and kahikatea were rafted down to sawmills situated on the harbour
- 1865 A substantial wooden wharf built to replace the previous wharf (CHI467). This was located on the south side of Geddes Basin, in the same area as the Port of Onehunga is today (2013).

1870s

- 1875 Opening of the North Island Main Trunk Railway line from Auckland to Mercer in 1875. The railway line connecting the city with Papakura runs through the eastern edge of Māngere.
- 1875 Bridge is built across the Manukau Harbour connecting Onehunga with Māngere.
- c.1870-2 First formal land reclamations along the foreshore east of Queen Street, of the foreshore area for railway purposes. This work was extended, probably around 1876, to extend the line to the wharf. Since 1912 intentions were clear to reclaim the area between Te Hopua and Waikaraka, but funds, then manpower, were short due to war. Manpower works in the early 1930s indicate the renewal of reclamation plans but it appears Geddes Basin enclosure was preferred. From 1942-2 US troops were based at Waikaraka and Gloucester park, with military exemptions for works. In the 1960s the extent of Waikaraka (recreation area, rifle 12 range and cemetery) was formalised on both sides, and there was a remnant stream on the east side of Te Hopua along the rail line to the wharf. Neilson Street was widened in the 1970s and this area too was reclaimed although the overbridge did allow the rail line still to function
- December 1873 The railway line from Auckland to Onehunga was completed
- 1876 Onehunga's first public-school built-in Selwyn Street.
- 1877 Onehunga was proclaimed a Borough.
- 1878 The railway line was extended to the wharf at Onehunga.
- 1879 Land set aside at Waikaraka for a cemetery, rifle range and recreation ground.
- 1879 New public library built from public subscription in Onehunga.

1880s

- 1880s Industries developed in Onehunga
- In 1883 the NZ Government granted Onehunga Borough an area of 47 acres on the edge of the Manukau Harbour for use as a recreation ground, rifle range and public cemetery. This area became known as Waikaraka Park. In July 1890 a cemetery was opened—somewhat controversially—on the southern portion of the reserve. (NZhistory, [2017](#)).
- Rennie-Jones Homestead constructed 1885 (Historic Place Category 2, [List Number 686](#))
- Onehunga Woollen Mills constructed 1886 - 1887 (Historic Place Category 2, [List Number 524](#))
- 1884 The Ōtara School moves to a new site on the corner of Great South Road and Station Road East (now St George Street). The school is renamed Papatoitoi School in 1889 and Papatoetoe School in 1923.

1890s

- 1890 Opening of a new school at Māngere Bridge.
- 1890 First trustees were appointed for the Māngere Lawn Cemetery.
- 1899 Troops heading off to the Boer War (South Africa) embarked at Onehunga wharf to join the main contingents, at various junctions. 24 Waikaraka Park was used as an assembly camp for the 9th Contingent for six weeks before departure.

1900s

- Onehunga Post Office constructed 1901 - 1902 (Historic Place Category 2, [List Number 5473](#))
- Edwardian era: Suburban Development (1901-1919) Economic conditions and continued population growth led to a building boom, particularly in areas near electric tram routes. Large sections were subdivided and new homes built as well as new areas developed, particularly in upper Onehunga.
- 1901 The timber buildings forming Onehunga primary school were built.

- 1901/2 Onehunga Bowling Club established in upper Selwyn Street.
- 1905 The Rifle Range portion of Waikaraka Park is abandoned for this purpose but is later used for tennis courts and is called “Waikaraka Landing.
- 1906 Around this time, Papatoetoe’s first cricket club is formed.
- 1909 The newly established Papatoetoe and Surrounding Districts Progressive League buys a five-acre block of the Kolmar Estate for a community sports ground. (This is the origin of the Papatoetoe Recreation Ground).

1910s

- Carnegie Free Library constructed 1911 - 1912 (Historic Place Category 1, [List Number 4769](#))
- Sir Frederick Lang MP unveiled the Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club First World War roll of honour on 21 June 1919. At the time the club was based on the Onehunga side of the Manukau Harbour, but in May 1979 it opened new clubrooms on Kiwi Esplanade at Māngere Bridge. ([NZhistory](#), 2017).
- In the early 1900s, cheap flat land and easy access to ports, roads and railways made Ōtāhuhu an ideal area for heavy industry. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- December 1911 The first clubhouse of the Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club (MY&MBC) was opened, designed by John Park. The purpose-built club house still stands (2013).
- 1915 The second Māngere Bridge was opened.
- 1915 From around 1915, Chinese people began establishing market gardens at Māngere.
- September 1891 The Manukau Yacht & Open Sailing Boat Club formed at a meeting at Manukau Hotel in Onehunga. Eventually the name changed to the Manukau Yacht and Motor Boat Club.
- 1913 Te Papapa school opened.
- 1913 Onehunga Amateur Swimming & Lifesaving Club (OASLC) established.
- 1914 Bathing sheds were ultimately built in Onehunga Bay (seaward side of Beachcroft Avenue, at the foot of Norman’s Hill Road), one of which was accidentally demolished by a runaway steamroller in the 1930s.
- 1915 A tennis court was laid out behind the Carnegie library.
- 1913 The newly formed Papatoetoe bowling and croquet clubs open their pavilion and greens on the Papatoetoe recreation ground.

1920s

- Interwar era: Suburban Development (1920-1939) Transitional villas were still being constructed, but Californian-style bungalows and Spanish Mission style housing became popular during the 1920s during a boom period that lasted until the Great Depression. Due to this, suburban expansion slowed. In the 1930s the bungalow took on characteristics associated with the English Domestic revival style.
- Late 1920s Some farms were subdivided for residential purposes but settlement remains sparse in many areas. Residential subdivisions include Massey Park and Manukau Beach Estate.
- 1922 Manukau Cruising Club formed, as a separate entity to MY&MBC. They rented a shed from the Borough Council which faced into the sheltered Geddes Basin.
- 1922 Green Hill Reserve was renamed Jellicoe Park and the main entrance memorial archway erected,
- 1924 Māngere East hall was opened
- 1927 School opened at Māngere East
- 1928 Railway workshops are established at Otāhuhu near the border with Māngere East.
- 1920s Market gardening becomes a significant employer at Māngere.

- 1926 Ferro-cement wharf and extensions completed at Onehunga.
- 1927 The Papatoetoe Hockey Club is formed (this is later renamed the Southern Districts Hockey Club)
- 1929 The Wallace Road public park and band rotunda open.
- 1929 A ceremony is held at the Triangle Reserve to turn on Papatoetoe's reticulated (piped) water supply. The water comes from a bore on McLaughlin's Mountain.

1930s

- 1932 A water reservoir was built on Māngere Mountain to supply the area with piped water.
- 1932 Geddes Basin was enclosed and a breakwater/protection wall built under the direction of the Onehunga Borough Council. Te Hōpua/Geddes Basin was in filled and used as the council rubbish dump. Then it was opened as Gloucester Park
- 1934 Partial reclamation of foreshore area, which extended Victoria Street southward over what was to become Neilson Street. The area to the west was not fully reclaimed until 1962-70s.
- 1934 Manukau Cruising Club building completed.
- 1935 The burial ground at Waikaraka was extended (through reclamation) and a concrete grandstand was built. The rock blasted out was used to build the stone walls which surround the Park. Some of these walls were rebuilt in the 1980s.
- 1938 Land behind the Carnegie library, the former military parade ground, was leased to the RSA for a bowling club.
- 1931 The Ōtāhuhu Golf Club moves to a new site on Great South Road north of Papatoetoe. Its clubhouse is located in a large two-storey house known as 'The Grange,' and the club later changes its name to the Grange Golf Club.
- 1931 The Kiwi Badminton Club (later renamed the Papatoetoe Badminton Club) is established.
- 1931 The Papatoetoe District Horticultural Society is founded (later renamed the Papatoetoe Garden & Floral Art Society).
- 1931 Papatoetoe town board opens a public cemetery within farmland to the west of the township. (This is now incorporated in the Manukau Memorial Gardens).
- 1932 The Papatoetoe stadium and cycling track is opened.
- 1937 Papatoetoe town district's first comprehensive town planning scheme comes into effect.

World War II and the Post-War era

- Suburban Development (1940-1965) The presence of US forces in and around Onehunga, as well as industrial activity for the war, created expansion in the Te Papapa area which continued after the war. Heavy moving machinery allowed the clearing of previously unusable rocky areas, and State Housing areas were established to house workers required in the industrial areas. Garden 'suburb' ideas were implemented in the street layout, contrasting with the Fencible-period grid. Private motorcar use grew, decreasing reliance on trams and the rail link; both were removed and buses only connected Onehunga. Petrol stations and mechanics opened or took over 'ironmongery' shops. Political divisions were reflected in housing areas and house design and towards the end of this time older, neglected housing was used for immigrant rental housing or removed and replaced with intensification such as 'the brick and tile unit'.

1940s

- 1940 Auckland centennial. To mark the occasion, a floral clock was designed and planted in Jellicoe Park
- 1943 Manukau Intermediate School (now Royal Oak Intermediate School) opened on the site of the old Onehunga zoo

- 1943 Stormwater reticulated in the area east of Waikaraka as far east as Southdown, all formerly foreshore and harbour. The 'land' portion around Angle Street had been reticulated in 1938. The 74 acres reclaimed in this area was formalised by the PWD in 1950.
- 1949 Trams were gradually replaced from this time by the electric trolley bus system, which operated until 1980.
- 1943 The Papatoetoe RSA is formed as a sub-group of the Ōtāhuhu RSA.
- 1944 The Papatoetoe town Boy Scout group is formed. Other scout groups later established in the town are St George's (1954), Puhinui (1957) and Papatoetoe North (1960).
- 1945 The Papatoetoe public library is opened.
- 1946 The Papatoetoe Rugby Club is formed.
- 1946 Softball comes to Papatoetoe with the formation of the Papatoetoe Ladies Softball Club. (A combined men's and women's club is formed in 1950).
- 1949 Papatoetoe West School opens. The town's second school, it is followed by Holy Cross (1953), Puhinui (1953), Papatoetoe East (1958), Papatoetoe North (1959) and Papatoetoe South (1964).
- 1949 A grand public gala is held to mark the opening of the Sunnyside Domain on York Road.
- 1949 The Papatoetoe Women's Bowling Club is formed.

1950s

- Was largely a farming area until the 1950s, when the southern motorway to Wiri encouraged industry and low-cost housing. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- From the mid-20th century Māngere attracted intensive market-gardening. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- The Māngere District War Memorial Hall was officially opened in Domain Road, Mangere Bridge, on 19 November 1955. This was dedicated as a memorial to men who served in both world wars. ([NZhistory](#), 2022).
- On 28 April 1956 the Ōtāhuhu-Papatoetoe and District RSA formally opened its clubrooms and memorial hall in Queen Street, Ōtāhuhu. During the ceremony a roll of honour listing the men of the district who had made the supreme sacrifice was unveiled. ([NZhistory](#), 2022).
- 1955 Māngere Bridge No. 2 School, later renamed Waterlea School opened
- 1951 Waterfront Strike affects Onehunga wharf business.
- 1950-55 Trade on Onehunga wharf doubled and the wharf was widened to meet these demands during 1955-57.
- 1955 Memorial fountain to John Park (mayor and architect) installed in Jellicoe Park.
- 1956 The Onehunga War Memorial Swimming Pool was opened next to Jellicoe Park.
- 1959 Onehunga High School established on land that had previously been the Onehunga Gas Works
- 1953 Ōtara Intermediate School opens on Great South Road to the north of Papatoetoe borough. It is renamed Papatoetoe Intermediate School in 1968.
- 1953 Puhinui Primary School opens
- 1957 Papatoetoe High School opens.
- 1958 Papatoetoe Intermediate School opens.
- 1958 Papatoetoe Intermediate School opens.
- 1959 A roller skating rink opens at Stadium Park.
- 1959 The Papatoetoe Association Football Club is formed as the town's first soccer club.

1960s

- 1960s Onehunga ‘became for a time the largest coastal shipping port on the west coast of New Zealand.’
- In 1965 Manukau county and Manurewa borough amalgamated to form Manukau city. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- The airport was built on partly reclaimed land on the eastern shore of Manukau Harbour and opened in 1966 to replace Whenuapai Airport, it became New Zealand’s busiest airport and the country’s main gateway to the world. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- 1965 Te Puea Marae was built at Māngere.
- In 1962 work began on a substantial state housing development at Māngere. Covering an area of 1450 acres, the Māngere state housing scheme included schools, parks and reserves along with shops and a major shopping centre alongside a centre of industry.⁴⁷ Through the 1960s and early 1970s Māngere was transformed from a largely rural area into a predominantly residential area.
- 1961 First Gloucester Park stockcar championships held.
- 1962 onwards Reclamation was commenced of 75 acres of land for industrial use commences. The harbour between the railway embankment (Queen Street), Mill Street, Slaughterhouse Road and Alfred Street was finally formally reclaimed (small areas had been filled), first mooted in 1912). Neilson Street was created by unifying Mill St and Slaughterhouse Road and the later construction of a rail over bridge brought Neilson Street to meet Queen Street/Onehunga Mall.
- 1963 An 820ft wharf extension constructed for general cargo discharge and a jetty and mooring dolphin for ships carrying bulk cement built. Reclamation on the northern side of the wharf allowed truck loading space and rail exchange sidings. Works also included a new access roadway and loading ramp was formed and cargo storage sheds were completed.
- 1964 Fergusson Domain (Te Papapa) taken over by Borough Council. The hall was previously known as the Merrilands Dance Hall.
- 1965 The opening of Auckland International Airport in Mangere and rapid growth there meant that roads through Onehunga became busier. Extra car parks were provided, a supermarket was opened and a variety of new shops were built.
- Modern era: Alternating periods of decline and renewal (1966 – present) Changing modes of transport encouraged new ways of shopping and living. Supermarkets appeared and the private car continued dominance to the effect of altering the landscape through motorways and bridges. These re-orientated access to Onehunga’s main street and irrevocably altered the shoreline. Marine recreation activities relocated. The creation of Onehunga Mall attempted to attract pedestrian use, but it was the creation of the larger shopping malls that succeeded in drawing retail activity back. Variable industrial and business fortunes are reflected in concentrated immigrant housing and minimal subdivision. More recently, high housing costs plus the resumption and electrification of the train link have brought attention to the area.
- 1966 Motorway between Gloucester Park and Beachcroft Ave gives rise to problems for rigging, parking and launching of boats from the MY&MBC clubhouse on the west of Gloucester Park Road.
- 1960 The Papatoetoe Rotary Club is formed.
- 1964 Aorere College opens
- 1965 The Papatoetoe Centennial Swimming Pool is formally opened.

1970s

- February 1970 The Sir William Jordan Recreational Centre was opened on Pearce Street.
- A new city centre at Wiri – now Manukau Central – was opened in 1977. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).

- 1971 Nga Hau E Wha Marae (the four winds) and Parehuia, the Ngati Kahungunu community house, were opened at Māngere
- 1972 Works for a new motorway extension along the foreshore began and required further foreshore reclamation.
- 1974 Opening of a new Māngere East branch library.
- 1979 Public library opened at Māngere Bridge by local member of parliament, David Lange
- 1979 A skate bowl built by the Papatoetoe Rotary Club opens in Allenby Park.

1980s

- The 1980s changed the landscape and workforce of Ōtāhuhu, with the closure of the freezing works and the railway workshops. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- 1983 Third bridge was opened on 19 February, 1983.
- 1980 Onehunga Bay tidal lagoon reserve was developed as part of the reclamation of Onehunga Bay. Work included filling in parts of the bay, the early trading area of Onehunga Beach.
- 1981 Construction of the new Onehunga Primary School began, on the lowest part of the site facing Arthur Street.
- 1982 Full container service begins from the Port of Onehunga.
- 1989 Auckland Star article exposes extreme pollution levels found in the Manukau Harbour as a result of five industries emptying waste products there, resulting in the Manukau Harbour Action Plan. Dubbed the “Filthy Five” – Manukau Purification Treatment Plant (Puketutu), Hickson’s Timber Impregnation Company (Te Papapa), NZ Forest Products (paper pulp), Auckland City Council Municipal Abattoir, and Revertex. In total, 291 industries were found to be in need of ‘upgrade’.
- 1987 The Manukau Urban Māori Authority opens its headquarters on Shirley Road.
- 1988 The Papatoetoe Historical Society is formed.
- 1990 The official opening is held of the Papatoetoe Community and Sports Centre on Tavern Lane.

1990s

- For much of the 20th century Onehunga was a strong working-class community, but since the 1990s parts of it have been gentrified. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- 1998 Opening of Te Karaiti Te Pou Herenga Waka at Māngere
- 1994 Two wetland areas of Onehunga – Captain Springs Road and Bycroft’s Reserve – were identified as containing native mosses as well as important ecological habitats. The rare *Fissendens berteroi* is identified at Bycroft’s Springs – Te Puna a Taihaua.

2000s

- Post 2000 Oxidation ponds were closed and the sewerage treatment facility at Māngere was upgraded
- 2002 Māngere East Library opened
- 2004 Pukaki Marae opened at Māngere.

2010s

- In 2010 Manukau City became part of an enlarged Auckland city. ([NZhistory](#), McClure, 2016).
- One of New Zealand’s newest (not to mention one of the grandest) war memorials, work on the Manukau RSA memorial gardens was begun in February 2008. The memorial, which formed an extension to the existing RSA area in the Manukau Memorial Gardens, was unveiled on 18 November 2010. It is a memorial to all New Zealand

servicemen and women who have given their lives in the South African War, First World War, Second World War, Korea, Malaya, Borneo, Vietnam and East Timor. ([NZhistory](#), 2013).

- 2010 Māngere Arts Centre - Ngā Tohu o Uenuku, opened in September 2010
- 2012- The Onehunga foreshore restoration work begins in an attempt to reinstate the natural heritage and community use of the Onehunga Bay area previously severed by the 1970s works
- 2011 The new multi-sport Papatoetoe Sports Centre opens on the Papatoetoe Recreation Ground.

Appendix H List of historic heritage

Listing/Building name	Listing number	Category	Current use
Ōtuataua Stonefields	HNZPT 6055	Category 1	Council-owned reserve
Abbeville	HNZPT 2654	Category 2	Events venue
St James' Church	HNZPT 689	Category 2	Church
Rennie-Jones Homestead	HNZPT 686	Category 2	Residential
Onehunga Woollen Mills	HNZPT 524	Category 2	Industrial
Onehunga Post Office	HNZPT 5473	Category 2	Food and beverage
Carnegie Free Library	HNZPT 4769	Category 1	Food and beverage
Puhinui fish traps	AUP(OP) 02163	Category A	Council-owned reserve
Abbeville farmhouse and Westney Road Methodist Church	AUP(OP) 01414	Category A*	Events venue
Rennie/Jones Homestead	AUP(OP) 01424	Category B	Residential
Rennie Homestead	AUP(OP) 01416	Category A*	Residential
Ihumatao Mission Station site	AUP(OP) 02530	Category B	Rural
Paul Homestead	AUP(OP) 01421	Category A*	Residential
Midden R11_1763	AUP(OP) 1278	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Stone heaps and midden, R11_1760	AUP(OP) 1281	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Stone heaps and middens R11_1759	AUP(OP) 1282	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Midden R11_1338, R11_1727	AUP(OP) 01276	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Stone walls, mounds, middens R11_1762 & R11_1761	AUP(OP) 1280	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Midden R11_1328	AUP(OP) 1285	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Bridge site (buttress foundations) R11_2146	AUP(OP) 1286	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Group of stone structures R11_724	AUP(OP) 1272	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Settlement R11_819	AUP(OP) 1274	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Midden R11_1323	AUP(OP) 1283	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Shell Midden R11_1327	AUP(OP) 1284	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Midden R11_1324	AUP(OP) 01287	Category B	Road Reserve
Residence	AUP(OP) 01435	Category B	Residential

Listing/Building name	Listing number	Category	Current use
Group of stone structures R11_697	AUP(OP) 01273	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Mangere Central School and schoolhouse (former)	AUP(OP) 01417	Category A*	Council-owned reserve and community centre
Kings College historic campus, including Main Block, King's College Memorial Chapel, and Charles T. Major Statue	AUP(OP) 01666	Category A	Kings College School
St Mary's Home and Chapel, including Jane Cowie building	AUP(OP) 02569	Category B	Anglican Trust for Women & Children
Otahuhu College	AUP(OP) 01725	Category B	Otahuhu College
Lippiatt Road Pegler Brothers Housing Historic Heritage Area	AUP(OP) 2564	N/A	Residential street
Railways Workers Housing Historic Heritage Area	AUP(OP) 2565	N/A	Residential street
Alfred Sturges Memorial	AUP(OP) 2579	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Johnston House (former)	AUP(OP) 02571	Category B	Residential
Lange residence and doctor's practice (former)	AUP(OP) 02492	Category B	Commercial
War Memorial and Nixon Monument	AUP(OP) 01682	Category A	Council-owned reserve
Central Buildings	AUP(OP) 02576	Category B	Commercial
Luke Memorial	AUP(OP) 02580	Category B	Road reserve
Progressive Buildings	AUP(OP) 02575	Category B	Commercial
Holy Trinity Church and War Memorial Stone Cross	AUP(OP) 02491	Category B	Church
St Andrew's Community Presbyterian Church	AUP(OP) 02566	Category B	Church
Otahuhu Technical School (former)	AUP(OP) 02577	Category B	Otahuhu Primary School
Waikaraka Grounds and cemetery, including military cemetery	AUP(OP) 1755	Category B	Council-owned reserve
Onehunga Wharf	AUP(OP) 02736	Category B	Onehunga wharf
Manukau Tavern (former)	AUP(OP) 02610	Category B	Food and beverage
Aotea Sea Scout Hall	AUP(OP) 02598	Category B	Aotea Sea Scout Hall
Shaldrick residence (former)	AUP(OP) 02617	Category B	Residential
Bray's Landing	AUP(OP) 01608	Category B	Council-reserve
Ninnis Building	AUP(OP) 01816	Category B	Community facility

Listing/Building name	Listing number	Category	Current use
Carnegie Library (former)	AUP(OP) 01817	Category A	Food and beverage
Post Office (former)	AUP(OP) 01776	Category A	Food and beverage
Kemp's Building (former)	AUP(OP) 02748	Category B	Commercial
Pumphouse	AUP(OP) 01844	Category A	Water treatment plant
Masonic Hall (former)	AUP(OP) 02607	Category B	Commercial
Rishworth's Building	AUP(OP) 02609	Category B	Commercial
Old Railway Station	AUP(OP) 01599	Category B	Community facility

Appendix I Key land uses

Appendix I1.1 Medical uses – GPs, medical centres, medical specialists

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Radiant Health	74 Westney Road, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Health care supplier company
2	Healthcare Logistics	27 Verissimo Drive, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Healthcare distribution provider
3	Turuki Health Care Warehouse	1 Tahinga Lane, Auckland Airport, Auckland 2022	Warehouse for a medical, wellness and social support service company.
4	Mangere Central Plunket Clinic	18a Bader Drive, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Child health care centre
5	The Doctors Middlemore	215 Massey Road Mangere East, Māngere, Auckland 2024	Medical Center
6	Otahuhu Health Centre	6/507 Great South Road, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1062	Public medical center
7	MPS SURGERY	44 Mason Avenue, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1062	Medical clinic
8	Local Doctors - Otahuhu	15-23 Station Road, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1062	Medical clinic
9	Med care 24/7	761 Great South Road, Penrose, Auckland 1061	Medical clinic
10	The Doctors Onehunga	73 Church Street, Onehunga, Auckland 1061	Medical clinic
11	Langimalie Integrated Family Health Centre	Leopino Building 29 Hill Street, Onehunga, Auckland 1061	Health Centre

Appendix I1.2 Educational facilities

No.	Name	Address	Age
1	Al-Madinah School	8 Westney Road, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Unsure
2	Zayed College for Girls	44 Westney Road, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Intermediate and high school
3	Mangere College	23 Bader Drive, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Intermediate and high school

No.	Name	Address	Age
4	Samoa-Moni-I-Lana-Gagana Pre School	1 Harvard Place, Māngere, Manukau 2022	Childcare/Preschool
5	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori O Mangere	82 Bader Drive, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Primary, intermediate and high school
6	Bridge Kids	4 Rimu Road, Māngere Bridge, Auckland 2022	Childcare/Preschool
7	Te Paa Harakeke Kohanga Reo	42 Miro Road, Māngere Bridge, Auckland 2022	Childcare/Preschool
8	Bizzy Kidz Childcare	16 Mahunga Drive, Māngere Bridge, Auckland 2022	Childcare/Preschool
9	Waterlea Primary School	17 House Avenue, Māngere Bridge, Auckland 2022	Primary school
10	Immanuel Preschool	15 Favona Road, Favona, Auckland 2024	Childcare/Preschool
11	Favona Primary School	Wakefield Road, Favona, Auckland 2024	Primary school
12	St Mary MacKillop Catholic School	10-12 McNaughton Avenue, Māngere East, Auckland 2024	Unsure
13	Sutton Park School	89 Vine Street, Māngere East, Auckland 2024	Primary School
14	King's College	Golf Avenue, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1640	Intermediate and high school
15	Otahuhu College	74-78 Mangere Road, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1062	Intermediate and high school
16	St Andrews Christian Pre-School	18 Station Road, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1062	Childcare/Preschool
17	Otahuhu Primary School	41 Station Road, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1062	Primary school
18	Seugagogo Aoga Amata Pre-School	54 Mason Avenue, Ōtāhuhu, Auckland 1062	Childcare/Preschool
19	St Joseph's School (Onehunga)	125 Church Street, Onehunga, Auckland 1061	Primary school
20	McNaughton Kindergarten	14 McNaughton Avenue, Māngere East, Auckland 2024	Childcare/Preschool

Appendix I1.3 Other special uses

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Auckland Airport	Ray Emery Drive, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Airport
2	Mangere Wastewater Treatment Plant	500 Island Road, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Wastewater Treatment Plant
3	Auckland Airport Police Station	5 Cyril Kay Road, Māngere, Auckland 2022	Police
4	Onehunga Police Station	126 Onehunga Mall, Onehunga, Auckland 1061	Police
5	Auckland Airport Emergency Service	1 Walsh Brothers Place, Auckland Airport, Auckland 2022	Emergency Service

Appendix J Key community groups

No.	Name	Address	Identification	About	Use and Frequency of assets
1	Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club	85 Kiwi Esplanade, Māngere Bridge, Auckland 2022	Google and Heritage Surveys	The Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club currently sails Hartley16 trailer sailors (seniors), and Optimists, (juniors) almost every second weekend when the tide is right.	Their club room and boat ramp is on Council-owned land and they use it every second weekend.
2	Manukau Cruising Club	Orpheus Drive, Onehunga, Auckland 1061	Google	A local club that is involved with a range of activities including fishing, boating, sporting, entertainment, water safety, diner, music, dancing.	The club room is owned by Auckland Council, open every evening according to google maps.
3	Mangere Boating Club	Kiwi Esplanade, Māngere Bridge, Auckland 2022	Google	They are a member only club including invited guests of current members. The club holds events and fishing competitions throughout the year.	Their club room is owned by Auckland Council, open every evening according to google maps.
4	Aotea Sea Scouts	1 Orpheus Drive, Onehunga Harbour Road, Onehunga	Google and Heritage Schedule	Youth programme to positive youth development in the outdoors.	Their club room is owned by Auckland Council. Unsure on frequency.
5	Portage Crossing Canoe Club	Mangere Bridge Boat Ramp	Google	Portage Crossing Canoe Club is a small outrigger canoe club based at the Mangere Bridge boat ramp.	They use the public boat ramp. Unsure on frequency.
6	Onehunga Enhancement Society	N/A	Auckland Council website	The OES is focused on enhancing the harbour around Onehunga and Mangere.	Unsure.

No.	Name	Address	Identification	About	Use and Frequency of assets
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.
8	Mangere Bridge Friends of the Farm	N/A	Auckland Council website	A community group with interest in; advocacy and education, planting and habitat restoration, and sustainability.	Unsure.

Appendix K Community memory database

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	FALSE	TRUE
Beachlands and East	Clevedon	March 2017 North Island Heavy Rain and Flooding	Inland flooding	Heavy Rain	Clevedon residents watch livestock floating down river in 'worst ever' floods	FALSE	TRUE
Beachlands and East	Maraetai	January 2011 Upper North Island Flooding	Heavy Rain	Inland flooding	Storm pounds North Island	FALSE	TRUE
North Shore	Devonport	January 1897 North Island Flooding and High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	THE GALE AND FLOODS: An exciting experience	TRUE	TRUE
North Shore	Devonport	May 1945 North Island High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	Severe Gale, Widespread Damage, City and Province.	FALSE	TRUE
North Shore	Takapuna	September 1933 Upper North Island High Winds	High Wind/Gust		Stormy Weather, Heavy Seas in Harbour, Ferry Boats Buffeted, Little Damage Ashore	FALSE	TRUE
Waitemata Harbour West	Riverhead		High Wind/Gust	Hail	SEVERE STORMS	FALSE	TRUE
Auckland 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	Devonport	July 1926 Auckland and Waikato Flooding and High Winds	High Wind/Gust	Heavy Rain	SEVERE WEEK-END STORM	FALSE	TRUE
Ōrākei - Howick	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	Devonport		Coastal erosion	Coastal flooding	Cheltenham Beach Erosion	FALSE	TRUE
Ōhāwhitu Peninsula	Pollok				Our West Coast: Nature of the Land		
North Shore	Milford		Coastal flooding	Coastal erosion	LASHED BY GALE	FALSE	TRUE
Leigh - Orewa (including Kawai Island)	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 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 - Waiohau		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

Iwi Group	Document	Cultural Context
		with Ngāti Pāoa ancestors expanded their rangatiratanga to the north and west, establishing a Rohe which extended out from the North Shore to the islands of the Waitematā, and through Tāmaki.
Te Ākitai Waiohūa	Deed of Settlement ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Deed of Settlement identifies that Te Ākitai Waiohūa 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 Waiohūa 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 Ōtaūhuhu, 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, Whakatāwai, 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 Waiohū		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 Waiohū		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 ancestor who worked across the Waitemata and Manukau Harbours. The 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 and cultural health and wellbeing of people and the tribe 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.

Iwi and hapu Management Plans (as available)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
<u>Waikato-Tainui Raupatu 1995 settlement</u>	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		
<u>National Fresh Water and Geothermal Resources Inquiry</u>	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 in 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>
<u>Waiau Pa Power Station</u> <u>Report 1978 - Report of The Waitangi Tribunal On the Waiau Pa Power Station Claim</u>	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>
<u>Report on South Auckland Railway Lands</u>	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		
<u>Report on the Crown's Foreshore and Seabed Policy</u>	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>
<u>The Tamaki Makarau Settlement Process Report</u>	Settlement process report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tāmaki Makaurau 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		
<u>Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act Inquiry Stage 1 Report</u>	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 Acts 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 P Manukau Harbour East supporting report – policy, social and cultural.

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To find out more email: shorelineadaptationplans@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz