

## Shoreline Adaptation Plans

Ngā mahere whakaurutau mō te takutai



# SAP Area J Pahurehure Inlet

## Supporting Report – Policy, Social and Cultural

April 2023

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## **SAP Area J Pahurehure Inlet Supporting Report – Policy, Social and Cultural**

April 2023

Auckland Council

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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.



# Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Purpose of the report .....	1
1.2	Context.....	2
1.3	Scope.....	3
1.4	Assumptions and limitations .....	3
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Methodology .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Outline of process .....	4
2.2	Data sources .....	5
2.3	Engagement .....	5
<b>3.0</b>	<b>SAP Area J – Pahurehure Inlet.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	Regional context .....	7
3.2	Pahurehure Inlet context .....	8
3.3	SAP units .....	9
3.4	Council and CCO-owned assets.....	10
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Regulatory and policy context .....</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	13
4.2	Legislation.....	13
4.3	Policy and plans .....	18
4.4	Key infrastructure projects .....	28
4.5	Key land uses .....	29
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Social context.....</b>	<b>32</b>
5.1	Historic development and historic heritage .....	32
5.2	Key land uses and activities.....	34
5.3	Key demographics.....	35
5.4	Key community groups, clubs, organisations .....	37
5.5	Natural hazards and events .....	38
5.6	Uses and frequencies .....	41
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Cultural context .....</b>	<b>43</b>
6.1	Introduction/overview.....	43
6.2	Cultural history .....	44
6.3	Treaty settlement documents and statutory acknowledgement areas.....	46
6.4	Iwi and hapū planning documents .....	49
6.5	Waitangi Tribunal reports .....	50
6.6	Marine and Coastal Area Act (MACA) claims .....	50
6.7	Sites of significance or value to mana whenua .....	50

<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
Appendix A List of sources .....	A-1
Appendix B AC park extent assets .....	B-1
Appendix C Legislation and National policies.....	C-1
Appendix D Key management plans of Auckland Council and its CCOs .....	D-1
Appendix E Local Board plans.....	E-1
Appendix F List of sources for historic development .....	F-1
Appendix G Timeline for SAP J.....	G-1
Appendix H List of historic heritage .....	H-1
Appendix I Key land uses .....	I-1
Appendix J Key community groups .....	J-1
Appendix K Community memory database.....	K-1
Appendix L Iwi groups with areas of interest .....	L-1
Appendix M Iwi and hapū planning document .....	M-1
Appendix N Waitangi Tribunal reports .....	N-1

## Figures

Figure 1: All SAP areas as developed by Auckland Council .....	7
Figure 2: Pahurehure inlet SAP locality.....	8
Figure 3: Pahurehure inlet SAP units .....	9
Figure 4: Council and CCOs assets within SAP J .....	12
Figure 5: Proximity of assets with the SAP J coastline .....	12
Figure 6: Framework within which SAPs are developed .....	13
Figure 7: Hierarchy of the Coastal Management Framework.....	24
Figure 8: Operative Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning .....	29
Figure 9: Future land uses.....	30
Figure 10: Key land use activities within SAP J .....	35
Figure 11: Demographic profile of SAP J .....	37
Figure 12: Community groups within SAP J .....	38
Figure 13: Vertical land movement.....	39
Figure 14: Previous extreme events and coastal inundation.....	40
Figure 15: Previous extreme events and identified flood hazard areas .....	41
Figure 16: Locations of Treaty settlement areas and statutory acknowledgements .....	47
Figure 17: Locations of marae and sites of significance of value to mana whenua .....	51

# Tables

Table 1: Records of engagement .....	6
Table 2: Legislation overview .....	14
Table 3: Key guidance documents and publications .....	25
Table 4: Statutory acknowledgement overview .....	48

# 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**)<sup>1</sup> 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 and 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 J, being the Pahurehure Inlet area. It is noted that the information base in this report will be built on during SAP engagement. In particular for the cultural context, it is intended that this summary of publicly available information will be further 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.

It is important to note that this report does not intend to make recommendations, but rather:

- Support the development of community consultation and engagement
- Inform engagement with mana whenua
- Ensure that each area's SAP appropriately responds to its local setting.

Importantly, this report is a first step foundation document upon which more detail and accuracy can be built on and confirmed through consultation.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 exposed to a variety of natural hazards such as coastal erosion, storm inundation and sea-level rise.

In 2017, Council published its CMF<sup>1</sup> 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 Whangaparāoa area. Once complete, the programme will deliver 20 SAP plans for the Auckland region. The programme will span across several years, with each plan being developed in consultation, and partnership, with Council treaty partners and through consultation with communities, CCOs and various departments within Council.

At the time of writing, two full pilot plans have been undertaken (Whangaparāoa and Kahawairahi ki 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 Pahurehure SAP by informing the regulatory and policy, social and cultural context of the Pahurehure Inlet 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 this report, Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland flood events occurred. This has meant that many Council staff and 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, the report captures information at a point in time, and so 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 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 information sources.
- 6) **Report the findings:** All relevant findings to be delivered in a report format (this report) with the supportive use of tables, images and graphs, able to respond to the anticipated audience, to be concise, identifying relevant considerations and addressing their relevance to the SAP process.

## 2.2 Data sources

Utilising the methodology outlined above, a significant amount of information and data has been collected and reviewed for the regulatory and policy, social and cultural contexts. Below is a summary of the sources used as part of this report and how they contribute to the context for SAP Area J – Pahurehure Inlet. **Appendix A** provides a full list of all information sources, including overviews and relevance. The data sources are the most up-to-date materials publicly available at the time of preparing this report, however, 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 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 % forms of discussion	Attendants	Purpose
8 March 2023 through email correspondence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nancy Baines: Senior Flood Risk Specialist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand and obtain relevant information regarding Council's Healthy Water projects within the SAP Area J.</li> </ul>
8 March 2023 through email correspondence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wayne Carlson: Team Leader – Visitor Experience / Specialist Operations I Parks and Community Facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To obtain the most up-to-date information available regarding visitor experience for regional parks and Auckland Council parks to inform the social context section of this report.</li> </ul>
30 March 2023 through email correspondence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lara Clarke - Principal Coastal Adaptation Specialist - Resilient Land and Coasts (RLC)</li> <li>James Corbett – Principal Contaminated Land Specialist - Closed Landfills Team – Resilient Land &amp; Coasts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To obtain the most up-to-date information available regarding closed landfills to inform SAP Area J context of this report.</li> </ul>

Note that engagement in relation to the following matters are considered 'out of scope' and therefore 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 J – Pahurehure Inlet

### 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 J – Pahurehure Inlet, as shown in Figure 1.

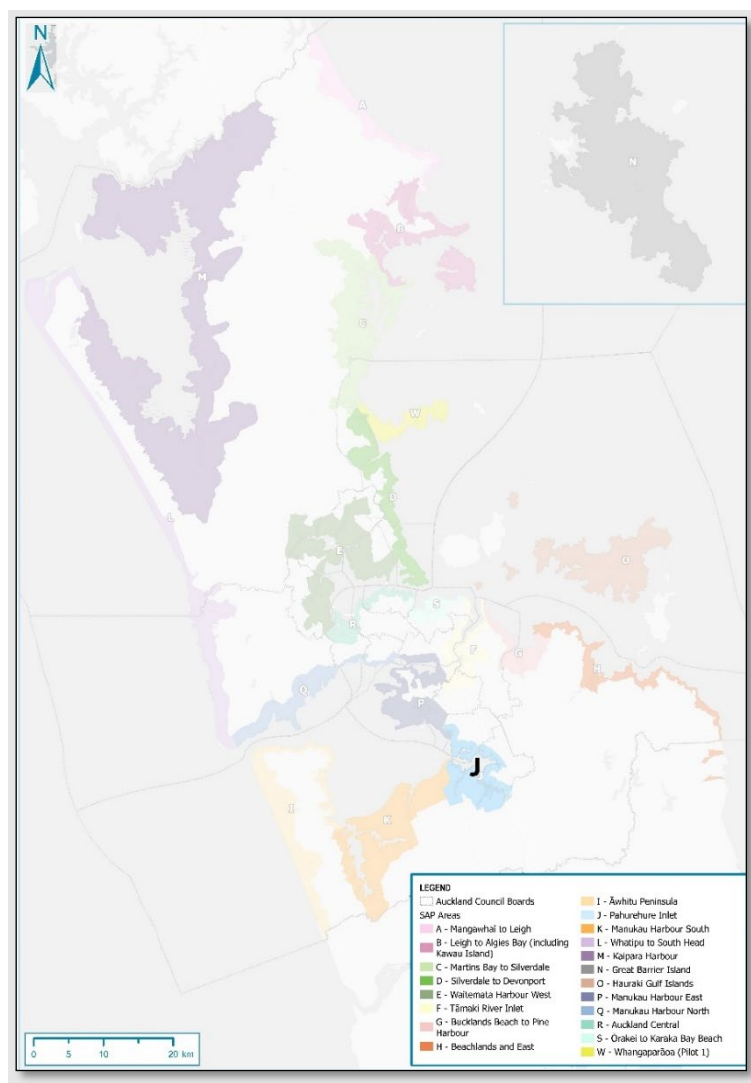


Figure 1: All SAP areas as developed by Auckland Council



## 3.2 Pahurehure Inlet context

The Pahurehure Inlet SAP is located some 20 km – 30 km south of central Auckland and covers an area of approximately 6,511 ha, which extends from the Pahurehure Inlet's coastline to its north and south. It has a diverse shoreline environment and several estuaries, including for Hays Stream, Hingaia Stream, Ngakoroa Stream, Whangapouri Creek and Whangamaire Stream. Coastal areas included in SAP J are delineated by the block unit cell boundaries, as shown in Figure 2.

The Pahurehure Inlet includes parts of areas within the Franklin, Papakura and Manurewa Local Boards. Communities along the coastline of Pahurehure Inlet include Karaka, Drury, Hingaia, Pahurehure, Takanini, Wattle Downs, Weymouth, Homai and Wiri.



Figure 2: Pahurehure inlet 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 was also utilised during this process. Each SAP area generally contains 6 to 10 units. The Pahurehure Inlet SAP includes a total of 10 units, as shown in Figure 3.

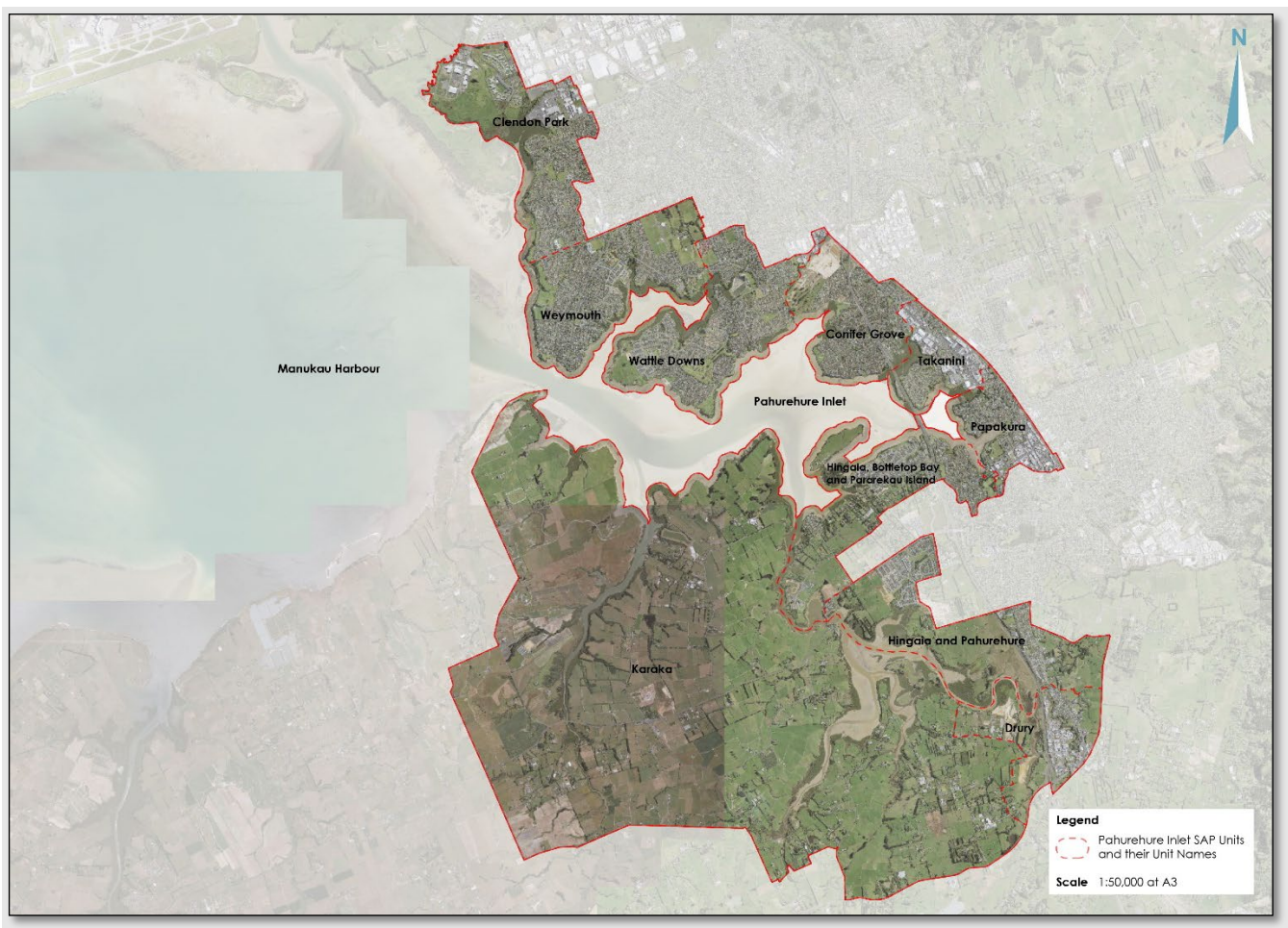


Figure 3: Pahurehure inlet SAP units



## 3.4 Council and CCO-owned assets

There are different Council and CCO-owned assets located within the Pahurehure Inlet 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 Department. These include local and sports parks, regional parks, cemeteries, holiday parks, and stormwater reserves. In addition to the Park Extent Layer, Council also sport parks, park assets and features, including libraries, playgrounds and seats. Based on the information under this layer, within Pahurehure Inlet SAP, there are a total of:

- One active cemetery: Papakura South Cemetery
- 113 local and sport parks, reserves and esplanades
- Six stormwater reserves: Hulls Reserve, Glenveagh Park Drive Reserve, Tuatahi Wetlands, Becker Drive Reserve, Ernie Clark Reserve and Harbourside Detention Pond
- 37 areas of Council-owned and/or managed land with no classification identified in the GeoMaps information.

### 3.4.2 Closed landfills

There are many closed landfills located within the SAP Area J. Their location include areas of land owned by Council and areas that Council may have a management interest in, viz:

- Council-owned: Mountfort Park, Leabank Park, Coxhead Road, Waimana Reserve (coastal), Ray Small Park (coastal – high management category)
- Privately owned: Papakura Transfer Station (coastal).

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 waters assets as well as road and parking assets within the Pahurehure Inlet 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 J:

- **Akl Paths** – Auckland walkways, trails and cycling tracks<sup>2</sup>: 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 J:
  - Pahurehure Esplanade Path
  - Karaka Path
  - Longford Park Path
  - Conifer Grove Path
  - Wattle Downs South Path
  - Wattle Downs North Path
  - Mountfort Park Path
  - Waimahia Path
  - Weymouth School Path
  - Clendon 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 J 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.

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<sup>2</sup> Akl Paths, <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/parks-recreation/get-outdoors/find-a-walk/Pages/default.aspx>

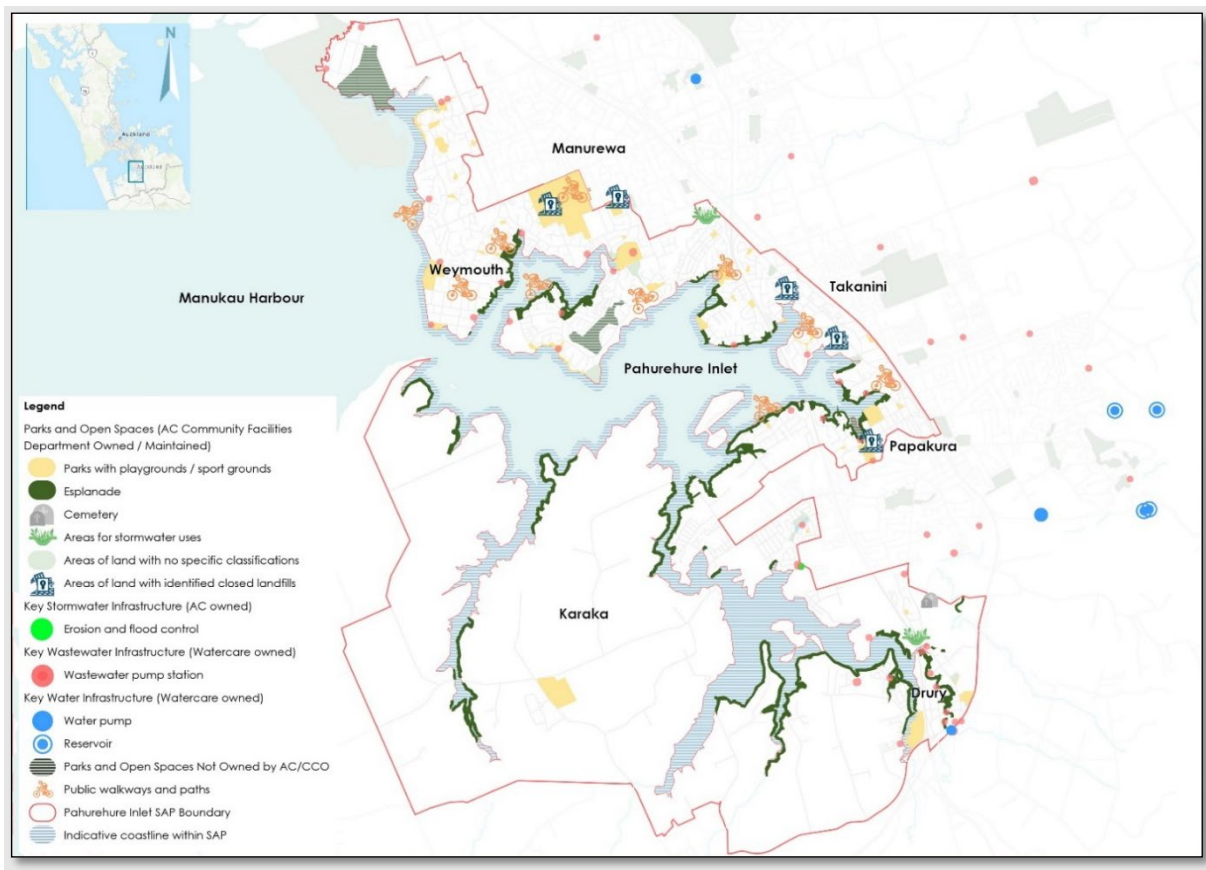


Figure 4: Council and CCOs assets within SAP J

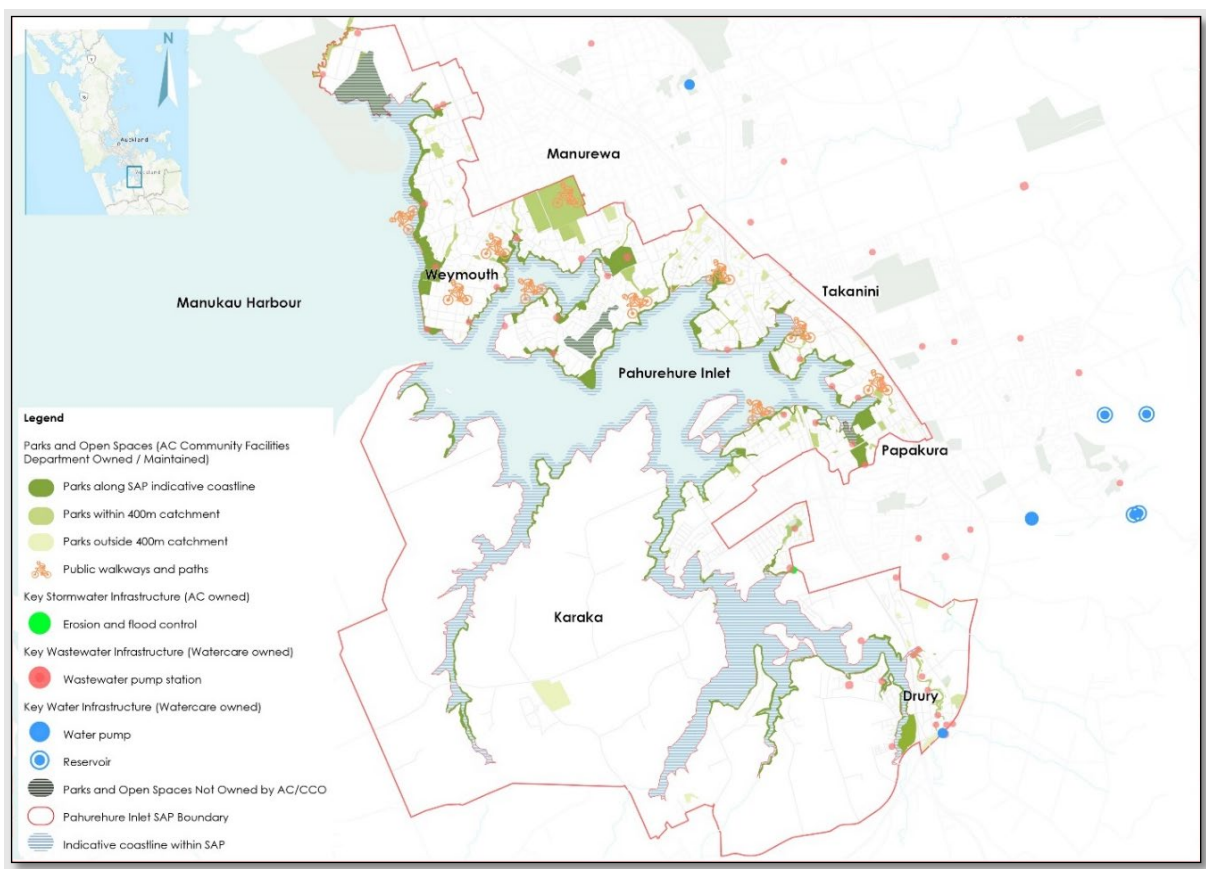


Figure 5: Proximity of assets with the SAP J coastline

## 4.0 Regulatory and policy context

### 4.1 Introduction

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

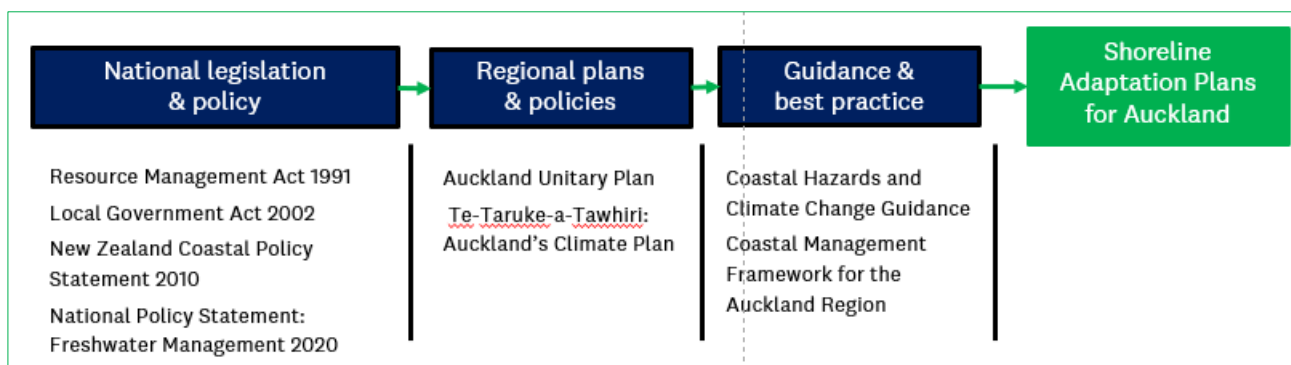


Figure 6: Framework within which SAPs are developed

### 4.2 Legislation

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

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

Table 2: Legislation overview

Act	Overview	Relevance
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) <sup>3</sup>	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"> <li>The RMA sets out matters of national importance at Section 6, which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, and its protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development</li> <li>The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga</li> <li>The protection of protected customary rights</li> <li>The management of significant risks from natural hazards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Section 7 of the RMA sets out other matters that must be considered Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kaitiakitanga</li> <li>The ethic of stewardship</li> <li>The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values</li> <li>Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment</li> <li>The effects of climate change.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In addition, Section 12 sets out restrictions on the use of the coastal marine area.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) <sup>4</sup>	The LGA sets out the general framework and powers under which local authorities operate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Section 93 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Additionally, the LGA requires local authorities to provide opportunities for Māori to participate in decision-making processes.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM170873.html>

Act	Overview	Relevance
Building Act 2004 (BA) <sup>5</sup>	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"> <li>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 buildings that are dangerous, affected or insanitary under Section 124.</li> <li>Of relevance to any assets that are buildings, the Act sets standards for minimum floor heights for flooding that are relevant to adapting to climate change and natural hazard risk management.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Reserves Act 1977 <sup>6</sup>	The Act provides for the acquisition of land for reserves and the classification and management of reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The general purpose of the 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 Act also sets out the requirements in terms of Reserve Management Plans.</li> <li>Esplanade reserves are Council-owned assets along coastal and riparian margins. Given the presence of esplanade reserves along the coast, the Reserves 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.</li> </ul>
Marine and Coastal Areas Act 2011 (MACA) <sup>7</sup>	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"> <li>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).</li> <li>This Act provides legal recognition and protection of customary interests in the marine and coastal area. The MACA is of relevance as the coastline of the SAP area is subject to several High Court applications for recognition of customary marine title and protected customary rights. This will need to be considered when developing SAP documents, and collaboration with the relevant iwi, hapū, and whānau will be required when determining how these areas are to be managed.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2004/0072/latest/DLM306036.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/DLM444305.html>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0003/latest/DLM3213131.html>



Act	Overview	Relevance
Climate Change Act 2002 (CCA) <sup>8</sup> and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 <sup>9</sup>	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"> <li>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.</li> <li>This Act establishes a Climate Change Commission and commits it to producing a National Climate Change Risk Assessment (<b>NCCRA</b>) every six years. In addition, in response to each NCCRA the Minister for Climate Change is required to prepare a National Adaptation Plan (<b>NAP</b>).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Conservation Act 1987 (CA) <sup>10</sup>	The CA promotes the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. This Act establishes the Department of Conservation ( <b>DoC</b> ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>This Act will be relevant to SAP development, as there are assets within the coastal environment that are managed by DoC (such as Regional Parks).</li> </ul>
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM) <sup>11</sup>	The purpose of the CDEM is to improve and promote the sustainable management of hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Section 7 of the Act sets out a precautionary approach that is to be adopted when developing and implementing civil defence emergency management plans.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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

- In general, there is limited reference to climate change with only the RMA and CCA providing directives in this regard. Further, only in the CCA, is the need to adapt to the effects of climate change is 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.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0040/latest/whole.html>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2019/0061/latest/LMS183736.html>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/DLM103610.html>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0033/51.0/DLM149789.html>

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’<sup>12</sup>.*

The 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. In the future, this legislation 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 Bill<sup>13</sup> builds on what already exists in the current legislation and proposes to address a number of identified shortcomings specifically in relation to roles and responsibilities at the national, regional, and local levels, and those of critical infrastructure providers. It also proposes to better enable Māori participation throughout the system at governance, planning and operational levels.

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

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2022/0186/latest/LMS501892.html>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2016/0211/latest/d56e2.html>



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

- Public Works Act 1981<sup>14</sup>
- Auckland Airport Act 1987<sup>15</sup>
- Civil Aviation Act 1990<sup>16</sup>.

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 2010<sup>17</sup> (**NZCPS**) and National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 amended May 2022<sup>18</sup> (**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.
- It adopts a precautionary approach towards the management of the coastal environment, in particular, in areas where coastal resources are potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change.
- Policy 27 of the NZCPS sets out strategies for protecting significant existing development from coastal hazard risk. SAPs will need to give effect to this policy noting that there are significant areas of existing development that are vulnerable to coastal hazards along the Pahurehure Inlet coastline. With respect to protection/defences against coastal hazards, there is strong direction in Policy 26 to protect natural defences, and Policy 25 requires

<sup>14</sup> <https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1981/0035/latest/DLM45427.html>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0195/latest/DLM125371.html>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1990/0098/latest/whole.html>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/marine-and-coastal/coastal-management/nz-coastal-policy-statement-2010.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National-Policy-Statement-Urban-Development-2020-11May2022-v2.pdf>

that hard protection structures be discouraged, with Policy 27 setting parameters if they are to be used.

#### NPS-UD:

- This document seeks to ensure that New Zealand's towns and cities are well-functioning urban environments that meet the changing needs of our diverse communities and enable more intensive development in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure. Council notified Plan Change 78 (PC78) on 18 August 2022, gives effect to the NPS-UD.
- Intensification of SAP Area J 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 PC78 likely to be decided in 2024.

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

#### Long-term plans

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

Auckland Council's most recent long-term plan<sup>19</sup> (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.

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<sup>19</sup> <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.

For managing risks related to climate change, the LTP establishes dynamic adaptive pathways and coastal compartment management plans as a key response. With regard to 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 2050<sup>20</sup> (**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 regarding 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 Pahurehure Inlet area contains at-risk roading and rail infrastructure; and is subject to environmental pressure from traffic emission, greenhouse gases, poor water quality and ecological habitats. In particular, the existing risk associated with environmental pressure on the Manukau Harbour is identified. This highlights the need for and importance of the development of the SAPs.

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

### Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan<sup>21</sup> (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.

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<sup>21</sup> <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 2015-2025<sup>22</sup>
- Community Facilities Strategy Asset Management Plan 2015-2025<sup>23</sup>
- Stormwater Asset Management Plan<sup>24</sup>
- Auckland Transport Asset Management Plan 2021 – 2031<sup>25</sup>
- Auckland Unlimited – Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) Asset Management Plan 2018-28<sup>26</sup>
- Eke Panuku Development Auckland Statement of Intent, 2021-2024<sup>27</sup>
- Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041<sup>28</sup>.

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 J as listed below:

- Manurewa Local Board
- Papakura Local Board
- Franklin Local Board.

<sup>22</sup> <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>

<sup>23</sup> <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>

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

<sup>25</sup> <https://at.govt.nz/media/1986825/2021-asset-management-plan-2021.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V\\_9vo4R-ad23kCR2O15UTDguwO7ilAqy/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V_9vo4R-ad23kCR2O15UTDguwO7ilAqy/view)

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-annual-reports/statements-intent-report-cco/Pages/reports-statements-intent-eke-panuku-development-auckland.aspx>

<sup>28</sup> <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 J is provided in **Appendix E**. A theme present throughout all of the Local Board Plans is the need to protect the environment and build resilience in communities, particularly in areas that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In addition, the Papakura Local Board Plan discusses the management of coastal areas with respect to the occurrence of natural hazards. The outcomes sought by the local board plans should be considered when developing the Pahurehure Inlet SAP.

### Auckland's Climate Plan

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan<sup>29</sup> (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 CMF<sup>30</sup> 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.

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<sup>29</sup> <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>

<sup>30</sup> Carpenter, N., Sinclair, S., Klinac, P., Walker, J (2017) Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region. Auckland Council Technical Report 2017.

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



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

A range of tools is 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 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.

### Ministry for the Environment guidance and publication

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

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

Table 3: Key guidance documents and publications

Document	Overview	Relevance
Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance for Local Government 2017 <sup>31</sup> (and the summary document ' <i>Preparing for coastal change: A summary of coastal hazards and climate change guidance for local government</i> ')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This guidance has been prepared to assist local government in assessing, planning, and managing the increasing risks facing coastal communities.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>It also supports the implementation of relevant objectives and policies in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>When developing the SAP, the key principles and approaches for engaging with communities and iwi/hapū set out in the guidance should be incorporated.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

<sup>31</sup> MfE, Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance for Local Government (2017). Wellington.



Document	Overview	Relevance
Preparing for climate change: A guide for local government in New Zealand 2008 <sup>32</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This guide seeks to help local government assess the likely effects of projected climate change and plan appropriate responses where necessary.</li> <li>In particular, it suggests how councils can carry out simple checks to assess whether climate change effects are likely to be significant for a plan, project or activity, and where those effects are likely to be significant, and how councils might undertake further assessment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It identifies projected climate change effects and the need to respond to these effects.</li> <li>The guide sets out key principles for responding to climate change which include adopting a precautionary approach, the ethic of stewardship / kaitiakitanga and consultation / participation.</li> <li>The relevance of this document is limited as it pre-dates the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act. Notwithstanding, the key principles set out above are still relevant to SAP development, and highlight the importance of a precautionary approach that incorporates consultation with mana whenua, stakeholders and the community.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Planning for climate change effects on coastal margins 2001</a> <sup>33</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This report addresses the impacts of climate change and global warming on coastal margins.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It identifies projected climate change effects and the need to respond to these effects.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>A range of appropriate response options to mitigate or retreat from the coastal frontline are set out, and should be considered in SAP development.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Risk Based Approach to Natural Hazards under the RMA 2016</a> <sup>34</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This report was prepared by Tonkin &amp; 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This document highlights the importance of a risk-based approach for managing natural hazards going forward.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

<sup>32</sup> MfE, Preparing for climate change: A guide for local government in New Zealand (2008). Wellington.

<sup>33</sup> MfE, Planning for Climate Change Effects on Coastal Margins (2001). Wellington.

<sup>34</sup> 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 Assessment<sup>35</sup> (**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 and identifies 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 the National Adaption Plan<sup>36</sup> (**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 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:

- 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 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 documents.

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<sup>35</sup> <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/national-climate-change-risk-assessment-main-report.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/climate-change/MFE-AoG-20664-GF-National-Adaptation-Plan-2022-WEB.pdf>

## 4.4 Key infrastructure projects

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

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

To understand infrastructure requirements, constraints and planned future projects within the SAP Area J, representatives from the following Auckland Council CCOs were approached:

- Healthy Waters
- Watercare
- Auckland Transport.

In particular, the following questions were asked:

- Are there any projects within these SAP areas that may be relevant and/or is there 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 Māngere suburb, 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.

### 4.5.1 Operative Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

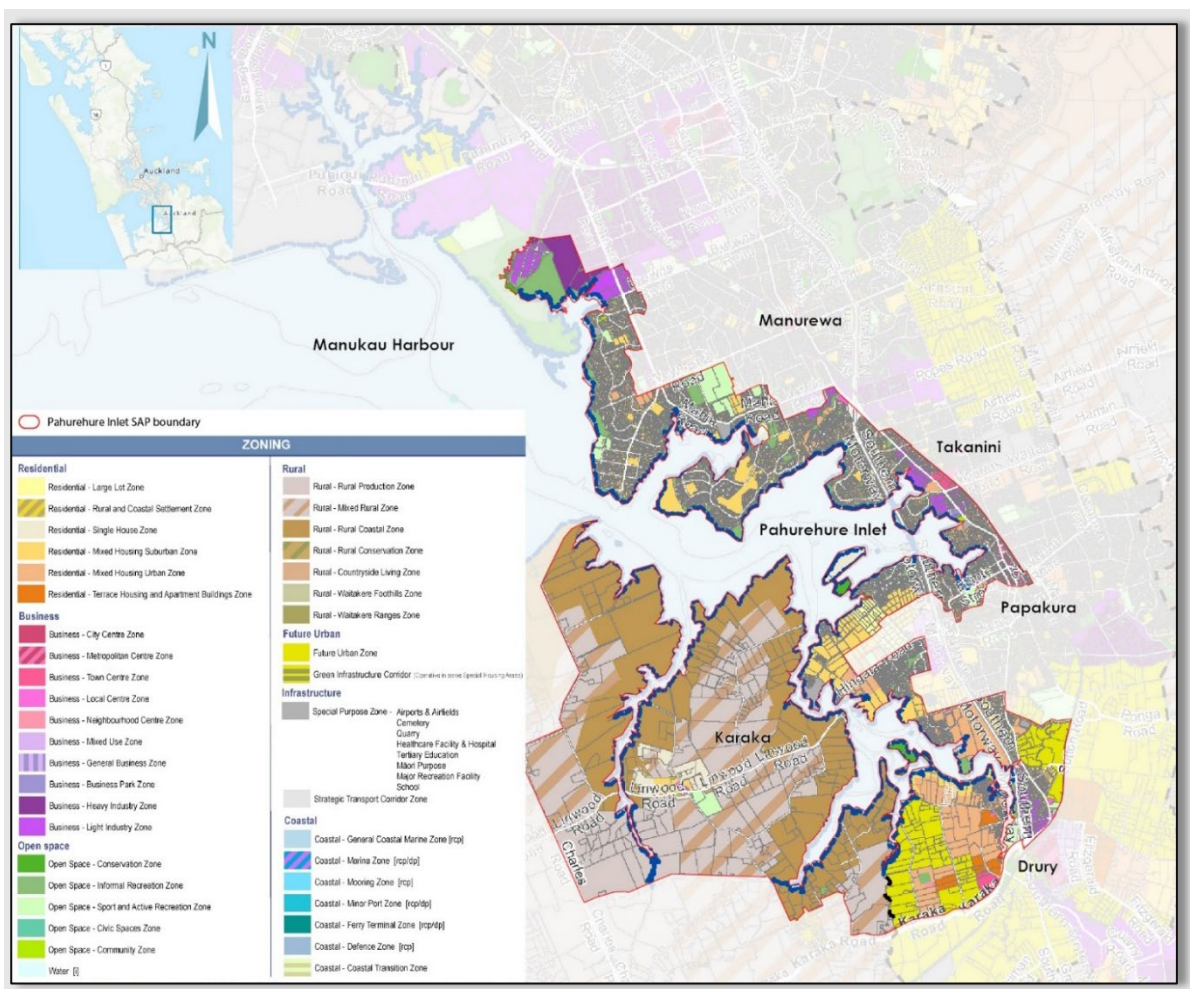


Figure 8: Operative Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning



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 are used for a variety of outdoor informal recreation activities and community uses, such as walking, running, cycling, relaxing and socialising, picnics, playing and enjoying the environment. Buildings and structures within this zone are limited to those that support the enjoyment of the open space for informal recreation and small-scale community buildings and structures.

#### 4.5.2 Future land uses

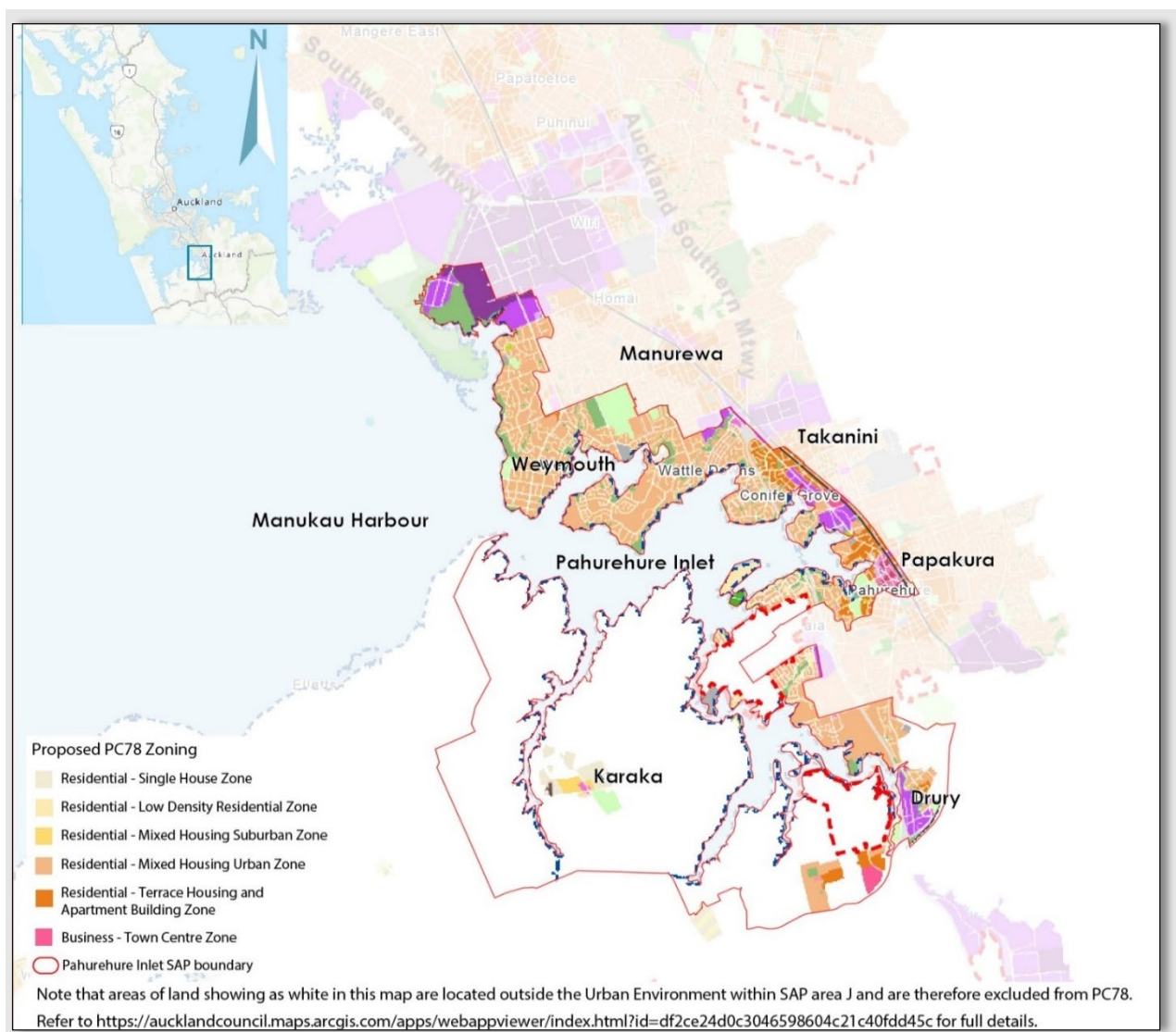


Figure 9: Future land uses

Auckland Council notified Plan Change 78 (**PC78**) on 18 August 2022, which gives effect to the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 and National Policy Statement on Urban Development (**NPS-UD**). At present, the most widespread residential zone in Auckland is Residential–Mixed Housing Suburban, which provides for two-storey development of 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, as 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 J may experience increased population and higher usage with increased pressure on infrastructure. In terms of the status of PC78, at the time of writing, further submissions have closed and strategic hearings have begun.

## 5.0 Social context

The coastal environment is sensitive to natural hazards and effects from climate change such as sea-level change. These are likely to 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 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 Pahurehure Inlet area, which was taken from existing information such as:

- New Zealand history website
- Te Ara website
- Historic Heritage Evaluation Papakura-Karaka War Memorial
- Historic Heritage Topic Report Drury Structure Plan
- Auranga history website (for areas of Drury).

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. The Pahurehure Inlet (SAP J), the existing coastline along the Manukau Harbour and the Puhurehure Inlet contribute to a significant part of the area's history. The SAP area contains well-established urban areas (e.g. Papakura, Wattle Downs and Weymouth) and rural areas (e.g. Karaka), as well as areas that are experiencing and/or are anticipated to experience significant change and transformation (such as Drury).

The Wattle Downs and Weymouth suburbs are located on the Manukau Harbour peninsula. Weymouth was first surveyed in the 1850s and property sales began in the 1860s<sup>37 38</sup>. In Wattle Downs, residential development began in approximately 1970, after developers acquired a farm following rapid urban sprawl of surrounding suburbs<sup>39 40</sup>. Nowadays, both Wattle Downs and Weymouth are well-established and developed urban areas.

The development and establishment of the Papakura area was documented back to pre-1800s. The area around Papakura village was first developed in the late 1840s by early settler families Cole, Willis

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<sup>37</sup> Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

<sup>38</sup> New Zealand History Website, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/>

<sup>39</sup> Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

<sup>40</sup> New Zealand History Website, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/>

and McLennan, with subdivisions first occurring in the 1850s<sup>41</sup>. In 1862, construction of Great South Road, from Auckland to the Waikato, commenced and in 1875, Papakura railway station opened, linking the town to Auckland and Hamilton<sup>42</sup>. In 1882, the Papakura Town District was established, and for many years was the only such district within what is now the southern portion of the Auckland urban area<sup>43</sup>. During the major reformation of local government in 1989, Papakura became a district<sup>44</sup>. Since October 2010, Papakura and the other suburbs of the former Papakura District have been part of the Papakura Local Board within the Manurewa-Papakura Ward of Council<sup>45</sup>. Nowadays, Papakura and its surrounding suburbs, such as Pahurehure and Opaheke have been steadily developing with a wide range of urban activities and developments.

The exact date of first development in Takanini is unclear. However, it is known that this suburb was well-developed before the 1960s as the second supermarket (Foodtown) in New Zealand was opened at Takanini, South Auckland, in 1961<sup>46</sup>. Takanini was also developed with State housing in the 1970s to assist Māori families moving out of the inner-city suburbs of Auckland and moving to outer suburbs<sup>47,48</sup>. There are two major shopping centres in Takanini which are the Takanini Town Centre and Southgate Shopping Centre.

Coal mining was a significant early industry established in Drury during the 1850s with its continued success leading to the opening of one of New Zealand's earliest tramways in 1862<sup>49, 50</sup>. Drury, until recently, was a relatively small semi-rural area, however with the urban spread of Auckland it has become one of the southernmost suburbs, close to the junction between State Highways 1 and 22, both of which head south towards the Waikato region. Significant growth is expected in the next 5-10 years, in particular with Auckland's largest business park, currently being developed in the south of Drury and large number of residential developments are also planned west of Drury, with some already well underway.

Karaka is a small rural area with a diverse coastline with several beaches, coastlines and estuaries in the south of Auckland. It has a predominantly rural character.

Consideration has also been given to physical features (e.g. historic buildings and structures) as well as intangible values that establish and/or reinforce a sense of history and identity and help define what is unique and distinctive about this area. There are a total of 24 historic heritage listed buildings and structures within the Pahurehure Inlet SAP, based on the Auckland Unitary Plan and the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero. A full list of these schedules can be found in **Appendix H**,

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<sup>41</sup> Historic Heritage Evaluation Papakura-Karaka War Memorial

<sup>42</sup> Historic Heritage Evaluation Papakura-Karaka War Memorial

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

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

<sup>45</sup> Te Ara website, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/auckland-places>

<sup>46</sup> <https://teara.govt.nz/en/photograph/25500/opening-day-foodtown-takanini>

<sup>47</sup> <https://teara.govt.nz/en/photograph/40354/māori-affairs-state-house>

<sup>48</sup> <https://teara.govt.nz/en/photograph/24854/state-housing>

<sup>49</sup> Historic Heritage Topic Report Drury Structure Plan August 2017

<sup>50</sup> Auranga History Website <https://www.auranga.co.nz/about/history/>



which includes the names, locations, existing or current uses and their historic heritage categories for these historic heritage buildings and structures.

## 5.2 Key land uses and activities

The following provides an overview and summary of the key land uses and activities present within the Pahurehure Inlet 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 area's social and community context.

Understanding the location and distribution of different land uses and activities assists Council understand how its assets are used and/or their impact. Figure 10 provides an overview of key land uses and activities within the SAP J area, with a full list in **Appendix I**.

### Residential use

As SAP Area J covers a large urban area, residential development and associated activities are one of the dominant land uses. Based on 2018 census data (Figure 10), the majority of residential land uses are detached houses with three or more bedrooms. Figure 10 also shows residential development within the proximity of the coastline, e.g. areas along the coastlines of Pahurehure Inlet, Wattle Downs and Weymouth. The Pahurehure Inlet SAP area also includes multiple rest homes, retirement villages and aged-care facilities.

### All other uses

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

The following represent the top three employment types located within close proximity of the coastline and within the Pahurehure Inlet SAP area:

- Construction
- Rental, hiring and real estate services
- Transport, postal and warehousing.

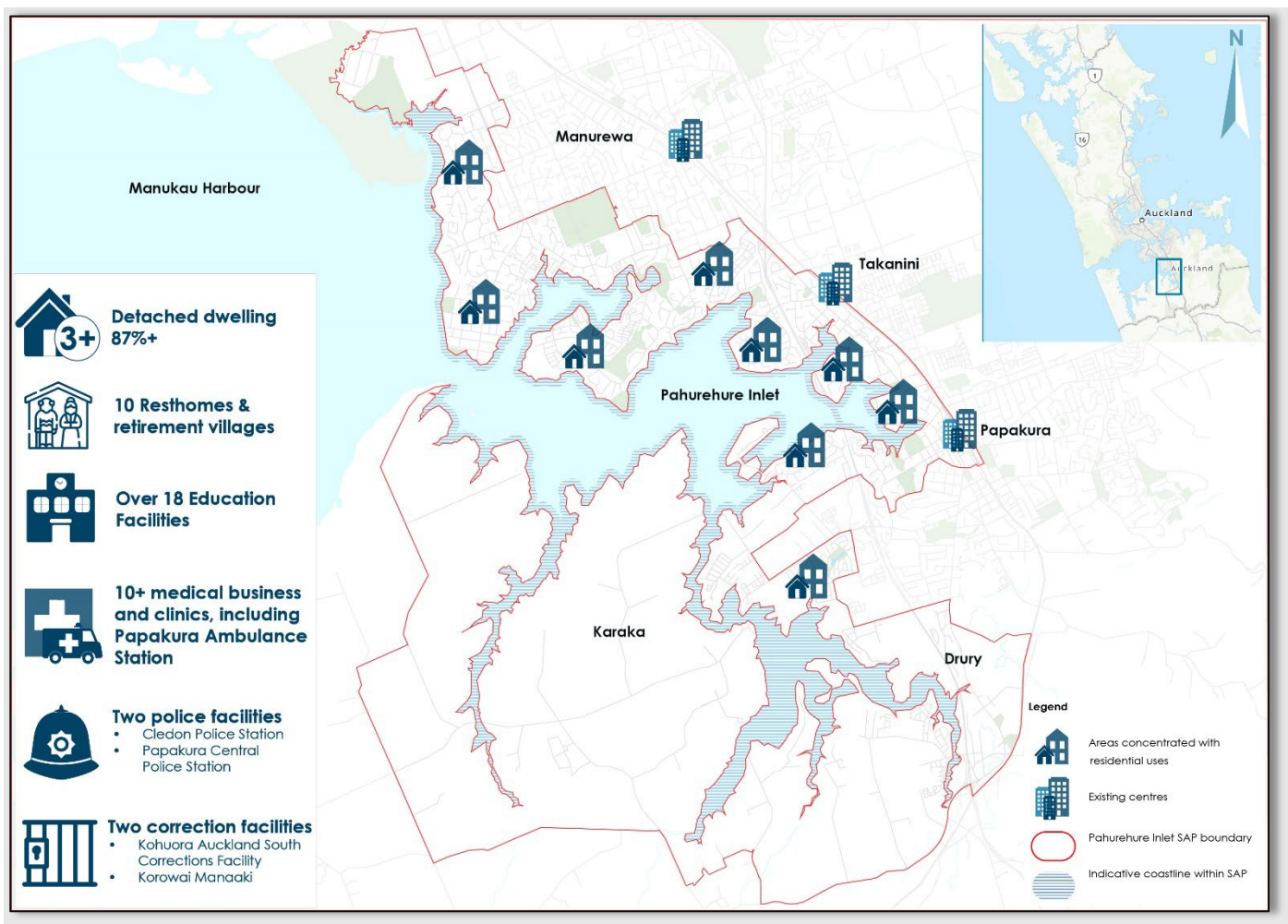


Figure 10: Key land use activities within SAP J

## 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 in Figure 11 provide a general overview of the existing situation and trends of SAP Area J, which will support 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 J area increased from 42,771 to 55,155 between 2006 and 2018. This population growth is expected to continue with the latest projections showing the population within this area will reach over 85,000 by 2038. Based on the 2018 census<sup>51</sup>, this area also shows a large percentage of the population is under 14 years old and/or are 65 years and over. Population densities are generally concentrated along the northern

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

portion of the coastline of SAP Area J, as well as around existing centres, such as Manurewa, Takanini and Papakura, as shown in Figure 11. SAP Area J also shows a lower percentage of house ownership and has over 5,000 State housing across three local board areas.

There are no completed specific studies in regard to the relationship between population growth, household and age transitions and climate change within SAP Area J. 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 change<sup>52 53</sup>. Based on the demographic profile of SAP Area J, 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 the use and functions of the coastal environment and relevant Council and CCO assets. For example, there will be more demand on recreational and leisure assets to accommodate needs for both 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.

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<sup>52</sup> Judith Stephenson, Karen Newman, Susannah Mayhew, Population dynamics and climate change: *Journal of Public Health*, Volume 32, Issue 2, June 2010, Pages 150–156, <https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdq038>

<sup>53</sup> Demographics and Climate Change. <https://cgdev.org/page/demographics-and-climate-change>

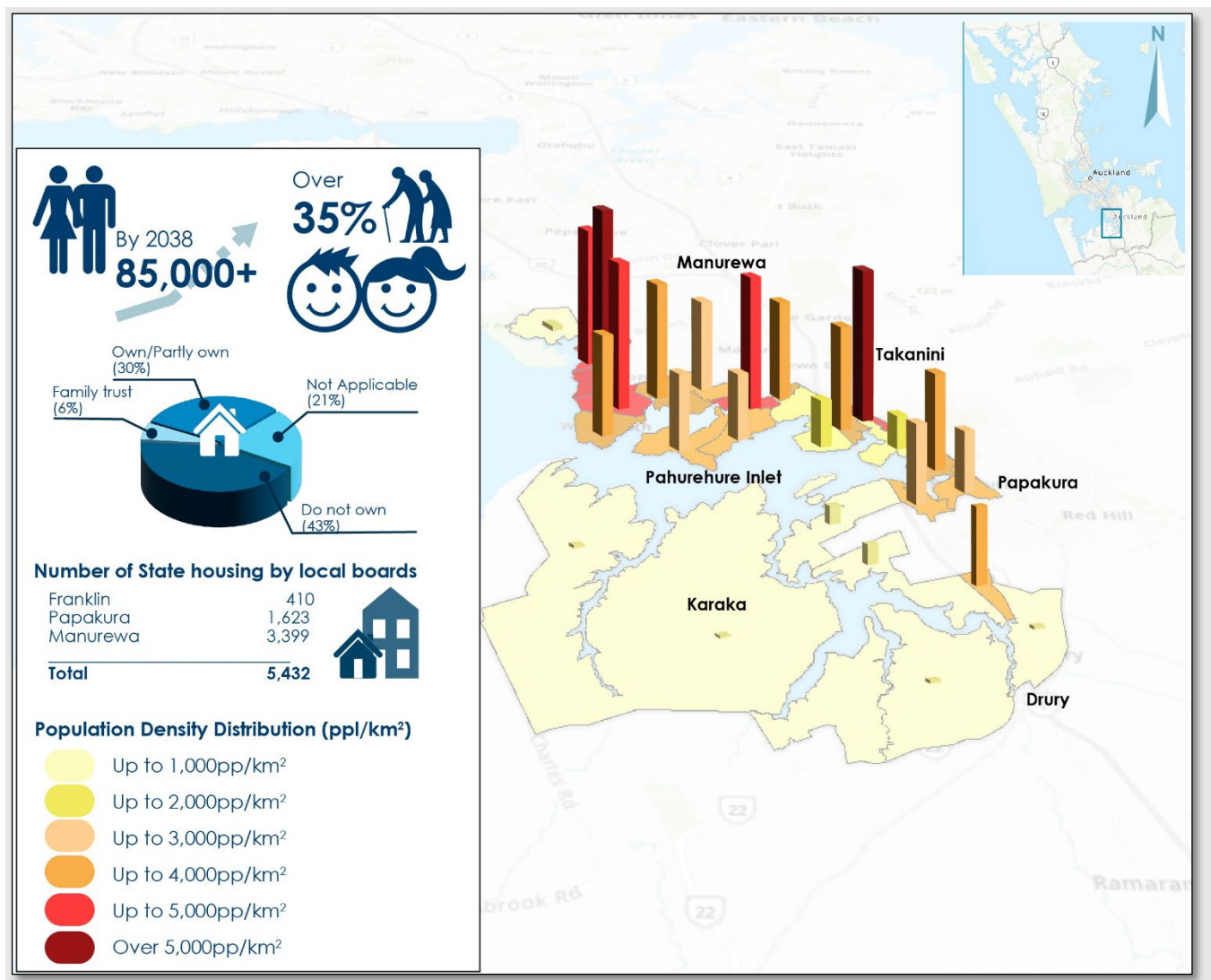


Figure 11: Demographic profile of SAP J

## 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 SAP Area J 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 their names, location 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 J area.

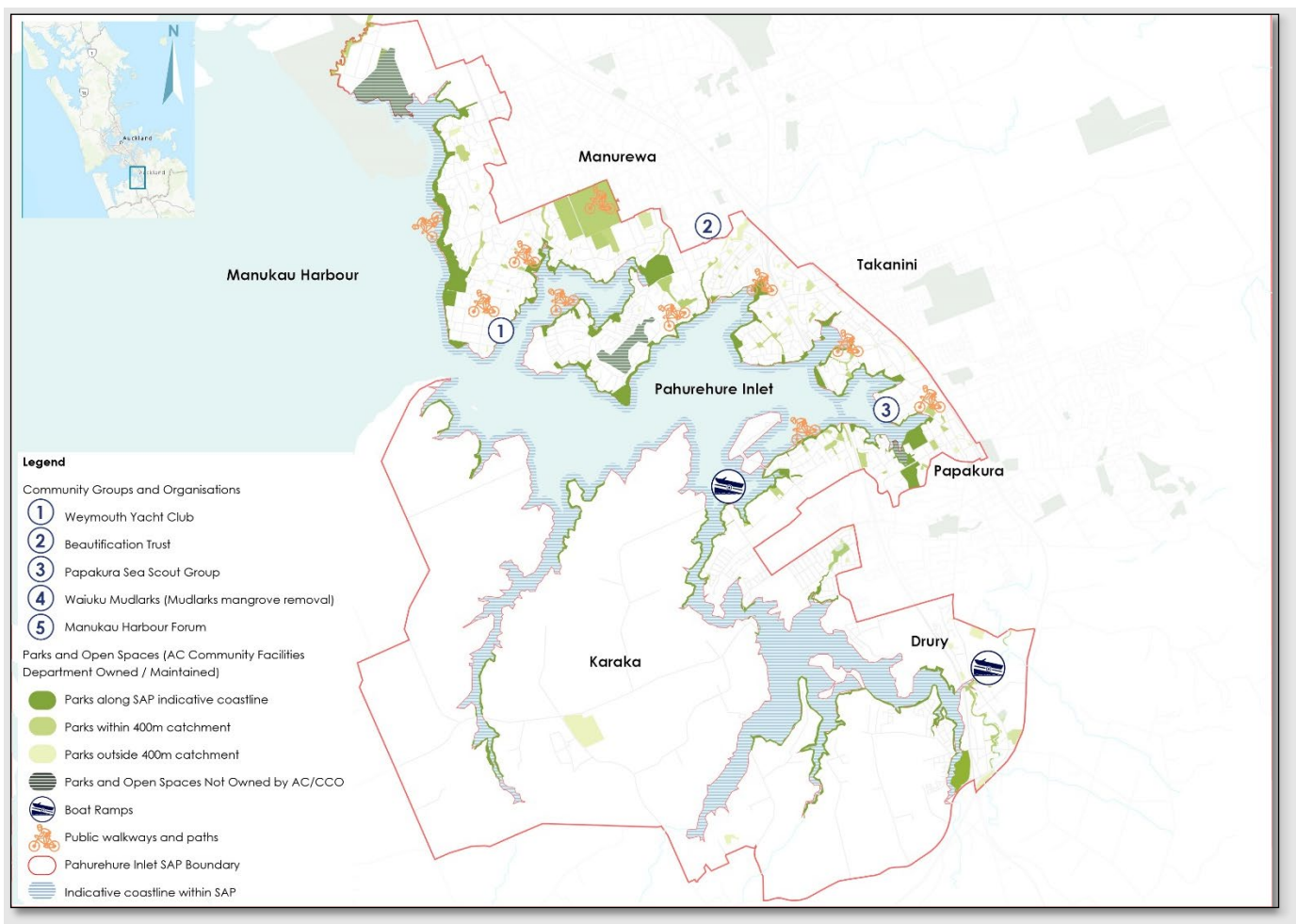


Figure 12: Community groups within SAP J

## 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 while some are moving down. This in turn affects the impact of sea-level rise. Figure 13 is a screenshot of the sea-level rise project for SAP Area J from the NZ Searise website. It shows that the land on the coast in this SAP area is moving downwards as is the case for much of the Auckland region.



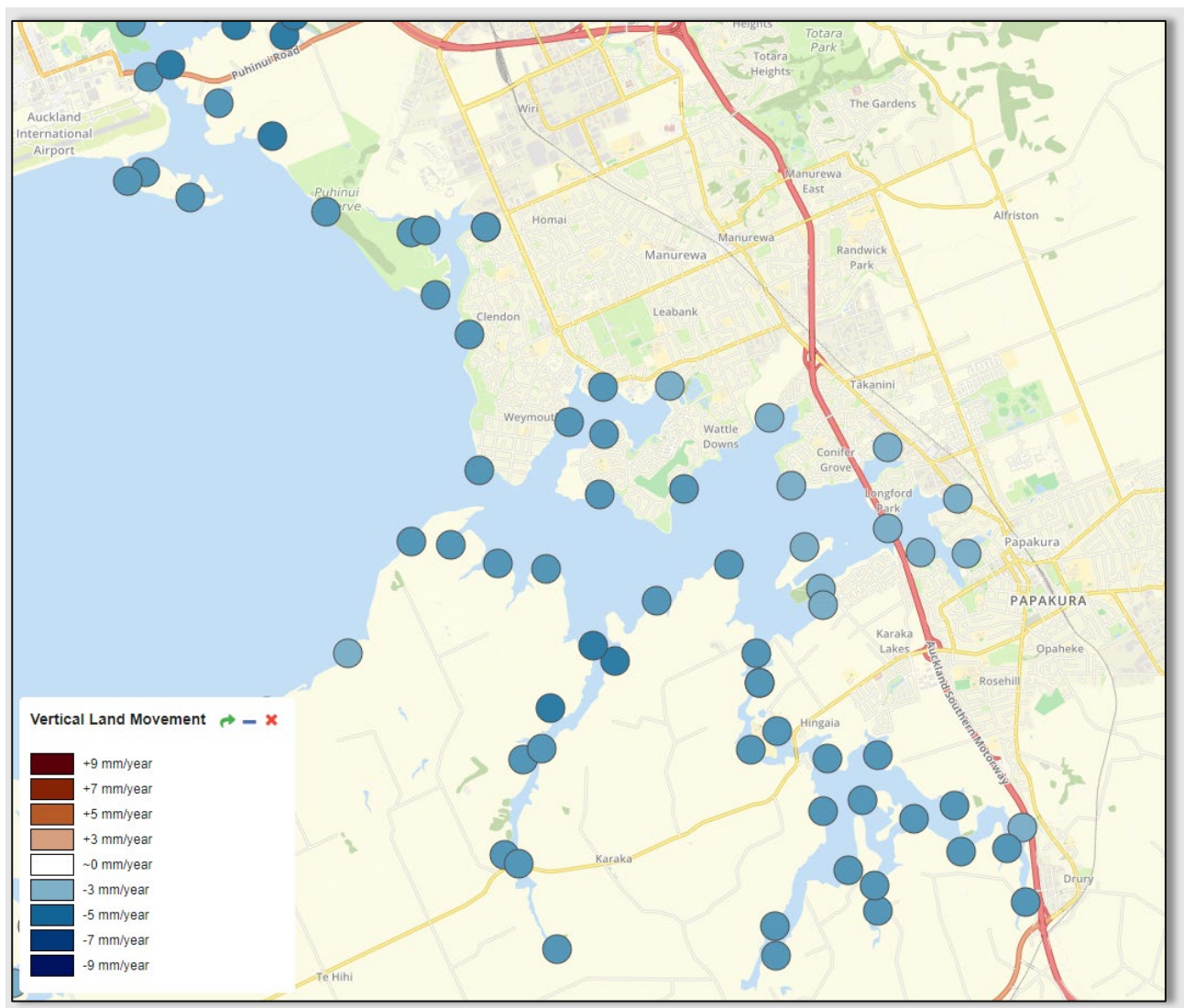


Figure 13: Vertical land movement (source: NZ Searise website)

Council’s Community Team uses the Community Memory Database to record storm events and their impacts. According to this database, there are four significant events recorded within SAP Area J.

**Appendix K** outlines the location, date, primary and secondary events, and records of injuries and death. All of the events listed in Appendix K<sup>54</sup> 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 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 Data. It provides a visual illustration of the relationship between previous extreme events and identifies flood hazards as well as indicative

<sup>54</sup> Auckland Council Community Memory Database, sourced provided by Auckland Council

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

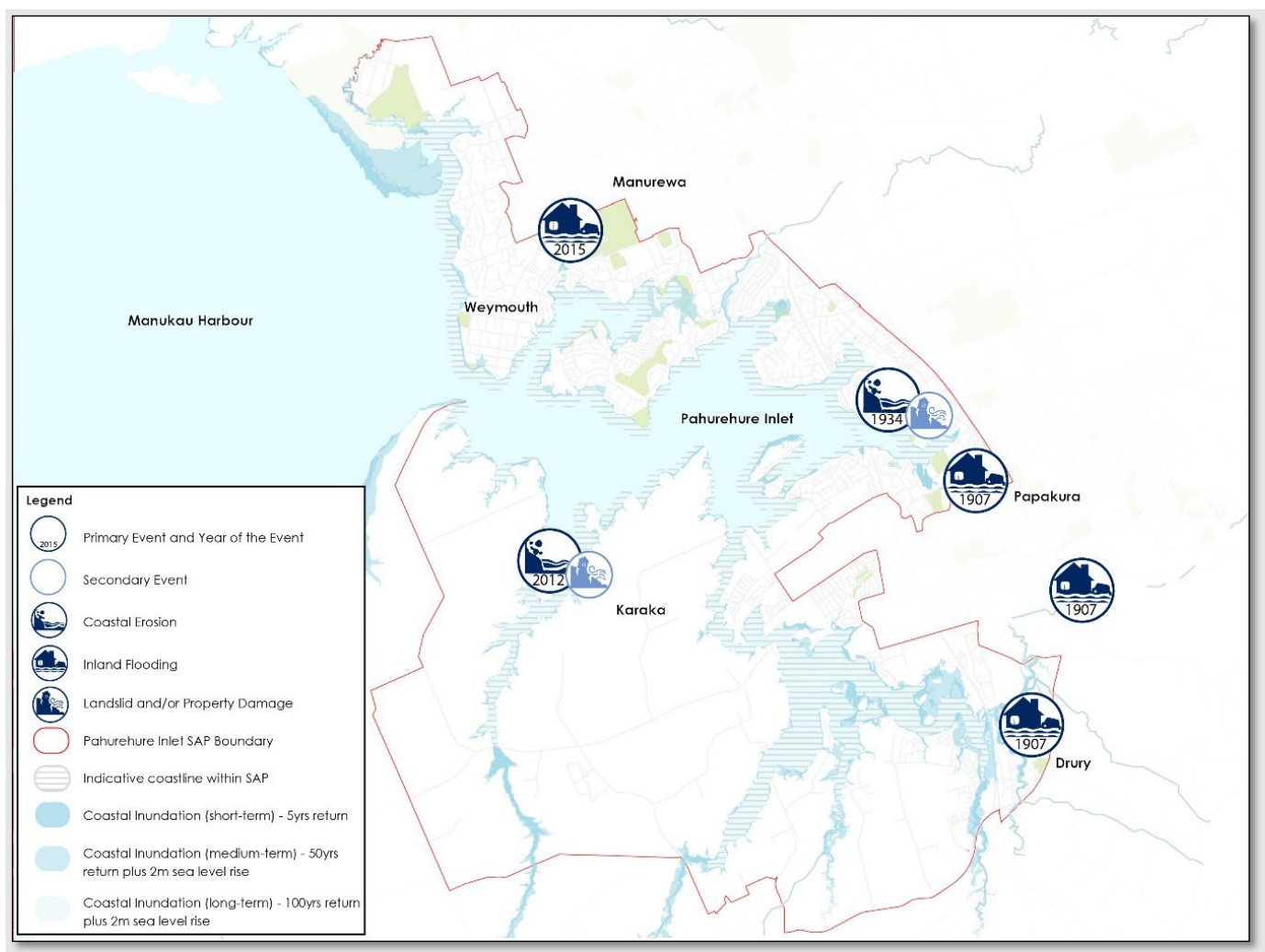


Figure 14: Previous extreme events and coastal inundation

Catchment or land-based flooding from rainfall events is one of the most common natural hazards within Auckland, including for the coastal environment. Areas subject to identified flood hazards, in particular for those subject to severe floods, will generally be exposed to increasing risks due to climate change, such as more frequent and extreme rainfall and sea-level rise. 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 floodplains, flood sensitive areas and flood prone within the SAP area.

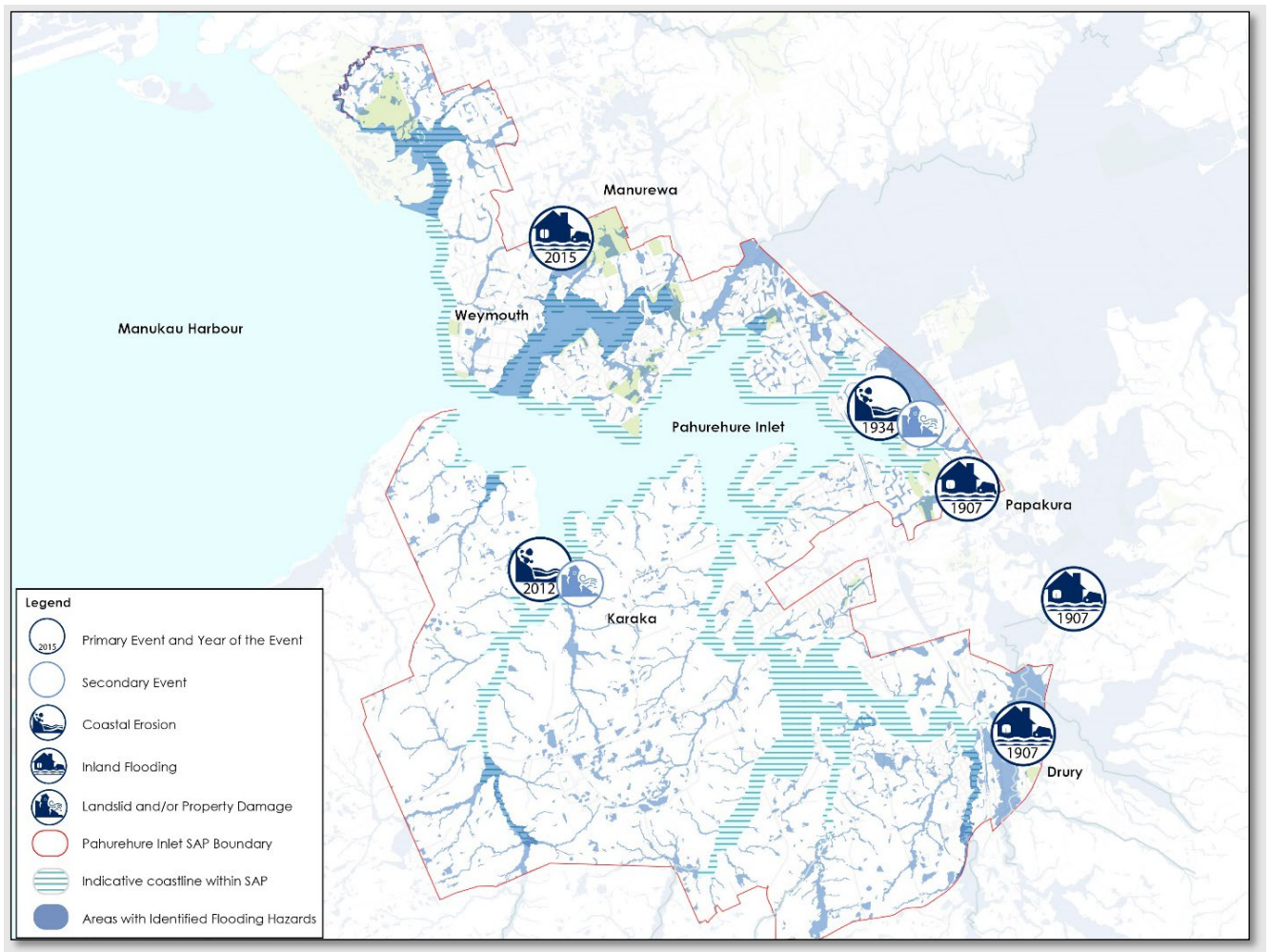


Figure 15: Previous extreme events and identified flood hazard areas

## 5.6 Uses and frequencies

The actual use and frequencies of use have been quantified in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the social context of SAP Area J. Using the most available accommodation survey and Auckland Council's Parks and Regional Parks Reports and the Regional Park's 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.



### Local parks, coastal and beach reserves

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

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 compared to December 2021. However, for SAP Area J, it is noted that there is a higher proportion of recent park visitors in the Manurewa local board area.

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

- **Accessibility, paths and walkways:** While there is no particular mention of any parks, coastal or beach reserves within SAP Area J, 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.

## 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 Waitangi<sup>55</sup> 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 2011<sup>56</sup> 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 comprise Tāmaki Makaurau have been occupied and accessed over 1000 years by tangata whenua as the first peoples of Tāmaki Makaurau and are an intimate part of the ecological and cultural fabric of the region.

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

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<sup>55</sup> <https://www.tepapa.govt.nz/discover-collections/read-watch-play/maori/treaty-waitangi/treaty-close/full-text-te-tiriti-o>

<sup>56</sup> <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 Pahurehure Inlet SAP area:

- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Te Ahiwaru – Waiohūa;
- Ngāti Paoa
- Te Ākitai Waiohūa
- 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 history<sup>57</sup>

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 Report<sup>58</sup>, 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).

<sup>57</sup> Note: all content reported in this *Cultural History* section has been directly sourced from the Manukau Report, 1985.

<sup>58</sup> 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.

## 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 Pahurehure Inlet encompasses SAA in relation to the following iwi (as shown in Figure 16):

- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Tamaoho.

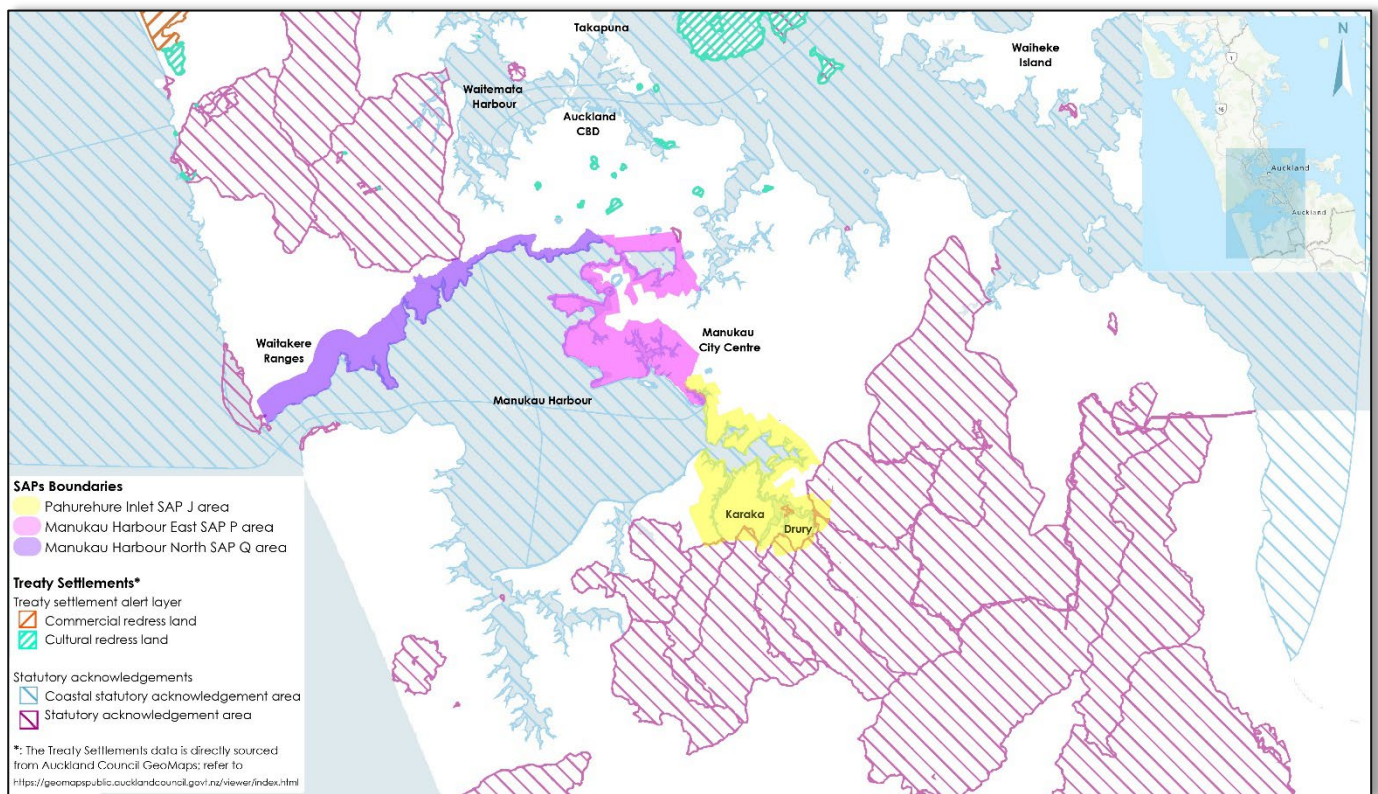


Figure 16: Locations of Treaty settlement areas and statutory acknowledgements in relation to SAP areas J, P and Q

Table 4 provides an overview of the statutory acknowledgement and any relevant specific requirements that it contains. The settlement processes are ongoing, and it is important to recognise that there are unresolved claims and disputes between the Crown and iwi/hapū. For example, there are remaining claims for Waikato-Tainui (also known as the Wai 30 claim) that remain unsettled. This includes the West Coast Harbours<sup>59</sup>. 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 this report (and relying on publicly available information).

<sup>59</sup> <https://waikatotainui.com/about-us/settlements/>



Table 4: Statutory acknowledgement overview

Iwi to which Statutory Acknowledgement Relates	Overview of Statutory Acknowledgement	Relevance
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki <sup>60</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Deed of Settlement provides for the vesting of 16 Crown-owned sites to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. This includes land in Whitford, Hunua, Clevedon the Hauraki Gulf Islands, Tai Rawhiti, and Mount Wellington.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coastal marine area is subject to a statutory acknowledgement in relation to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.</li> <li>With regard to settlement areas, it is noted that none of the vested land is within the SAP area that this report relates to.</li> </ul>
Ngāti Tamaoho <sup>61</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coastal marine area is subject to a statutory acknowledgement in relation to Ngāti Tamaoho.</li> <li>The land that was vested to Ngāti Tamaoho in Karaka is located within this SAP area. The Waitete Pā and Clark's Creek areas are outside of the Pahurehure Inlet.</li> </ul>

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0019/latest/whole.html>

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0075/latest/DLM6055212.html>



Iwi to which Statutory Acknowledgement Relates	Overview of Statutory Acknowledgement	Relevance
Te Kawerau ā Maki <sup>62</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coastal marine area is subject to a statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Kawerau ā Maki.</li> <li>With regard to settlement areas, it is noted that none of the vested land is within the SAP area that this report relates to.</li> </ul>

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

There are a number of IMP and HMP that relate to the Pahurehure Inlet. 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 at **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

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2015/0075/latest/DLM6055212.html>

- 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 were 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. It 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 sites have both tangible and intangible cultural values associated 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 these sites as an overlay in relation to the SAP area. In addition, the figure 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 with items identified within the Cultural Heritage Inventory. Both of these matters are also shown in Figure 17.

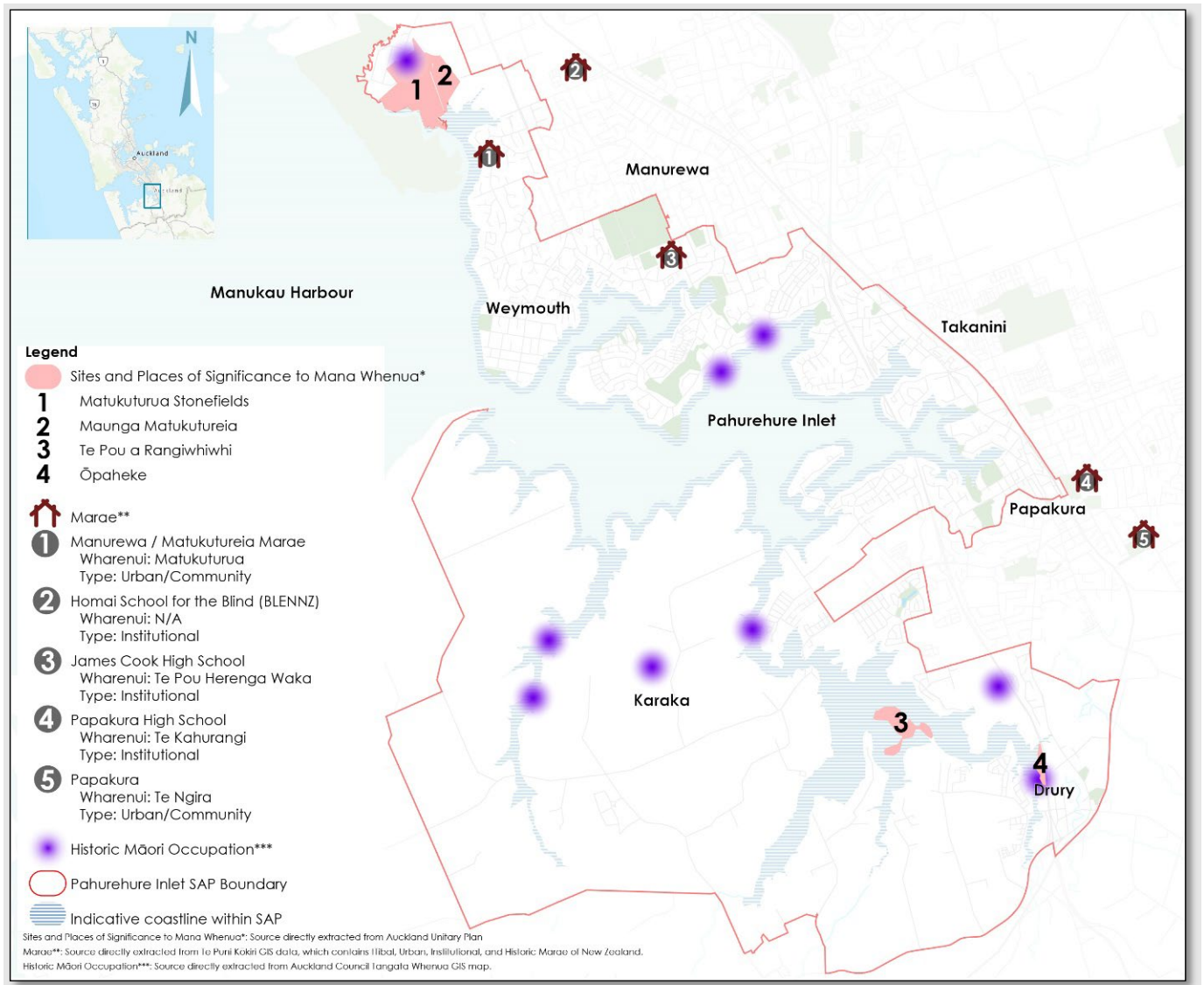


Figure 17: Locations of marae and sites of significance of value to mana whenua



# Appendices

## Appendix A List of sources

Sections	Information sources
<b>Section A: Regulatory and Policy</b>	
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"> <li>• <a href="#">Building Act 2004</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Conservation Act 1987</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Local Government Act 2002</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">(Auckland Council)</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Reserves Act 1977</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Resource Management Act 1991</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Coastal Marine Area</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 – (Relevant to SAP Area Q)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change Response Act 2002</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010</a></li> </ul>
Policy and plans (non-statutory and statutory) including RMA plans, local area and community-based plans (for example reserve management plans or area based development or management plans); authored by both local government and community or other groups as relevant.	<p><b>SAP Area J – Pahurehure Inlet</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Manurewa Takanini Papakura Integrated Area Plan</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Manurewa Local Board Plan 2020</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Manurewa Open Space Network Plan</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Papakura Local Board Plan 2020</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Papakura Open Space Network Plan</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Papakura Heritage Interpretation Strategy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Franklin Local Board Plan 2020</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Community plans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Thriving Communities Implementation Plan 2022-2025</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Community Facilities Network Plan</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Other plans/reports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Auckland Council Regional Plan: Coastal</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The 10-year Budget (long-term Plan) 2018-2028</a></li> <li>• Note, chapter 1.3: Infrastructure strategy</li> <li>• <a href="#">Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Coastal Hazards and Climate Change</a></li> </ul>

Sections	Information sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Future Coastal Hazards Plan Change</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Predicting Auckland's Exposure to Coastal Instability and Erosion</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Coastal Hazard Assessment – Tonkin &amp; Taylor</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Coastal Hazard Assessment in the Auckland Region</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Auckland Region climate change projections and impacts</a></li> </ul>
Key infrastructure projects, policy or strategy (as relevant to the coastal areas within the SAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Auckland Council Long Term Plan</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Auckland Transport (AT)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Auckland Transport Asset Management Plan 2021 - 2031</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Tātaki Auckland Unlimited</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Auckland Unlimited – Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) Asset Management Plan 2018-28</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Eke Panuku Development Auckland</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Eke Panuku Development Auckland Statement of Intent, 2021-2024</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Watercare</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Ports of Auckland (POAL)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Ports of Auckland Statement of Corporate Intent 2022-2025</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Legacy and disestablished CCOs</a></li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Review AUP (OP) and maps, as well as PC78 and associated maps.</li> <li>• Review notified consents to see if any are relevant to the SAP areas.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Future Development Strategy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Auckland Council Long Term Plan</a></li> </ul>
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"> <li>• <a href="#">Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Stormwater Asset Management Plan</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025</a></li> </ul>
<b>Section B: Social Context</b>	
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"> <li>• Cultural Heritage Inventory (<a href="#">GeoMaps</a>)</li> <li>• OurAuckland: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>• Open Street Map: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>• HNZPT List: <a href="#">Link Here</a> Advanced Search&gt;Region&gt;Auckland Council</li> <li>• Archsite: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>• Auckland Museum Collections: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>• Te Ara <i>Manukau Harbour</i>: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> </ul>

Sections	Information sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NZ History website: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Auckland Council Heritage Surveys as available online</li> <li>Auckland Council Heritage Walk brochures as available online.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Housing Business Assessment; <a href="#">Online Link</a></li> <li>NZ.Stat: <a href="#">Link Here</a> (using the SA2 areas from below row)</li> <li>Knowledge Auckland website: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Climate Change and Economic Recovery: <a href="#">Online Link</a></li> <li>Monthly Auckland Destination Overview: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Auckland economic update December 2022: <a href="#">Online Link</a></li> <li>Infometrics: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> </ul>
Demographics for the SAP area (utilising census data and other relevant sources including Auckland Council).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NZ.Stat: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>StatsNZ Place Summaries: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>2018 Census map gallery: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Auckland Counts SA2 View: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Auckland Prosperity Index Report 2020 <a href="#">Online Link</a></li> <li>Quality of life survey 2022; <a href="#">Online Link</a></li> </ul>
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"> <li>Auckland Council’s list of “community groups that work on improving the health of Auckland’s marine environment and coastlines” <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Auckland Conservation Directory (list of local conservation groups) <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Manukau Harbour Forum: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> </ul>
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"> <li>NIWA NZ Historic Weather Events Catalogue: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> </ul>
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"> <li>SafeSwim (Water Quality Map): <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Park Location Map: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>AC Parks, recreation and community venues page: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> <li>Regional Parks Management Plan 2022: <a href="#">Online Link</a></li> <li>Use and non-use values of Auckland Council amenities: <a href="#">Online Link</a></li> </ul>
Utilise visual resources and infographics, such as diagrams, images and maps to provide a summary of the information sourced from Task 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note: Auckland Museum order image service: <a href="#">Link Here</a></li> </ul>



Sections	Information sources
<b>Section C: Cultural Context</b>	
Documented cultural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilise Auckland Council website (<a href="#">link here</a>) to find mana whenua groups with interest in each area.</li> <li>Review information on the website for each iwi:</li> </ul> <p><b>SAP area Q:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Tamaoho</a> and <a href="#">here</a></li> <li>Te Ahiwaru – Waiohua</li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Pāoa</a></li> <li><a href="#">Te Ākitai Waiohua</a></li> <li><a href="#">Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua</a></li> <li><a href="#">Te Kawerau a Maki</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Tamaterā</a></li> <li>Ngāti Te Ata</li> <li>Ngāti Maru</li> <li><a href="#">Waikato – Tainui</a></li> </ul> <p><b>SAP area P:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Tamaoho</a> and <a href="#">here</a></li> <li>Te Ahiwaru – Waiohua</li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Pāoa</a></li> <li><a href="#">Te Ākitai Waiohua</a></li> <li><a href="#">Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Whanaunga</a></li> <li><a href="#">Te Kawerau a Maki</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Tamaterā</a></li> <li>Ngāti Te Ata</li> <li>Ngāti Maru</li> <li><a href="#">Waikato – Tainui</a></li> </ul> <p><b>SAP Area J:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Tamaoho</a> and <a href="#">here</a></li> <li>Te Ahiwaru – Waiohua</li> <li><a href="#">Te Ākitai Waiohua</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Pāoa</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Whanaunga</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ngāti Tamaterā</a></li> </ul>

Sections	Information sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngāti Te Ata</li> <li>• Ngāti Maru</li> <li>• <a href="#">Waikato – Tainui</a></li> </ul>
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> <p><b>SAP Area J:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāti Tamaoho</a></li> </ul>
Waitangi Tribunal reports	<p>Search online at <a href="https://justice.govt.nz">justice.govt.nz</a></p> <p>In particular, note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Manukau Report 1985</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki – Tāmaki Makaurau Settlement Process Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei</a></li> </ul>
Iwi and hapu management plans (as available)	<p>Online from the website of iwi groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki</a> – Ngai Tai-Te Taiaomaurikura. <a href="#">Link here.</a></li> <li>• Ngāti Tamaoho</li> <li>• Te Ahiwaru – Waiohua</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāti Pāoa</a>, and <a href="#">here</a></li> <li>• Te Ākitai Waiohua</li> <li>• Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, – <a href="#">annual plan</a> (not an iwi management plan)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Te Kawerau a Maki</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei</a></li> <li>• Ngāti Tamaterā</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāti Te Ata</a></li> <li>• Ngāti Maru</li> <li>• <a href="#">Waikato – Tainui</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ngāti Whanaunga</a></li> </ul>
Publicly identifiable sites of value or significance to mana whenua: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan</li> <li>• Taonga species / mahinga kai areas</li> <li>• Marae, māori owned land &amp; cultural assets</li> <li>• Wahi tapu areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas identified on AUP (OP) maps as subject to Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay.</li> <li>• TBC</li> <li>• Online via Māori Online website (<a href="#">link here</a>), and Auckland Council GeoMaps Tangata Whenua layer.</li> <li>• TBC</li> <li>• <a href="#">Māori Identity Maps</a>v (showing archaeological sites and pa sites), and <a href="#">ArchSite</a>.</li> </ul>

Sections	Information sources
Other cultural assets and inclusions located within the SAP area/located on Council-owned land or which interact with Council-owned assets.	
MACA claims for the coastal area (identification only, analysis not required)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MCA claim <a href="#">maps</a></li><li>• MACA spreadsheet <a href="#">here</a></li><li>• Courts of NZ website. <a href="#">Link here</a></li></ul>

## Appendix B Auckland Council park extent assets

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

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Active Cemetery	Papakura South Cemetery – Land	11194	Papakura South Cemetery	Papakura	Gatland Road
Owned Not Maintain	Beihlers Road Esplanade 31r	21541	Beihlers Road Esplanade 31r	Manurewa	Beihlers Road
Owned Not Maintain	Slippery Creek Esplanade Reserve	21275	Slippery Creek Esplanade Reserve	Papakura	Sutton Road
Owned Not Maintain	Dyke Rd Esplanade Reserve	21967	Dyke Rd Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	Dyke Road
Owned Not Maintain	Karaka North Rd Esplanade Reserve	22798	Karaka North Rd Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	Karaka North Road
Owned Not Maintain	Aulyn Dr Esplanade Reserve	21293	Aulyn Dr Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	Aulyn Drive
Owned Not Maintain	Roseneath Foreshore Reserve	21880	Roseneath Foreshore Reserve	Franklin	Roseneath Road
Owned Not Maintain	Roscommon Drainage Reserve	21763	Roscommon Drainage Reserve	Manurewa	Roscommon Road
Owned Not Maintain	Hingaia Stream Esplanade Reserve	20485	Hingaia Stream Esplanade Reserve	Papakura	Brookfield Road
Owned Not Maintain	Karaka Point Esplanade Reserve	22799	Karaka Point Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	Karaka North Road
Owned Not Maintain	Linwood Rd Esplanade Reserve	22774	Linwood Rd Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	Linwood Road
Owned Not Maintain	Whangapouri Road Esplanade Reserve	33820	Whangapouri Road Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	
Owned Not Maintain	Hingaia Esplanade	20445	Hingaia Esplanade	Papakura	Hayfield Way
Owned Not Maintain	Urquhart Rd Esplanade Reserve	21414	Urquhart Rd Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	Urquhart Road

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Balgowan Reserve	21589	Balgowan Reserve	Papakura	Balgowan Terrace
Park	Longford Park Espld (Wellington) Reserve	11172	Longford Park Espld (Wellington) Reserve	Papakura	Great South Road
Park	Anchorage Drive Reserve	21304	Anchorage Drive Reserve	Papakura	Anchorage Drive
Park	Bremner Esplanade Reserve	21835	Bremner Esplanade Reserve	Franklin	Bremner Road
Park	Waimahia Park	24378	Kaimoana Street Esplanade Reserve	Manurewa	Becker Street
Park	Bottletop Bay Esplanade	21760	Bottletop Bay Esplanade	Papakura	Oakland Road
Park	Kindergarten Reserve	22696	Kindergarten Reserve	Papakura	Kindergarten Drive
Park	St Annes Foreshore	10928	Kauri Point Reserve	Manurewa	Hoylake Place
Park	Tuarus Stormwater Pond	34700	Tuarus Stormwater Pond	Papakura	Te Napi Drive
Park	Fiorano Reserve	22061	Fiorano Reserve	Papakura	Fiorano Place
Park	Piriti Place 7r	22912	Piriti Place 7r	Manurewa	Piriti Place
Park	Opaheke Sports Park	24365	Opaheke Sports Park	Papakura	Opaheke Road
Park	Wattle Downs Esplanade Reserve	20178	Wattle Downs Esplanade Reserve	Manurewa	Wattle Farm Road
Park	Tington Park	21498	Tington Park	Manurewa	Glenross Drive
Park	Kaimoana Street, 91	30520	Kaimoana Street, 91	Manurewa	Kaimoana Street
Park	Thornton Reserve	21465	Thornton Reserve	Papakura	Thonton Green
Park	Weymouth Foreshore	10838	Keith Park	Manurewa	Roys Road
Park	Manuwai Lane Scenic Reserve	22973	Manuwai Lane Scenic Reserve	Franklin	Manuwai Lane
Park	Challen Reserve	23074	Challen Reserve	Papakura	Challen Close
Park	Pescara Reserve	22905	Pescara Reserve	Papakura	Pescara Point
Park	Anchorage Drive Walkway	24454	Anchorage Drive Walkway	Papakura	Anchorage Drive
Park	Katavic Park	11199	Pahurehure Esplanade Reserve	Papakura	Cliff Road
Park	Portofino Detention Pond	22876	Portofino Detention Pond	Papakura	Portofino Point

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Park 1 - 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	33334	Park 1 - 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	Papakura	Te Napi Drive
Park	Inlet Reserve	20490	Inlet Reserve	Papakura	Longford Park Drive
Park	Tironui Reserve	21520	Tironui Reserve	Papakura	Tironui Station Road East
Park	Finlayson Ave Reserve	10662	Finlayson Ave Reserve	Manurewa	Finlayson Avenue
Park	Roscommon Road Corner Reserve	21872	Roscommon Road Corner Reserve	Manurewa	Roscommon Road
Park	Glenross Drive Foreshore	10928	Kauri Point Reserve	Manurewa	Gairloch Place
Park	Finlayson Community House Reserve	10667	Finlayson Community House Reserve	Manurewa	Finlayson Avenue
Park	16A Derbyshire Lane	20445	Hingaia Esplanade	Papakura	Hayfield Way
Park	Bluewater Place Foreshore	21531	Bluewater Place Foreshore	Manurewa	Bluewater Place
Park	Leaver Park	22761	Leaver Park	Manurewa	Leaver Place
Park	Brylee Drive Reserve	21819	Brylee Drive Reserve	Papakura	Brylee Drive
Park	Jack Farrell Park	22810	Jack Farrell Park	Papakura	Rushgreen Avenue
Park	Wilencote Reserve	22352	Wilencote Reserve	Papakura	Wilencote Place
Park	Mahia Road Stream	22743	Mahia Road Stream	Manurewa	Mahia Road
Park	55 Hayfield Way, Karaka	20445	Hingaia Esplanade	Papakura	Hayfield Way
Park	Volta Park (Templeton Place Reserve)	21229	Volta Park (Templeton Place Reserve)	Manurewa	Volta Place
Park	Hazards Road Foreshore	10612	Hazards Road Foreshore	Manurewa	Hazards Road
Park	Capriana Detention Pond	21740	Capriana Detention Pond	Papakura	Capriana Drive
Park	Park 2 - 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	33335	Park 2 - 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	Papakura	Te Napi Drive
Park	Leabank Park	10596	Leabank Park	Manurewa	Claymore Street
Park	Hingaia Reserve	20454	Hingaia Reserve	Papakura	Hingaia Road
Park	Holmes Road 15r	20415	Holmes Road 15r	Manurewa	Holmes Road
Park	Ray Small Park	21734	Ray Small Park	Papakura	Ray Small Drive



Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Evanda Link Reserve	21912	Evanda Link Reserve	Papakura	Evanda Crescent
Park	Beihlers Road Foreshore	21545	Beihlers Road Foreshore	Manurewa	Hazards Road
Park	Honey Park	20411	Honey Park	Manurewa	Honey Place
Park	Keith Park	10838	Keith Park	Manurewa	Roys Road
Park	Taiaapure Street Reserve	30921	Taiaapure Street Reserve	Manurewa	Taiaapure Street
Park	Bacardi Reserve	21560	Bacardi Reserve	Papakura	Walter Stevens Drive
Park	Hanford Place Foreshore	21661	Burundi Ave Foreshore	Manurewa	Finlayson Avenue
Park	Corsica Accessway	20250	Corsica Accessway	Papakura	Corsica Way
Park	Green Street Reserve	11151	Green Street Reserve	Papakura	Green Street
Park	Hingaia Esplanade (Harbourside Drive)	23459	Hingaia Esplanade (Harbourside Drive)	Papakura	Harbourside Drive
Park	Burundi Ave Foreshore	21661	Burundi Ave Foreshore	Manurewa	Finlayson Avenue
Park	Frangipani Avenue Reserve	10928	Kauri Point Reserve	Manurewa	Frangipani Avenue
Park	Pickaberry Ave Accessway	22909	Pickaberry Ave Accessway	Papakura	Pickaberry Avenue
Park	Drury Sports Complex	11187	Drury Sports Complex	Papakura	Victoria Street
Park	Bayvista Drive Reserve	24121	Bayvista Drive Reserve	Papakura	Bayvista Drive
Park	Pahurehure Esplanade Reserve	11199	Pahurehure Esplanade Reserve	Papakura	Cliff Road
Park	Frobisher Park	20318	Frobisher Park	Manurewa	Roscommon Road
Park	Greers Road Foreshore	24378	Kaimoana Street Esplanade Reserve	Manurewa	Becker Street
Park	Prince Edward Park	11157	Prince Edward Park	Papakura	Wharf Street
Park	Waimai Avenue	20193	Waimai Avenue	Manurewa	Weymouth Road
Park	East Reserve	21978	East Reserve	Papakura	East Street
Park	Hinau Reserve – Papakura	20441	Hinau Reserve – Papakura	Papakura	Hinau Road
Park	Karaka Lakes Res (Lake Detention Pond)	22704	Karaka Lakes Res (Lake Detention Pond)	Papakura	Anchorage Drive
Park	Finlayson Park (Maplesden Drive)	22821	Finlayson Park (Maplesden Drive)	Manurewa	Maplesden Drive

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Karaka Sports Park	10534	Karaka Sports Park & Karaka Hall	Franklin	Blackbridge Road
Park	Kaimoana Street Esplanade Reserve	24378	Kaimoana Street Esplanade Reserve	Manurewa	Becker Street
Park	Park 4- 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	33352	Park 4- 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	Papakura	Te Napi Drive
Park	St Aidan'S Reserve	21317	St Aidan'S Reserve	Papakura	Great South Road
Park	Volante Park	21437	Volante Park	Manurewa	Volante Avenue
Park	Innismara Park	20494	Innismara Park	Manurewa	Innismara Avenue
Park	Buncrana Reserve	21831	Buncrana Reserve	Papakura	Buncrana Place
Park	Clock Tower Square	20382	Clock Tower Square	Papakura	Broadway
Park	Settlers Cove Reserve	21805	Settlers Cove Reserve	Manurewa	Weymouth Road
Park	Mountfort Park	10687	Mountfort Park	Manurewa	Dr Pickering Avenue
Park	Milano Reserve	22971	Milano Reserve	Papakura	Milano Boulevard
Park	Longford Park Link Reserve	22778	Longford Park Link Reserve	Papakura	Longford Park Drive
Park	Tington Wetlands Reserve	21502	Tington Wetlands Reserve	Manurewa	Wattle Farm Road
Park	Drury Esplanade Reserve	21958	Drury Esplanade Reserve	Papakura	Hingaia Road
Park	Heron Point Reserve	23011	Heron Point Reserve	Manurewa	Montego Place
Park	Laurie Gibbons Memorial Park	10663	Laurie Gibbons Memorial Park	Manurewa	Gibbons Road
Park	Slippery Creek Reserve	21279	Slippery Creek Reserve	Papakura	Great South Road
Park	Wattle Farm Ponds Reserve	10890	Wattle Farm Ponds Reserve	Manurewa	Wattle Farm Road
Park	Kauri Point Reserve	10928	Kauri Point Reserve	Manurewa	Moor Park
Park	Walter Strevens Reserve	20400	Walter Strevens Reserve	Papakura	Walter Stevens Drive
Park	Conifer Grove Esplanade Reserve	20274	Conifer Grove Esplanade Reserve	Papakura	Walter Strevens Drive
Park	Blackgate Reserve	21505	Blackgate Reserve	Manurewa	Palmers Road

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Park	Village Green (Papakura Service Centre)	20001	Village Green (Papakura Service Centre)	Papakura	Coles Crescent
Park	Carnoustie Drive Foreshore	10928	Kauri Point Reserve	Manurewa	Carnoustie Drive
Park	Holmes Road Reserve	20449	Holmes Road Reserve	Manurewa	Holmes Road
Park	Asola Accessway	23471	Asola Accessway	Papakura	Harbourside Drive
Park	Longford Park Reserve	22779	Longford Park Reserve	Papakura	Longford Park Drive
Park	Parkhaven Reserve	20263	Parkhaven Reserve	Papakura	Parkhaven Drive
Park	Weymouth Park (Joshua Place Reserve)	22788	Weymouth Park (Joshua Place Reserve)	Manurewa	Weymouth Road
Park	Waimana Reserve	20185	Waimana Reserve	Papakura	Great South Road
Park	Pitt Avenue Foreshore	21661	Burundi Ave Foreshore	Manurewa	Finlayson Avenue
Park	Papa Takaro Reserve	33437	Papa Takaro Reserve	Papakura	Nganui Avenue
Park	Sykes Road Foreshore	21176	Sykes Road Foreshore	Manurewa	Sykes Road
Park	Baltimore Park	21600	Baltimore Park	Manurewa	Baltimore Place
Park	Waituarua Drive (aka 3 Te Napi Drive)	34742	Waituarua Drive (aka 3 Te Napi Drive)	Papakura	Waituarua Drive
Park	Conifer Grove Reserve	20305	Conifer Grove Reserve	Papakura	Walter Strevens Drive
Park	Waiata Shore Esplanade Reserve	33812	Tuatahi Wetlands	Papakura	Great South Road
Park	Drury Domain	11156	Drury Domain	Papakura	Great South Road
Park	Waiari Reserve	21453	Waiari Reserve	Papakura	Waiari Road
Park	Hingaia Esplanade Hayfield Way	20445	Hingaia Esplanade	Papakura	Hayfield Way
Park	Tuarus Wetlands	33811	Tuarus Wetlands	Papakura	Te Napi Drive
Park	Park 3 - 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	33336	Park 3 - 3 Te Napi Drive Conifer Grove	Papakura	Te Napi Drive
Park	Roundtree Reserve	21628	Roundtree Reserve	Papakura	Roundtree Place
Stormwater	Hulls Reserve	20353	Hulls Reserve	Papakura	Great South Road
Stormwater	Glenveagh Park Drive Reserve	20635	Glenveagh Park Drive Reserve	Manurewa	Weymouth Road
Stormwater	Tuatahi Wetlands	33812	Tuatahi Wetlands	Papakura	Te Napi Drive

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
Stormwater	Becker Drive Reserve	24377	Becker Drive Reserve	Manurewa	Becker Drive
Stormwater	Ernie Clark Reserve	23612	Ernie Clark Reserve	Papakura	Corner of Gills Ave and Coles Cres
Stormwater	Harbourside Detention Pond	20756	Harbourside Detention Pond	Papakura	Harbourside Drive
	Pahurehure Flats HFTE Village	11165	Pahurehure Flats HFTE Village	Papakura	Don Street
	Weymouth Community Hall – Land	10606	Weymouth Community Hall	Manurewa	Beihlers Road
	37 Island View Road	34220	37 Island View Road	Papakura	Island View Road
	Mahia Road No.1 Reserve	22742	Mahia Road No.1 Reserve	Manurewa	Mahia Road
	Coles Crescent HFTE Village	11163	Coles Crescent HFTE Village	Papakura	Coles Crescent
	Papakura Library & Museum - Third Party	11145	Papakura Library & Museum – Third Party	Papakura	East Street
	Bernina Place Reserve	21472	Bernina Place Reserve	Manurewa	Bernina Place
	Waimana Court 2 HFTE Village	11166	Waimana Court 2 HFTE Village	Papakura	Waiari Road
	Davis Car Park	23073	Davis Car Park	Papakura	Coles Crescent
	Blanes Road 34r	21518	Blanes Road 34r	Manurewa	Blanes Road
	Takanini Hall – Land	11191	Takanini Hall	Papakura	Takanini Road
	Solo Place, 13	10793	Solo Place, 13	Manurewa	Solo Place
	Hawkins Centre (Includes Theatre)	11178	Hawkins Centre (Includes Theatre)	Papakura	Ray Small Drive
	60 Maplesden Drive – Third Party	23638	60 Maplesden Drive – Third Party	Manurewa	Maplesden Drive
	Waimana Road, 20r	11197	Waimana Road, 20r	Papakura	Waimana Road
	Drury Library & Hall	11175	Drury Library & Hall	Papakura	Tui Street
	Girl Guide Hall Ray Small Road	11179	Girl Guide Hall Ray Small Road	Papakura	Ray Small Drive
	McLaughlins Road Reserve	23411	McLaughlins Road Reserve	Manurewa	Wilco Place

Asset group	Description	Site	Site description	Local board	Street name
	Karaka Reserve – Drury	22800	Karaka Reserve – Drury	Papakura	Karaka Road
	Roseland Toilets	20033	Roseland Toilets	Papakura	O'Shannessey Street
	Cnr Broadway and Railway St West	23485	Cnr Broadway and Railway St West	Papakura	Railway Street West
	Walters Accessway	20248	Walters Accessway	Papakura	Walters Road
	Conifer Grove Court HFTE Village	11168	Conifer Grove Court HFTE Village	Papakura	Challen Close
	Papakura Art Gallery – Land	11182	Papakura Art Gallery	Papakura	Averill Street

## Appendix C Legislation and National policies

Act	Overview	Relevance
Resource Management Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the main law governing how people interact with natural resources.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>People can use natural resources if doing so is allowed under the RMA or permitted by a resource consent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>(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</li> <li>(e) The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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"> <li>(a) Kaitiakitanga</li> <li>(b) The efficient use and development of natural and physical resources</li> <li>(c) The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values</li> <li>(f) Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment</li> <li>(g) Any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources</li> <li>(i) The effects of climate change</li> </ul> </li> <li>Section 12 of the RMA sets out restrictions on the use of the coastal marine area.</li> </ul>
Building Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Building Act stipulates clear expectations of the standards buildings should</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Act	Overview	Relevance
	<p>meet, as set out in the Building Code. The Building Code covers aspects such as structural stability, access and durability.</p>	<p>authority is satisfied that adequate provision has/will be made to protect the land, building work or other property from the natural hazard/s, or restore any damage to the land or other property as a result of the building work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>• Section 124 of the BA enables TA's to restrict entry to buildings that are dangerous, affected or insanitary.</li> <li>• The Building Act does not make reference to climate change.</li> </ul>
Conservation Act 1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Conservation Act was developed to promote the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Under the Act the Department of Conservation has a number of functions, a number of which are relevant to the management of the coastal area as set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The management for conservation purposes of all land and natural and historic resources held under the Conservation Act</li> <li>• The provision of educational and promotional conservation information</li> <li>• Fostering recreation and allowing tourism on conservation land, providing the use is consistent with the conservation of the resource.</li> </ul>
Local Government Act 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Government Act 2002 provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's 78 democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ Conduct of business in an open and transparent manner</li> <li>○ Making itself aware of community views</li> <li>○ Providing opportunities for Māori to participate in decision-making processes; collaborating and cooperating with other local authorities as appropriate</li> <li>○ Ensuring prudent stewardship of resources; and taking a sustainable development approach.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additionally, the Act states that in taking a sustainable development approach, a local authority should take into account:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The social, economic, and cultural well-being of people and communities</li> <li>The need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment</li> <li>The reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 3 of the Act sets out its purpose, which includes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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"> <li>Identifying, assessing, and managing risks</li> <li>Consulting and communicating about risks</li> <li>Identifying and implementing cost-effective risk reduction</li> <li>Monitoring and reviewing the process.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Section 7 of the Act sets out a precautionary approach that is to be adopted when developing and implementing civil defence emergency management plans.</li> <li>This Act does not explicitly address adaptation, climate change, or coastal hazards.</li> </ul>

Act	Overview	Relevance
National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>This includes central and local government, lifeline utilities, emergency services and non-government organisations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>Landslides</li> <li>Tsunamis</li> <li>Coastal hazards (including coastal erosion, storm surges, and large swells)</li> <li>Infrastructure failure.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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"> <li>New knowledge</li> <li>Risks that vary over time</li> <li>The potential influence of climate change on hazards and risks.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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))</li> <li>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)).</li> </ul>
Reserves Act 1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Reserves Act provides for the acquisition of land for reserves and the classification and management of reserves including leases and licenses.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>Providing, for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand.</li> <li>Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Reserves 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)).</li> <li>There is no reference to climate change in this Act.</li> </ul>

Act	Overview	Relevance
Climate Change Response Act 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon Amendment Act 2019)		
Public Works Act 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Public Works Act provides the Crown with the statutory authority to acquire land for public work.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Auckland Airport Act 1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Act	Overview	Relevance
Civil Aviation Act 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Civil Aviation Act 1990 governs New Zealand's civil aviation system and sets the overall framework for aviation safety, security and economic regulation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Marine and Coastal Areas Act 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 4 of the Act sets out its purpose which is set out below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of this Act is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Recognise the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū, and whānau as tangata whenua</li> <li>Provide for the exercise of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area</li> <li>Acknowledge the Treaty of Waitangi (te Tiriti o Waitangi).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>This Act does not reference climate change / sea-level rise / natural hazards / adaptation.</li> </ul>
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NZCPS is a national policy statement under the Resource Management Act.</li> <li>The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) guides local authorities in their day-to-day management of the coastal environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li><b>Objective 4</b> 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.</li> <li><b>Objective 5</b> seeks to ensure that coastal hazard risks taking account of climate change, are managed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locating new development away from areas prone to such risks</li> <li>Considering responses, including managed retreat, for existing development in this situation</li> <li>Protecting or restoring natural defences to coastal hazards.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Act	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The keyword ‘adapt’ / ‘adaptation’ is not referenced in this document.</li> </ul>
National Policy Statement on Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 <b>Objective 8</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Objective 5</b> requires that planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>





## 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"> <li>The Long Term Plan is a 10-year budget for 2021-2031.</li> <li>This plan was developed within the context of Covid-19 and the uncertainty and revenue loss it created and is considered a 'Recovery Budget'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LTP has five key areas of focus being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finding the balance between how much we need to spend and how we pay for it</li> <li>Climate change action</li> <li>Supporting growth in key areas</li> <li>Community services and how we deliver them</li> <li>Protecting and enhancing our natural environment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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"> <li>Bringing forward the electrification of our bus fleet and immediately halting the purchase of new diesel buses</li> <li>Planting 200 ha of native forest in our regional parks</li> <li>Planting 11,000 more trees in Auckland's Urban Forest (ngahere)</li> <li>Increasing our zero-waste resource recovery network.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>The LTP sets out how Auckland Council is focusing on investing on building and maintaining vital infrastructure.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan was published by Auckland Council in 2020 and is the long-term approach to climate action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This document recognises the impact of sea-level rise on Auckland, the effects of which have already begun.</li> <li>To support this plan, Auckland Council produced a Climate Change Risk Assessment Technical Report series prepared by NIWA.</li> </ul>

Document	Overview	Relevance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It sets out the priority action areas to deliver our goals to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>The ACP highlights areas for prioritisation which includes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring climate change is a key consideration in decisions that have the potential to lock us into poor resilience outcomes in the long term</li> <li>Addressing immediate, known risks that are affecting Aucklanders today.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Auckland Transport Asset Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Asset Management Plan (AMP) sets out how AT intends to manage its transport assets over the next 10 years, from 2021 to 2031.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The key messages of the AMP are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looking after what we have is AT's first priority – taking care of our transport assets for today and for future generations.</li> <li>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</li> <li>The AMP defines an appropriate level of investment in asset renewals and maintenance, balancing available resources, risk and levels of service.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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"> <li>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.”</li> <li>The AMP notes the importance of improving resilience and adapting to the impacts of climate change</li> <li>The most significant resilience investment proposed in the AMP is an accelerated programme of retaining wall improvements</li> <li>The AMP acknowledges that AT must improve knowledge of stormwater assets and how stormwater risks will increase with urban intensification and climate change.</li> </ul> </li> <li>One specific action required by the plan is to be innovative in how we maintain our infrastructure, to lower embodied emissions. This includes looking after the assets AT already</li> </ul>

Document	Overview	Relevance
		has, recognising that building new transport assets is a very energy-intensive activity.
Auckland Unlimited – Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) Asset Management Plan 2018-28	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This AMP is of limited relevance, noting that it does not make any reference to climate / adaptation / adapt / resilience / hazard / coast / coastal / shoreline</li> </ul>
Eke Panuku Development Auckland Statement of Intent, 2021-2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eke Panuku Development Auckland is the urban regeneration agency for Auckland Council.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This document references Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri – Auckland's Climate Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eke Panuku has a Climate Change Strategy which responds to this direction and ambitious targets</li> <li>Eke Panuku developments must meet minimum design standards (Homestar 6 and Greenstar 5 ratings by the New Zealand Green Building Council)</li> <li>Eke Panuku is currently working with Auckland Council to prepare a group climate change risk management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Document	Overview	Relevance
	<p>of Intent (SOI), in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This report publicly states the activities and intentions of Eke Panuku Development Auckland (Eke Panuku) for the next three years, and the objectives to which those activities will contribute.</li> </ul>	<p>plan and implement process to manage climate risks across the group, undertake climate disclosure reporting and complete a climate-risk governance assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>To address climate change, Eke Panuku has set out the following ways that they can provide leadership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing destructive demolition practices and adopting and implementing deconstruction methods to facilitate the reuse of materials and reduce landfill waste</li> <li>Enable projects that will facilitate modal shifts to walking and cycling</li> <li>Work with Council to support the production of a climate-related disclosure under the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework.</li> </ul> </li> <li>This document discusses the need to build resilient communities that can respond to climate risks and also discussed the need for climate adaption.</li> <li>This document does not make reference to the following terms: hazard / coast / coastal / shore / shoreline / sea-level rise.</li> </ul>
Watercare Asset Management Plan 2021-2041	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This AMP is Watercare's future-focused investment plan that will meet the water and wastewater needs of Auckland.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AMP has five purposes, this includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a resilient and diverse water system for tomorrow</li> <li>Protecting our environment</li> <li>Adapting to climate change impacts and reducing emissions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>Climate change considerations are integrated within the delivery of infrastructure projects through planning and impact assessments.</li> <li>The AMP also addresses long-term climate change adaption which is based around adaptive planning to manage the uncertainties associated with climate change.</li> </ul>

Document	Overview	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The primary planning approaches adopted by Watercare are likely to be to ‘accommodate’ and ‘protect’.</li> <li>• In 2019, Watercare launched its first Climate Change Strategy which set direction for monitoring and understanding the impacts of climate change on assets to reduce risks.</li> </ul>
Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan (OSSAMP) outlines the direction and priorities for Auckland Council’s parks and open spaces.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The OSSAMP takes into account the Auckland Plan 2050, and reiterates the need to build resilience to natural hazards.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Stormwater Asset Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This document sets out the management of all aspects of stormwater across the Auckland region.</li> <li>• This includes stormwater management and flood protection and control, both natural and built.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This plan guides how Auckland Council will plan for and manage its community facilities for the next 10 years.</li> <li>• The Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025 specifies how organizational objectives are to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



Document	Overview	Relevance
	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"><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## Appendix E Local Board plans

Document	Overview	Relevance
Manurewa Local Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This plan was developed in 2020 by the Manurewa local board and is a three-year strategic plan, developed in collaboration with the community.</li> <li>It largely focuses on the social, cultural and infrastructural needs of the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intended outcomes of this plan focus on the protection and restoration of waterways, biodiversity and indigenous flora and fauna through partnerships with mana whenua.</li> <li>The plan makes reference to climate change and the need to make our communities more resilient to the changes and challenges, both expected and unexpected. Resilience is a key word that permeates this plan, particularly in the context of wanting to build resilience into all aspects of the communities.</li> <li>Manurewa Local Board is one of nine boards comprising the Manukau Harbour forum that aims to ensure the harbour's management allows for a rich and diverse marine and land environment that everyone can enjoy.</li> </ul>
Papakura Local Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This plan was developed by the Papakura Local Board in 2020, in consultation with the community.</li> <li>It is a three-year strategic plan that identifies the community's aspirations, and provides input into regional strategies, policies and plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This plan was delivered within a post-Covid-19 context and acknowledges resultant budget constraints and the need to focus on a prosperous local community and economy. Of note, the plan discusses how the pandemic has required consideration of the importance of resilience and adaptable communities.</li> <li>The Plan sets out a number of intended outcomes, including the following which is considered relevant to SAP development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Outcome 4:</b> A treasured environment and heritage, takes a closer look at identifying coastal hazards and ensuring town planning regulations seek to reduce risks related to coastal processes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Franklin Local Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This plan was developed by the Franklin Local Board in 2020, in consultation with the community.</li> <li>It is a three-year strategic plan that comprises aspirational outcomes, objectives and some of the key initiatives of the Franklin community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This plan sets out a number of intended outcomes, of which, the following are considered relevant to the development of SAPs; these are set out below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Outcome 3:</b> Fit-for-purpose places and facilities</li> <li><b>Outcome 4:</b> Kaitiakitanga and protection of our environment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>This Plan makes reference to the following: climate change, coastal erosion, drought, flood, extreme weather events, resilience, environmental conservation, restoration and regeneration projects, assets, future needs, local character.</li> </ul>



## Appendix F List of sources for historic development

Source	Overview	Relevance
Auranga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timeline of history of Drury.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant to small parts of site.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However does not pertain to entirety of site. Specific details and information in timeline which appears to have good level of accuracy.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Auckland Council Heritage Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Evaluation of Papakura-Karaka War Memorial prepared March 2017.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides specific and reliable historical context for the Papakura area which is mostly part of the site.</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GIS overlay showing locations of items within Council's cultural heritage inventory and archaeological surveyed areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant for mapping.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However holds little relevance in terms of gaining specific information on the social context</li> <li>i.e does not contain the story or significance of the item.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HNZPT List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero ('the List') identifies New Zealand's significant and valued historical and cultural heritage places.</li> <li>The list is an information tool – it identifies and provides information on significant heritage places throughout New Zealand.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Auckland Museum Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some relevance.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The collections are only really relevant for historic photographs, it is hard to access and find documents that relate to the SAP.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
NZ History website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## Appendix G      Timeline for SAP J

### 1830s

- 1836 – Waikato and Hauraki rangatira (chiefs) agreed to transfer a large block of land to the Church Missionary Society. Known as the Fairburn purchase, a third of this land was to be made available to the tribes.

### 1840s

- The village of Papakura was established in the late 1840s by the early settler families of Cole, Willis and McLennan. Welsh settler George Cole purchased 220 acres in 1845 near the present centre of Papakura, and his legacy to the town is extant through the central Papakura thoroughfare, ‘Coles Crescent’
- 1842 – Granting of land from the Fairburn purchase for Māori occupation was approved by Governor Fitzroy, but for reasons unknown, this was never actioned resulting in the loss of large areas of Ngāti Tamaoho’s ancestral lands.
- 1845 – The Crown sold off most of the remaining land between Waiuku Road (SH22) and the Karaka shoreline to settlers.

### 1850s

- Subdivision of the Papakura village reserve in to town lots occurred in 1853 and the plan of the original subdivision closely resembles the present layout.
- 1859-1860 – With war brewing, almost all of Ngāti Tamaoho’s remaining lands were “acquired” under the New Zealand Settlements Act.

### 1860s

- 1861 – The 65th Regiment arrived in Drury and five encampments were established along Great South Road. Work began on the horse-drawn tramway from the port to the Drury coal mine. This was the first railway in the North Island and triggered the establishment of an Auckland – Drury line.
- 1862 – From January 1862 Lieutenant-General Duncan Cameron, the new commander of the Imperial forces in New Zealand, deployed every available soldier to clear bush and fell trees for the construction of the Great South Road.
- 1863 – Waikato land wars began and the lives of many settlers and iwi were lost. Members of Ngāti Tamaoho were captured and held prisoner at Drury, which is an important and solemn place of remembrance and commemoration for them.
- 1863 – Paymaster’s House constructed, (HNZPT 692, Category 2).
- 1863 – Selwyn Church constructed (HNZPT 693, Category 2).
- 1864 – St John’s Church constructed (HNZPT 2596, Category 2).
- 1864 – The Waikato War ended and as regiments left Drury things quietened down for locals and activity shifted back to Papakura.

### 1870s

- 1875 – Papakura railway station opens, linking Papakura to Auckland and Hamilton.



**1880s**

- On 7 August 1882, the Papakura Town District was constituted from the western portion of the Hunua Highway District and for many years, the Papakura Town District was the only town district within South Auckland.
- Karaka was a major centre for the kauri gum industry between 1870 and 1900.
- Manurewa post office opens in 1884.

**1890s**

- In the 1890s Papakura did not present the appearance of a developed outpost of Auckland. A cluster of shacks spread from the old mill site in Coles Crescent to the Presbyterian Church, and from there a straggle of homes and commercial premises, separated by wide gaps, extended along Great South Road.
- Papakura was an important location for the kauri gum trade. It relied on the Ardmore Gumfield which stretched from Manurewa to Clevedon. By the 1900s, these gumfields started to be converted into farmlands and orchards.

**1900s**

- 1904 – Hunua Hall opened in 1904 in Papakura.
- 1905 – The Drury Football Club was accepted into the Franklin Rugby Union.
- 1906 – First public school in Manurewa opens.

**1910s**

- 1911 – the first recorded aeroplane flight took place in Papakura.
- The 1914 census recorded only 700 permanent residents of Papakura.
- Nineteen men from the Drury / Runciman areas lost their lives in WW1. In 1922 a memorial is erected alongside Great South Road (later relocated to Drury Hall) and opened by Prime Minister William Massey.
- On 19 July 1919 the Reverend W.C. Wood planted an acorn in the Papakura School grounds as a contribution to the local peace celebrations.

**1920s**

- Papakura-Karaka War Memorial unveiled in 1921 by Governor-General Lord Jellicoe.
- On the evening of Anzac Day 1921, Sir Frederick Lang, Speaker of the House, unveiled a memorial to the fallen soldiers of Papakura in Christ Church Anglican Church. The stone tablet, carved by the well-known sculptor W.H. Felden (and similar to a work of his previously installed in St Matthew-in-the City, Auckland), was inscribed with the names of 45 men.
- The Weymouth hall was opened as a privately owned hall in 1926, but was sold to Manukau County Council in 1940.
- In 1929, the radio station 1ZM commenced broadcasting in Manurewa.

**World War II and the Post-War era**

- The Papakura Military Camp was established on the outskirts of the town in 1939, and remains an important army base (though it was closed from 1992 to 2002).

**1960s**

- 1965 – State Highway One was extended from Takanini to Great South Road at Runciman just south of the current Drury interchange.
- Conifer Grove developed from farms into large suburban area.

### **1980s**

- Weymouth hall was largely destroyed by fire in June 1982, but was rebuilt and officially reopened on 2 October 1983.
- 1989 – Takanini included into Papakura District Boundaries



## Appendix H List of historic heritage

Listing/Building name	Listing number	Category	Current use
Matukurua Stonefields	HNZPT 6054	Category 2	Council-owned reserve
Selwyn Chapel (Anglican)	HNZPT 693	Category 2	Church
St John's Church (Anglican)	HNZPT 2596	Category 2	Church/Community facility
Paymaster's House	HNZPT 692	Category 2	Residential
Papakura Centennial Restrooms and Plunket Rooms (former)	AUP(OP) 02789	B	Restroom building
Papakura Presbyterian Church complex	AUP(OP) 02800	B	Church
Christ Anglican Church and Selwyn Chapel	AUP(OP) 00708	B	Church
Farmhouse (former) /Clendon Park Community House	AUP(OP) 01460	B	Community facility
Finlayson House	AUP(OP) 01457	B	Community facility
Gibbons House	AUP(OP) 01455	B	Residential
All Saints Church	AUP(OP) 01459	B	Residential
Christ Anglican Church and Selwyn Chapel	AUP(OP) 00708	B	Church
Papakura Old Central School (former)	AUP(OP) 02830	B	Community facility
Papakura Courthouse and lockup (former)	AUP(OP) 02831	B	Community facility
Papakura-Karaka War Memorial	AUP(OP) 02801	B	Memorial structure
Papakura Army Camp Commandant's House (former)	AUP(OP) 00712	B	Community facility
Gum digger site R12_198	AUP(OP) 00664	B	-
Molloy House	AUP(OP) 00710	B	Residential
Clotworthy House site, including trees	AUP(OP) 02510	B	Council-owned reserve
Undefended settlement site R12_688	AUP(OP) 00680	B	Part tidal lands of Manukau Harbour

Listing/Building name	Listing number	Category	Current use
Pa, tramway TERMINUS and wharf site R12 _8	AUP(OP) 00692	B	Part tidal lands of Manukau Harbour
St John's Church and cemetery	AUP(OP) 00707	B	Church/Community facility
Slippery Creek Wharf/Commissariat Redoubt wharf site R12 _ 756	AUP(OP) 02173	A	Part tidal lands of Manukau Harbour
Aroha Cottage	AUP(OP) 00704	B	Residential

## Appendix I Key land uses

### Appendix I1.1 Retirement village, rest homes, pensionhouse

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Sumerset at Karaka Retirement Village	49 Pararekau Road, Karaka 2580	Retirement village
2	Papakura Oaks Metlifecare Retirement Village	21 Youngs Road, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Retirement village
3	Bupa Wattle Downs Retirement Village & Care Home	120 Wattle Farm Road, Wattle Downs, Auckland 2103	Aged care
4	Acacia Cove Village	131 Wattle Farm Road, Wattle Downs, Auckland 2103	Retirement community
5	Karaka Lifestyle Estate	333 Bremner Road, Access from Jesmond Road, Drury, Auckland 2578	Retirement community
6	Coles Village	17 Coles Crescent, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Retirement community
7	Pahurehure Flats	14 Don Street, Auckland 2110	Retirement community
8	Tui Village	2/6 Trentham Road, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Rest Home
9	Longford Park Village – Metlifecare Retirement Village	1 Longford Park Drive, Takanini 2112	Retirement community
10	Waimana Court	15 Waiari Road, Conifer Grove, Auckland 2112	Retirement community

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

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Karaka Family Health	7/71 Hingaia Road, Auckland 2580	General practitioner
2	Tiakina Te Ora Medical Practice	17 East Street, Auckland 2110	Medical clinic
3	The Wood Street Doctors	48 Wood Street, Papakura, Auckland 2110	General practitioner
4	Counties Medical Integrated Health	6/18 O'Shannessey Street, Auckland 2110	Medical clinic
5	A & E Clinics	79/85 Great South Road, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Medical clinic

No.	Name	Address	Use
6	Roselands Doctors	13 O'Shannessey Street, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Family doctor
7	Papakura Family Medicine Clinic	74 Great South Road, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Family doctor
8	Conifer Gardens Medical Centre	138 Great South Road, Takanini 2112	Medical centre
9	Wong Dr David	153 Mahia Road, Manurewa, Auckland 2103	Medical clinic
10	Weymouth Medical Centre	5 Waimahia Avenue, Weymouth, Auckland 2103	Medical centre
11	Clendon Family Health Centre	9 Robert Ross Place, Clendon Park, Clendon 2103	Medical clinic
12	Mudannayake Dr D	15 Palmers Road, Clendon Park, Clendon 2103	Doctor
13	Local Doctors – Weymouth	235 Browns Road, Manurewa, Auckland 2102	Medical clinic

### Appendix I1.3 Educational facilities

No.	Name	Address	Age
1	ACG Strathallan	50 Hayfield Way, Karaka 2113	College
2	Drury School	23-33 Young Crescent, Drury 2113	Primary and intermediate school
3	Papakura Central School	23 Ray Small Drive, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Primary school
4	Conifer Grove School	Evanda Crescent, 2112	Primary school
5	Rosehill School	188 Great South Road, Takanini, Auckland 2112	Specific learning needs
6	Reremoana Primary School	Scotsmoor Drive, Wattle Downs, Auckland 2103	Primary school
7	Weymouth Primary School	23 Evans Road, Weymouth, Auckland 2103	Primary school
8	Waimahia Intermediate School	44 Palmers Road, Clendon Park, Auckland 2103	Intermediate school
9	Manurewa School	81 Finlayson Avenue, Clendon Park, Auckland 2103	High school
10	Roscommon School	23 Burundi Avenue, Clendon Park, Auckland 2103	Intermediate and primary school
11	Finlayson Park School	85 John Walker Drive, Manurewa, Auckland 2102	Primary school
12	Weymouth Playcentre	Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Auckland 2103	Kindergarten
13	Galaxy Childcare	80 Mahia Road, Manurewa, Auckland 2102	Preschool
14	ACG Strathallan Preschool	50 Hayfield Way, Karaka 2580	Preschool
15	Karaka Learning Centre	113 Harbourside Drive, Karaka 2580	Kindergarten



16	Lollipops Takanini	64a Walter Strevens Drive, Conifer Grove, Takanini 2112	Preschool
17	Potiki Early Childhood Centre	28 Palmers Road, Clendon Park, Auckland 2103	Preschool
18	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori O Manurewa	17 Trounson Avenue, Clendon Park, Auckland 2103	Primary and intermediate school

#### Appendix I1.4 Other special uses

No.	Name	Address	Use
1	Kohuora Auckland South Corrections Facility	21 Kiwi Tamaki Road, Wiri, Auckland 2104	Prison
2	Korowai Manaaki	Wiri, Auckland 2104	Juvenile detention centre
3	Clendon Police Station	488 Roscommon Road, Clendon Park, Auckland 2103	Police department
4	Papakura Central Police Station	64 Wood Street, Auckland 2110	Police station
5	Papakura Ambulance Station	19 Ray Small Drive, Papakura, Auckland 2110	Ambulance service



## Appendix J      Key community groups

No.	Name	Address	Identification	About	Use and frequency of assets
1	Weymouth Yacht Club	29 Greers Road, Weymouth, Auckland 2103	Google Maps	Weymouth Yacht Club is a small family-oriented club, based in the suburb of Weymouth, on the Manurewa side of Manukau City.	Permanent use of Council-owned asset
2	Beautification Trust	38 Holmes Road, Manurewa, Auckland 2102	Google Maps	Since 2001, they have been leading beautification projects, community events and environmental education all over South and East Auckland.	Unsure
3	Papakura Sea Scout Group	21 Cliff Road, Auckland 2110	Google Maps	We are the world's largest non-formal education institution, serving over 13,000 young people all across New Zealand. There are five youth sections in our Movement.	Unsure
4	Waiuku Mudlarks	N/A	Auckland Council website	The Waiuku Estuary Restoration Trust, known as "The Mudlarks", has spent the past decade clearing mangroves in the sediment-choked estuary south of Auckland.	N/A
5	Manukau Harbour Forum	N/A	Auckland Council website	The Manukau Harbour Forum is a group of members from the nine local boards that surround the harbour. They work together with Auckland Council, local groups, businesses, communities and iwi to help support and restore the health of the harbour.	The Manukau Harbour Forum meets six times a year



## Appendix K Community memory database

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
Ōhāwitu 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
<b>Documented cultural History</b>		
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Website <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Ngāti Tamaoho	Website <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, Ōhau Peninsula, Papakura, Hunua Ranges, Mangatangi, and Whangamarino.</li> <li>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"> <li>Better sedimentation control</li> <li>Quality stormwater control systems</li> <li>Innovative wastewater systems that don't impact on our harbours, awa and waterways</li> <li>Riparian planting</li> <li>Fencing of waterways</li> <li>Not supporting developments of green fields (rural areas).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Te Ahiwaru – Waiohau		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.</li> </ul>
Ngāti Pāoa	Deed of Settlement <sup>3</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>



Iwi group	Document	Cultural context
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Deed of Settlement identifies that historically, Ngāti Pāoa have exercised their mana throughout the western shores of Tikapa Moana with Ngāti Pāoa ancestors expanded their rangatiratanga to the north and west, establishing a Rohe which extended out from the North Shore to the islands of the Waitematā, and through Tāmaki.</li> </ul>
Te Ākitai Waiohūa	Deed of Settlement <sup>4</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Deed of Settlement identifies that Te Ākitai Waiohūa have maintained customary interests and ahi ka (continuous occupation) in Tamaki Makaurau.</li> </ul>
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Submission on the Inquiry into Breaking Disadvantage <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The submission identifies that Ngāti Whātua's Rohe extends from Ōtauhu, in South Auckland, and extend to Whangarei and Waipoua in the north.</li> <li>The submission gives context to tribal boundaries extend from Otahuhu in South Auckland to Whangarei and Waipoua in the north.</li> </ul>
Te Kawerau ā Maki	Website <sup>6</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 ā 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.</li> </ul>
Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	Website <sup>7</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei website identifies that Ngāti Whātua's lands border four harbours, Hokianga, Kaipara, Waitemata and Manukau.</li> <li>The iwi have a strong connection to the Kaipara harbour.</li> </ul>
Ngāti Tamaterā	Deed of Settlement <sup>8</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 &amp; 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.</li> <li>The deed of settlement details a number of historical grievances, in particular in relation to land at Awataha on the North Shore.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Ngaati Te Ata		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time of writing, no publicly accessible information was available for review.</li> </ul>

Iwi group	Document	Cultural context
Ngāti Maru	Website <sup>9</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Puni Kokiri website indicates that the rohe of Ngāti Maru is in the Hauraki Tāmaki Makaurau and Kaipara regions.</li> </ul>
Waikato – Tainui	Website <sup>10</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Waikato Tainui website identifies that Tainui is a large Iwi group spanning over a large land area from Auckland, Hauraki, Waikato and Maniapoto.</li> <li>The website identifies that historically Waikato Tainui has experienced historical grievances when the Waikato was invaded.</li> </ul>
Ngāti Whanaunga	Deed of Settlement <sup>11</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>



## Appendix M Iwi and hapū planning document

Iwi and hapu management plans (as available)		
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Take Taiaomaaurikura <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take Taiaomaaurikura is the iwi management plan for Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. The plan:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>References the importance of the retention of customary rights and practices in relation to Te Waitai/Te Moana, being seawater and the ocean.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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 <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This document is high level, setting out strategic priorities and an overview of the iwi and its structure.</li> <li>There is limited information included in this document that is relevant to coastal management or SAP development.</li> </ul>
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 <sup>3</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua annual plan sets out key objectives for the year and overview of the work programme and budget.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>
Te Kawerau a Maki	Kawerau A Maki Trust Resource Management Statement (1995) <sup>4</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>Protecting heritage sites and areas from inappropriate access and development</li> <li>Water quality</li> <li>The quality and availability of kaimoana</li> <li>Waste disposal from boats and the provision of waste disposal facilities for boats</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Iwi and hapu management plans (as available)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development and rental of coastal space.</li> <li>• Additionally, it is noted that the statement discusses the protection of waterways from waste from industry services.</li> </ul>
Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	Te Pou O Kāhu Pōkere – Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei 2018 <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ Sets out engagement protocols and situations for which they seek engagement, in particular, using a kaitiakitanga Framework</li> <li>○ 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)</li> <li>○ 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</li> <li>○ Details that contamination from infrastructure and services i.e stormwater and industry is a concern for Iwi alongside protection of sites of cultural significance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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 <sup>6</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The management plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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"> <li>- Waioranga – The use of water bodies for customary practices relating to the physical health and wellbeing of persons including bath and cleansing.</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Identifies the below as being key issues for Iwi:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Iwi and hapu management plans (as available)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional sites for fishing are often not appropriately recognised or provided for under the current management regimes.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>○ 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.</li> </ul>
Ngaati Whanaunga	Strategic Management Plan <sup>7</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• It 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 &amp; marine areas including bays, beaches, islands, reefs, marine reserves and wading bird areas.</li> </ul>





## Appendix N Waitangi Tribunal reports

Waitangi Tribunal reports		
Manukau Report 1985	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Orakei Claim	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Waitangi Tribunal report gives details on the Inquiry of the Orakei Waitangi Tribunal claim.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The report mentions that inappropriate development occurred such as sewage storage tanks and sewer pipelines within shorelines.</li> </ul>
Te Patukirikiri	Mandate strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The document is a strategy document which sets out the intentions to negotiate a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Waikato-Tainui Raupatu 1995 settlement</a>	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Settlement features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The settlement was valued at \$170 million and included the return of land, cash payments, right of first refusal and relativity mechanisms.</li> <li>A key component of the settlement was the formal apology from the Crown acknowledging its wrong doing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Waitangi Tribunal reports		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Waikato-Tainui is the only iwi to have Queen Elizabeth sign their Act that made the settlement law later in 1995</li> </ul>
<a href="#">National Fresh Water and Geothermal Resources Inquiry</a>	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inquiry into two claims about Māori propriety rights in freshwater bodies and geothermal resources:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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</li> <li>○ 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is noted that this relates to marine and coastal area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<a href="#">Waiau Pa Power Station Report 1978</a> – report of The Waitangi Tribunal On the Waiau Pa power station claim	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NZ Electricity Department proposed to construct a 1400mw Power Station consisting of four 350mw units on a site close to Waiau Pa.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>It is noted that this relates to the marine and coastal area.</p>
<a href="#">Report on South Auckland Railway Lands</a>	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Waitangi Tribunal reports		
<a href="#">Report on the Crown's Foreshore And Seabed Policy</a>	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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>).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>It is noted that this relates to the marine and coastal area.</p>
<a href="#">The Tamaki Makarau Settlement Process Report</a>	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Key proposals from this settlement include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The transfer of significant areas of land to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, including the return of the Ōkahu Bay and Bastion Point reserves.</li> <li>Financial and commercial redress which contributes 'to re-establishing an economic base as a platform for future development'.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Waitangi Tribunal reports		
<a href="#">Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act Inquiry Stage 1 Report</a>	Settlement process report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>It was concluded that many aspects of the procedural and resourcing regime fell well short of Treaty compliance. This was disappointing as the Act was developed to replace the controversial Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 yet, it reprises many of the Foreshore and Seabed Act's most egregious features such as its capacity to generate grievances and division.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>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.</li> <li>It is noted that early records may be incomplete, but suggests that further information may be available in the National Archives papers.</li> </ul> <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 J Pahurehure supporting report – policy, social and cultural.

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