TO Celia Davison, Manager Planning, Central South

FROM Matthew Gouge, Senior Policy Planner

DATE 17 March 2026

SUBJECT **Update requested to the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part 2016) (AUP)**

I request an update to the AUP as outlined below:

Reason for update	Plan change 102: Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Tranche 2a to be made fully operative
Chapter(s)	Chapter L Schedules: Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule Chapter L Schedules: Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule
Changes to text (shown in underline and strikethrough)	Changes to AUP text are detailed in Attachment C to this memorandum
Changes to diagrams	N/A
Changes to spatial data	Changes to AUP maps are detailed in Attachment E of this memorandum.
Attachments	Attachment A: Plan Change102 Decision Attachment B: Letter of approval from the Minister for Conservation Attachment C: Changes to AUP text (strikethrough and underline) Attachment D: Updated AUP text (clean) Attachment E: Updated AUP GIS viewer

Maps prepared by: Danica Torres Senior Geospatial Specialist	**Text Entered by:** Diana Chin Planning Technician
Signature: 	**Signature:** 
Prepared by: Matthew Gouge Planner	**Reviewed by:** Craig Cairncross Team Leader
Signature: 	**Signature:** 

Authorised by:
Celia Davison
Manager Planning – Central/South Unit

Signature:

Attachment A: Plan Change 102 Decision

Decision following the hearing of a Plan Change to the Auckland Unitary Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991

Proposal

To introduce seven Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua to Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)

This Plan Change is **APPROVED** with modifications to that publicly notified. The reasons are set out below.

Plan Change number:	**Plan Change 102 - Regionwide**
Hearing commenced:	Wednesday 19 February 2025
Hearing panel:	Mark Farnsworth (Chairperson) Nicholas Manukau David Mead
Appearances:	For the Submitters: Foodstuffs North Island Limited represented by Alex Devine, Legal Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararēkau Island Limited represented by: - Daniel Sadlier, Legal - Andrew Frost, Corporate Winstone Aggregates and Mt Rex Shipping Limited jointly represented by: - Bal Matheson, Legal - Geoff England, Planning - Shane Coutts, Corporate For Council: Craig Cairncross, Team Leader Matthew Gouge, Reporting Officer Nico Donovan-Pereira, Specialist - Māori Heritage Alex Jorgensen, Senior Specialist - Māori Heritage Senior Hearings Advisor: Patrice Baillargeon
Hearing adjourned:	19 February 2025
Commissioners' site visit:	22 & 23 January 2025
Hearing closed:	7 April 2025

Introduction

1. This decision is made on behalf of the Auckland Council ("**the Council**") by Independent Hearing Commissioners Mark Farnsworth (Chairperson), Nicholas Manukau and David Mead, appointed and acting under delegated authority under section 34 of the Resource Management Act 1991 ("**the RMA**").

2. The Commissioners have been given delegated authority by the Council to make decisions on Plan Change 102 ("**PC102**") to the Auckland Council Unitary Plan Operative in Part ("the Unitary Plan"), after considering all the submissions, the section 32 evaluation, the reports prepared by the officers for the hearing and evidence presented during and after the hearing of submissions.

3. PC102 is a Council-initiated plan change that has been prepared following the standard RMA Schedule 1 process (that is, the plan change is not the result of an alternative, 'streamlined' or 'collaborative' process as enabled under the RMA).

4. The plan change was publicly notified on 23 May with a feedback process involving Iwi, as required by Clause 4A of Schedule 1. Notification involved a public notice as well as letters to directly affected landowners and occupiers alerting them to the plan change. The latter step was aimed at ensuring that landowners and occupiers of properties affected by potentially significant changes were made aware of the changes.

5. The submission period closed 21 June 2024. A Summary of submissions was notified for further submissions on 12 July 2024. A total of 20 submissions were received (including one late submission). The closing date for further submissions was 26 July 2024 and 4 further submissions were made on the plan change.

SUMMARY OF PLAN CHANGE AS NOTIFIED

6. The proposed plan change is described in detail in the Section 42A Report[1]. A summary of key components of the plan change, as notified, is set out below.

7. PC102 to the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) 2016 (**AUP**) is a Council initiated plan change which seek to recognise and protect the tangible and intangible Māori cultural values of sites and places within Tāmaki Makaurau, to provide for the relationship of mana whenua with their cultural heritage. The genesis of PC102 comes from a 2014 Auckland Council's Heritage Unit initiated Māori Cultural Heritage Programme in collaboration with mana whenua[2].

8. PC102 proposed to introduce nine Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua (**SSMW**) to Schedule 12 of the AUP. The PC102 documents clearly identify, each of nominated sites by way of maps. The sites are listed below. We note that the landward extents of the sites Komahunga and Korotiti are within the jurisdiction of the Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Section[3]:

[1] Section 42A Report at section 3
[2] Ibid at [31 – 35]
[3] Refer to Plan Modification 15 to that plan

- Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi Awa and Waitomokia Creek[4];
- Whakahuranga Pā[5]
- Pahurehure Islands[6];
- Manukapua[7];
- Te Rae o Kawharu[8];
- Waipapa Awa[9];
- Karearea Pa[10];
- Komahunga (coastal marine area extent)[11]; and
- Korotiti (coastal marine area extent)[12].

9. Changes are also proposed to two other schedules in the AUP to recognise the association mana whenua have with scheduled Outstanding Natural Features (**ONF**) and Historic Heritage Places (**HHP**) in Schedules 6 and 14.1. A name change is proposed to one already scheduled HHP site and consequential changes are proposed to the planning maps to reflect the scheduling.

10. The methodology by which this plan change was developed in consultation with mana whenua is outlined in the Section 32 Report[13]. The methodology involved the nomination of sites; the identification of the spatial extent and the identification of cultural values of each of the sites. Council's Māori Heritage Expert, Mr Nico Donovan-Pereira, discussed the identification of sites in his evidence.

11. The Section 42A Report records[14]:

- The plan changes seek to schedule the identified sites in the AUP to provide greater protection and recognition of these significant sites and places. The sites include land, islands, streams, and the coastal marine area. They are located across the Auckland isthmus and surrounding areas.
- The formal recognition of the nominated sites engages existing objectives, policies, rules and other methods throughout both plans which seek to identify, protect and enhance Māori cultural heritage across the region. These are found within the dedicated Māori cultural heritage sections of the plans and also within other related chapters such as those dealing with land disturbance, temporary activities, infrastructure and the coastal environment.

[4] Application attachment 2b
[5] Ibid 2d
[6] Ibid 2c
[7] Ibid 2e
[8] Ibid 2j
[9] Ibid 2k
[10] Ibid 2l
[11] Ibid 2h
[12] Ibid 2i
[13] Section 42A Report at [14.1]
[14] Ibid at [27 & 29]

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Late Submission

12. The Council received a late submission from Mr Louis Scott (dated 24 June 2024 – 3 days late). RMA section 37(1)(a) gives a local authority the ability to extend the time period specified in the Act or has the ability to waive a failure to comply with a requirement under this Act, regulations, or a plan for the time or method of service of documents.

13. The Panel resolved to accept the late submission. The panel records:

> "The applicant (the Council) has recommended the late submission of Mr Scott be accepted, pursuant to RMA Section 37A(1)(a & b) after taking into account:
>
> - the interests of any person who, in its opinion, may be directly affected by the extension or waiver; and
> - the interests of the community in achieving adequate assessment of the effects of a proposal, policy statement, or plan; and
> - a duty under Section 21 to avoid unnecessary delay.
>
> The panel accepts the recommendation of the Reporting Officer Mr Gouge, that the late submission of Mr Scott be accepted.

Withdrawal of Sites Te Rae o Kāwharu and Waipapa Awa from PC102

14. In an Addendum to the Section 42A Report dated 3 February 2025 Mr Gouge noted:

> *"In response to a request from Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust, Auckland Council has agreed to withdraw the nominated sites of Te Rae o Kāwharu and Waipapa Awa from PC102."*

15. In providing an explanation for the withdrawal Mr Gouge noted[15]:

> *"On 28 January 2025, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei formally requested that Council withdraw both Waipapa Awa and Te Rae o Kāwharu from PC102. They have raised concerns as to how their tangata whenua and ahi kā status is recognised and provided for in the Unitary Plan and related processes. These concerns were raised in their submissions on PC102 and are the subject of further discussion between Council and the hapū.*
>
> *Council has agreed to withdraw both Waipapa Awa and Te Rae o Kāwharu from PC102, and public notification of this withdrawal will occur prior to the plan change hearing on 19 February 2025.*
>
> *This partial withdrawal of PC102 will result in any submission points (and associated further submissions) specifically on those sites no longer being 'on' the*

[15] First Addendum to The Section 42A at [3.1]

plan change. This includes the recommended response to the submissions in the Section 42A Report.

The three briefs of submitter evidence address the Waipapa Awa site exclusively. Accordingly, there is no need to address this evidence further in this addendum report."

16. In our consideration of PC102 we have:

- Set aside the three briefs of planning evidence received from landowners and developers affected by the nominated site of Waipapa Awa. Namely:
  - Domain Gardens Limited;
  - Summerset Villages (Parnell) Limited; and
  - Carlaw Campus Limited Partnership.
- Set aside the submission points and further submissions related to both Waipapa Awa and Te Rae o Kāwharu.

NOTIFICATION PROCESS AND SUBMISSIONS

17. As recorded above PC102 was publicly notified[16] on 23 May 2024, with a submissions closing date of 21 June 2024. Twenty primary submissions were received[17]. A summary of the submissions was publicly notified on 12 July 2024, with further submissions closing on the 26 July 2024. Four further submissions were received.

18. The table below sets out submitters and further submitters and indication of the relief sought. Where the submission has been withdrawn no relief is indicated.

Submissions

Organisation / Name	Site	Summary Relief
Edward Ashby for Te Kawerau ā Maki	All	Approve the plan change without any amendment
Qiping Sun	All	Decline the plan change
Geoff England for Mt Rex Shipping Limited	Manukapua,	Seeks amendments to the site boundary
Jo Young for Stevenson Aggregates Limited	Kaarearea Paa	Approve the plan change without any amendment
John Darroch	Waipapa Awa	
Brain McClure for BA Trustees Limited	Te Rae o Kāwharu	
Will Fairbairn for Carlaw Campus Limited	Waipapa Awa	
Andrew Frost for Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararēkau Island Limited	Pararēkau Island	General support but seeks amendments
S Berry & C Malone for Domain Gardens Limited	Waipapa Awa	
Phil Wihongi for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Te Rae o Kāwharu & Waipapa Awa. Plan Change wide.	General support but seeks amendments
Alex Devine for Foodstuffs North Island Limited	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks	General support but seeks amendments
Matt Norwell for Gloucester Industrial Park Limited	Te Wai o Ruarangi	Approve the plan change without any amendment
Tyler Sharratt for Winstone Aggregates Limited	Manukapua	Seeks amendments to the site boundary
James Sax for R B Takeoff LP	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks	Seeks realignment of the site

[16] Direct notification was also served on a number of parties as listed in the Section 42A Report at [172]
[17] Section 42A Report - Section 9

Andrea Marshall for Auckland International Airport Limited	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks	General support but seeks amendments
Poppy Mitchell-Anyon for Summerset Villages (Parnell) Limited	Waipapa Awa	
Graeme Lundie for Tel Properties Nominees Limited	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creek	Decline, if granted amend
Allan Matson	Te Rae o Kāwharu	
Parnell Community Committee Inc	Te Rae o Kāwharu & Waipapa Awa	
Louis Scott	N/A	Repeal the *Manukau Harbour Control Act 1911*

Further Submissions

Organisation / Name	Site	Summary Relief
S Berry & C Malone for Domain Gardens Limited	Waipapa Awa	Support and opposition to submissions
Geoff England for Mt Rex Shipping Limited	Manukapua	Support and opposition to submissions
Forme Planning for Fort Richard Laboratories Limited	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks	Support and opposition to submissions
Phil Wihongi and David Badham for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Te Rae o Kāwharu & Waipapa Awa. Plan Change wide	Support and opposition to submissions

PLAN MAKING (MODIFICATION) PROVISIONS

19. The RMA sets out an extensive set of requirements for the formulation of plans and making changes to them. These requirements are set out both in the section 32 assessment and the Section 42A Report[18]. We do not need to repeat these requirements.

20. We note the Council's section 32 evaluation clarifies that the analysis of efficiency and effectiveness of the plan change is to be at a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal[19]. Having considered the application, the submissions and the Section 42A Report we are satisfied that PC102 has been developed in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements.

21. Clause 10 of Schedule 1 requires that this decision must include the reasons for accepting or rejecting submissions. The decision must include a further evaluation of any proposed changes to the plan modification arising from submission; with that evaluation to be undertaken in accordance with section 32AA.

22. Having considered the submissions and relevant background documents, we are satisfied, overall, that PC102 will clearly assist the Council in its effective administration of the AUP.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

23. Section 7 of the hearing report[20] provides a comprehensive analysis of the applying statutory framework and how PC102 *gives effect to* or *meets the requirements* of the applying framework. This analysis was not contested. As a result we do not intend to provide a summary of the analysis other than to note the documents that were considered:

[18] Section 42A Report – section 7
[19] Section 7
[20] Section 42A Report

- *Resource Management Act 1991*
- *National Policy Statements:*
    - *National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 (NPS-HPL),*
    - *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FW)*
    - *National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD)*
    - *New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS)*
    - *National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2024 (NPS-IB*
- *Auckland Unitary Plan*[21] *and Auckland District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Section*
- *Other Relevant Plans and Strategies:*
    - *The Reserves Act 1977*
    - *Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Legislation*
    - *Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000*
    - *Marine and Coastal Area (Takutia Moana) Act 2011*
    - *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014*
    - *Conservation Act 1987*
    - *Local Government Act 2002*
    - *Local Government Auckland Council Act 2009*
- *Iwi Planning Documents.*

EXISTING PLAN PROVISIONS

24. The Section 42A Report at section 4 provides a summary overview of the applying plan provisions in the AUP which is repeated below:

    - *"The AUP currently contains 105 sites within its Schedule 12 – Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule. There are 254 Outstanding Natural Features identified within Schedule 6 – Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule, and 2,853 Historic Heritage Places contained within Schedule 14.1 – Schedule of Historic Heritage in the plan.*
    - *The provisions applying to sites in these three schedules are contained within Chapter D - Overlays of the AUP. Section D21 - Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay contains a comprehensive set of objectives, policies, rules and other methods applying specifically to scheduled sites. This is similarly the case for Section D10 - Outstanding*

[21] Auckland Unitary Plan incorporates the Regional Policy Statement and the Regional Coastal Plan

Natural Features Overlay and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay and Section D17 - Historic Heritage Overlay.

- *Throughout the remainder of the AUP there are a variety of provisions which also recognise Māori cultural values and heritage. In some cases they refer more generally to cultural values, and in some cases they refer specifically to SSMW. The provisions vary from introducing permitted activity standards[22], to applying specific activity statuses on scheduled sites[23]."*

PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE PROVISIONS

25. PC102 as notified did not introduce any new objectives, policies or methods into the AUP but rather sought to schedule an additional nine nominated sites in Schedule 12 of the AUP. The application material provides a comprehensive set of documents which addresses matters relating to theplan change. Namely:

    - The plan change text and maps[24];
    - A Section 32 Analysis;
    - Cultural Values Assessments[25]
    - An Evaluation of Options[26];
    - Archaeology Assessments[27];
    - A consideration of nominated v/s recommended sites (where changes are recommended from nominated extent) [28]; and
    - Assessment against the Regional Policy Statement[29].

26. Mr Gouge in his Section 42A Report noted that in response to submissions on Waipapa Awa, he recommended the provisions be amended to introduce a *'Mana Whenua Responsive Design*' mechanism for the historical sections of the awa as a Restricted Discretionary Activity. But as already noted above in response to a request from Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust, Auckland Council has agreed to withdraw the nominated sites of Te Rae o Kāwharu and Waipapa Awa from PC102. As a result, we have not provided any commentary on the proposed *'Mana Whenua Responsive Design*' mechanism.

27. Mr Gouge also records[30]:

    - *"As notified, the* 'importance to Mana Whenua' criterion*[31] is also being applied to two nominated sites which are already scheduled as Outstanding Natural Features under Schedule 6. The 'Mana Whenua' criterion[32] will also*

[22] See Chapter E3 - Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Wetlands
[23] Such as in Chapter E12 – Land Disturbance (District)
[24] Proposed Plan Change 102, 23 May 2024
[25] Application Material Attachment 3
[26] Ibid Attachment 4
[27] Ibid Attachment 5
[28] Ibid Attachment 8
[29] Ibid Attachment 9
[30] Section 42A report at [48 -53]
[31] Refer to RPS Chapter B4, Policy B4.2.2(4)(k)
[32] Refer to RPS Chapter B5, Policy B5.2.2(1)(c)

be applied to two nominated sites already listed in Schedule 14.1 as Historic Heritage Sites. The name of one scheduled historic heritage place[33] is proposed to be amended. The planning maps are updated to reflect the scheduling.

- *Scheduling will result in the existing objectives, policies, rules and methods of the AUP Chapter D21 - Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay applying to the scheduled sites.*

- *The Māori cultural heritage provisions contained within the broader RMA definition of 'Historic Heritage' are provided greater emphasis across the two newly annotated sites in the objectives and policies of the AUP Chapter D17 - Historic Heritage Overlay.*

- *The existing Māori related objectives, policies and methods of the AUP Chapter D10 - Outstanding Natural Features Overlay will apply more explicitly to the two newly annotated sites.*

- *There will also be greater recognition of the Māori cultural significance and values of the nine nominated sites addressed in the provisions of other chapters of the AUP.".*

28. Mr Gouge addressed:

The effect of the application on the AUP Overlays D10, D17 and D21[34]

- *The addition of Mana Whenua criteria to the Historic Heritage Overlay and Outstanding Natural Features Overlays apply greater emphasis on the existing Māori cultural heritage provisions to some of the sites, with the most notable change being through the application of the Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay provisions (Chapter D21).*

- *The inclusion of sites in the Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule, will mean that the sites will be subject to the existing provisions in Chapter D21.*

The effect of Scheduling on other AUP chapters[35]

- *The scheduling will bring greater assessment weight on the Māori cultural values of sites and how proposed activities affect these values. Chapters of the AUP focused on the management of water, land, and the coastal environment, place a policy and method emphasis on the protection and enhancement of identified SSMW. These will need to be considered as part of seeking a resource consent, a permit, a designation or plan change. Of particular note, are the district Land Disturbance (E12), Infrastructure (E26), and Lakes Rivers and Streams (E3) provisions.*

[33] Item 693 –Kaarearea Paa is proposed to be added to the existing name, Ballards Cone Pā
[34] Section 42a Report at [55 – 57]
[35] Ibid at [58]

Land Disturbance[36]

- *Activity Table E12.4.2 applies to all SSMW and applies more stringent activity statuses for land disturbance of specified activities on those sites. It also removes any permitted level of earthworks for activities not otherwise provided for. Permitted activity standards are more prescriptive for activities on SSMW.*

Infrastructure E26[37]

- *Section E26.6 – Network Utilities and Electricity Generation – Earthworks Overlays Except Outstanding Natural Features Overlay, and Section E26.10 - Network Utilities and Electricity Generation – Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua contain specific infrastructure provisions applying to SSMW. They include activity tables prescribing more stringent activity statuses (activity tables E26.6.3.1 and E26.10.3.1)...*

Site Exception Rule

- *The 'site exception' rule applies to sites indicated with an asterisk within Schedule 12 and it denotes sites where it is acknowledged that while they contain intangible values associated with historic events, occupation and cultural activities they do not contain archaeology due to their highly urbanised state.*

- *Within the infrastructure chapter, the 'site exception rule' provides for a lower activity status of earthworks for service connections (Permitted Activity instead of Restricted Discretionary Activity), and network utilities and electricity generation facilities not otherwise provided for (Restricted Discretionary Activity instead of a Discretionary Activity).*

Lakes, Rivers and Streams Chapter E3

- *General permitted standard E3.6.1.1(7) states that: 'The activity must not destroy, damage or modify any sites scheduled in the Historic Heritage Overlay or the Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay'. This applies to all Permitted Activities within Activity Table E3.4.1 of this chapter thereby setting an additional regulatory test with respect to identified SSMW*

Net effect of scheduling in the AUP.

- *The net effect of the scheduling is that, while it does not prohibit activities within scheduled sites, it does in some cases raise the consenting threshold for parties seeking to obtain land use consent within the sites, and for those parties seeking new water and coastal permits. In all cases it adds greater weight to objectives and policies addressing Māori cultural heritage for Discretionary and Non-Complying Activities.*

[36] Ibid at [59]
[37] Ibid at [60 – 62]

OUT OF SCOPE SUBMISSIONS

29. Mr Gouge provided a commentary on the potential out of scope submissions at section 9.4 of the Section 42A Report. We provide a summary overview.

Submission Point 10.2 of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust

30. Submission Point 10.2 from the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust (NWOT)[38] sought the following relief:

> *"Include a specific requirement that only the 'appropriate' or 'correct' hapū which are recognised as 'tangata whenua' are engaged with for development proposals within identified Sites of Significance to Mana Whenua (SSMW).".*

31. This submission point was supported by Mt Rex Shipping Limited.

32. Mr Gouge proffered the opinion that the relief sought in Submission Point 10.2 proposes a significant alteration to the management regime for Sites of Significance for Mana Whenua (**SSMW)** under the AUP. The relief sought in Submission Point 10.2 goes beyond the scope of the plan change request, in that it is proposing to include new provisions in the AUP that apply to applications for resource consent and other planning processes affecting SSMW. Also, there has been no evaluation under section 32 of the RMA of the new engagement provisions proposed[39].

33. In justifying his opinion Mr Gouge noted:

> *"Seeking to codify the complex relationships mana whenua have within the region, their overlapping interests, and tensions in respect to tikanga makes the relief sought in Submission Point 10.2 a significant alteration to the management regime for SSMW."*[40]
>
> *"Submission Point 10.2 fails both limbs of the legal test for plan change scope and is therefore not 'on' the plan change."*[41].

34. Representatives of NWOT did not attend the hearing so were unable to question them on their submission point. In the light the absence of any evidence which tests Mr Gouge's recommendation we have accepted his recommendation and find the submission point 10.2 of the NWOT is out of scope for PC102.

Submission Point 8.2 – Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited and Pararēkau Islands Limited (in part)

35. Submission Point 8.2 seeks to amend Schedule 14.1, the Historic Heritage Schedule, in the AUP, to reflect archaeological assessments undertaken by the submitter during previous resource consenting processes for Pararēkau Island.[42]

[38] Section 42A Report at p194]
[39] Ibid at [198 & 199]
[40] Ibid at [209]
[41] Ibid at [212]
[42] Ibid at [213]

36. The relief being sought through Submission Point 8.2 is to amend what the submitter considers are erroneous entries in Schedule 14.1 through the removal of the relevant sites.

37. With respect to:

- The proposed deletions, it was Mr Gouge's view the subject matter of this submission point is not on PC102, it is out of scope as it is not seeking changes to what has been proposed through PC102 or addressed in the Section 32 Report. Mr Gouge qualified his view, noting should the Panel decide otherwise, the Council's Heritage Unit may support the requested changes, pending engagement with and confirmation from the relevant mana whenua groups where the site is identified as a 'place of Māori interest or significance'. We address this issue later in this decision.

- Mr Gouge considered the proposed updates to the location and name fields in the schedule to be within scope as they reflect recent subdivision activity, standardise the use of names across the schedule, and are informational only with no likelihood of natural justice issues arising. Mr Gouge recommended the updates are accepted.

Submission 20 – Louis Scott[43]

38. This submission seeks to remind Auckland Council of the *Manukau Harbour Control Act 1911* and the need to repeal it given the number of applications for customary interests over the Manukau Harbour.

39. Mr Gouge noted PC102 is promulgated under the Resource Management Act 1991 and there is no jurisdiction to repeal legislation through the plan hearing process. We agree with Mr Gouge that the submission of Louis Scott is out of scope.

HEARING PROCESS

40. Prior to the hearing, all the Commissioners undertook site visits in order to gain an understanding of the physical setting of the PC102 sites and their local surroundings. The visits were undertaken on the 22nd and 23rd of February 2025.

41. In accordance with our directions on the pre-circulation of expert evidence we received the following briefs of evidence:

- Ms Joy Morse (planning evidence) Auckland International Airport Limited

- Mr Andrew Frost (corporate evidence) for Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararēkau Island Limited;

- Mr Vance Hodgson (planning evidence) for Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararēkau Island Limited;

- Mr Geoffrey England (planning evidence) Mt Rex Shipping Limited; and

[43] Section 42A Report at [225]

- Mr Shane Coutts (corporate evidence) for Atlas Resources Limited.

42. The following legal submissions were also pre-circulated

- Mr Daniel Sadler on behalf of Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararēkau Island Limited;

- Mr Bal Matherson on behalf of Mt Rex Shipping Limited and Winstone Aggregates Limited, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure ltd.

43. After the pre-circulation of evidence Mr Gouge provided us with two addendums to his Section 42A Report which set out his analysis, and recommendations, on the evidence provided.

44. In the First Addendum to Section 42A Report Mr Gouge noted:

- In respect of Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks – Auckland International Airport Limited (**AIAL**) and Foodstuffs North Island Limited (**FNIL**)are not opposed to the Section 42A recommendations. AIAL supports the mapping recommendations of the Section 42A Report.

- In respect to Pahurehure Islands – Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited (**KHEL**) & Pararēkau Island Limited (**PIL**) are not opposed to the identification of the sites. They sought further minor changes to the descriptions in the schedule to reflect the now issued titles and maintained their view that eight sites they see as no longer existing be removed from Schedule 14.1 (Historic Heritage Places). Mr Gouge supported the minor changes but not the removal of the sites.

45. In the Second Addendum to the Section 42A Report dated 10 February 2025, Mr Gouge records:

- In respect of Manukapua Island, Mr England for Mt Rex Shipping Limited now seeks an alternative relief in the form an additional text to be added to the description field of the Schedule 12 entry for Manukapua Island. This is intended to recognise the existence of the sand mining operation and highlight what the submitters sees as its importance to the region.

- The presence of a scheduled site of cultural significance to mana whenua is not a right to veto a proposal. Cultural concerns must still be justified by iwi and hapū in a similar way to the wider economic benefits/costs being substantiated by developers. The purpose of the Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua schedule is to identify, protect and enhance mana whenua cultural heritage. It triggers engagement with affected mana whenua so that iwi and hapū can express their kaitiakitanga and build and maintain partnerships with consent holders.

- The resource consenting process is the appropriate forum within which to engage in this dialogue, in cognisance of an actual proposal and the suite of balancing objectives and policies of the AUP which are engaged.

- Accordingly, as robust resource management processes already exist to appropriately consider the management of the sand resource, Mr Gouge

recommended that the relief sought in the submitter's evidence be rejected[44].

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE HEARD

46. A notable feature of the hearing was that no expert evidence was tabled that questioned the actual identification of the sites, rather each of the submitters expressed general support for the inclusion of the specified site(s) (which concerned them) within Schedule 12 subject to changes which they had sought.

47. Ms Alex Devine (Legal Counsel), in speaking to the submission of Foodstuffs North Island Limited (**FSNI**) told us FSNI did not oppose the inclusion of Item 109 within Schedule 12[45].

48. Mr Daniel Sadlier, Legal Counsel, for KHEL & PIL, told us[46]:

> *"KHEL & PIL supported the inclusion of item 110 "Pahurehure Islands (Kopuahingahinga / Waikirihinau and Orona/Orewa Islands" ("**Item 110**") within Schedule 12 of the AUP, but sought that the "Location" column be amended to better reflect the item's location".*

49. Mr Bal Matherson, Legal Counsel for Mt Rex Shipping Limited and Winstone Aggregates limited noted[47]:

> *"My clients acknowledge the cultural significance of Manukapua to Te Uri o Hau* ".

50. Ms Joy Morse in her evidence[48] for Auckland International Airport Limited (AIAL) recorded AIAL's primary submission (Submitter #15) supported identification of Site 109 as a SSMW subject to amendments to its geographic extent to exclude areas landward of the indicative coastal marine area.

51. Each of the submitters outlined the relief they sought and whether Mr Gouge, in his two Addendums, had recommended the acceptance of their submission points.

Pahurehure Islands (Kopuahingahinga/Waikirihinau and Orona/Orewa Islands" ("Site 110")

52. Mr Andrew Frost's brief of evidence addressed the submitters relationship with mana whenua and their commitment to continuing to work with mana whenua.

53. One of the aims of seeking a change to Schedule 14.1 was to ensure:

> *"The need to avoid imposing onerous consenting requirements on individual lot owners on the future Pararēkau Island community, including individual lot owners and/or the Residents Society responsible for managing and maintaining common areas and infrastructure."*[49]

54. Mr Frost told us that they continued to seek deletion from Schedule 14.1 of those items identified in the submission that have been demonstrated through various archaeological

[44] Second Addendum to the Section 42A Report at [33]
[45] Section 42A Report Foodstuffs North Island Limited Submission page 201 at {5}
[46] EVO3 at [2(a)]
[47] EVO6 at [1.3]
[48] EV01 at page 1
[49] EV12 at [3(b)(iii)]

reports to no longer exist. Doing otherwise potentially creates an unreasonable and unnecessary consenting burden on the purchasers of vacant residential sections on Pararēkau Island when they seek to establish dwellings in accordance with the provisions of the Pararēkau and Kopuahingahinga Island Precinct in the AUP.

55. Planning evidence was provided by Mr Vance Hodgson. He noted KHEL & PIL had three submission points:

- Support for the inclusion of site 110 in Schedule 12;
- Amend Schedule 14.1 to remove eight of the currently schedule Historic Heritage Places and amend four others; and
- The extent of Site 110 be amended to not include the causeways and easement areas.

56. Mr Hodgson clarified that KHEL & PIL were no longer seeking the extent of Site 110 be amended, proffering the view:

> *"He agreed with Mr Gouge, the existing provisions acknowledge that where driveways/private ways, and network utilities exist, there should be an ability to use, operate, maintain, repair (including resurfacing) and upgrade where necessary of the access and network utilities serving the Pahurehure Islands. Should the activities be significantly expanded, then there is significance of the site or place and with respect to tikanga (correctness)."*[50]

Mr Hodgson also noted:

> *There are errors in Scheule 14.1 and eight currently listed entries relating to Pararēkau Island have been verified as not existing*[51]*. There is an opportunity to make these corrections now, in my opinion that would be better planning practice and would ensure that the provisions of the plan most appropriately achieve the objectives, and the purpose of the RMA.*[52]

57. Mr Hodgson pointed out Mr Gouge raises a concern with plan change scope but goes on to note that if scope is not an issue, then the Auckland Council Heritage Unit may support the requested changes, pending engagement with the relevant mana whenua groups[53].

58. In the light of a comment from Mr Gouge that it was not reasonable to expect parties notified of PC102 to have anticipated removal of scheduled Historic Heritage Places as an outcome of the plan change process, Mr Sadlier requested further time to enable his client to engage with tangata whenua on this matter.

Manukapua (Site 192)

59. Mr Geoffrey England noted in his evidence[54]:

[50] EV05 at [8]
[51] EV05 at [28]
[52] Ibid at [30]
[53] Ibid at [29]
[54] EV08 at [9.0]

Mt Rex holds a Coastal Permit[55] to extract sand from the coastal marine area of the Kaipara Harbour over the Taporapora banks, in the area adjacent to Manukapua Island. Sand is a regionally significant mineral resource[56]. The extraction site is adjacent to the Manukapua site introduced by Plan Change 102, Mt Rex recognises the significance of the site to Te Uri O Hau and no longer seeks relief to amend the extent of the cultural overlay.

60. Mt Rex was now seeking relief which gives recognition to the current authorised sand extraction as annotation in Schedule 12, highlighting sand as a significant mineral resource.

61. Mr Shane Coutt's evidence for Atlas Resource Limited (**ARL**) provided background on the existing sand extraction operation of Mt Rex and the significance of the sand resource and the economic investment made. Mr Coutt emphasised the significance of the Kaipara Harbour sand resource proffering the view:

> *"Mt Rex's operations have a significant positive effect on the economy of the Auckland Region. This impact includes employment, the generation of GDP, and the purchase of goods and services".*[57]

62. At the hearing Mr Gouge noted the Council had engaged an expert, Mr. Lawrence McIlrath, a Director of Market Economics Ltd, who confirmed the commercial significance of the sand resource to the region thereby supporting the submitter's view.

63. Mr Matheson in his submissions advocated:

- On the need to ensure that there is a clear record that, despite the sand extraction that has occurred and that is on-going, Manukapua remains "of cultural significance".

- Given the jurisdictional limitations[58] on the PC102, the only opportunity is to include a contextual element (*regionally significant*) within the description column of Schedule 12. The relief as sought will ensure that Manukapua is seen in the right context.

64. Mr England initially provided the following wording (in red):

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description
113	Manukapua	Gum Store Road Tapora 0977	*Island mahinga kai* *The site is located directly adjacent to the authorised sand mining operation within the Kaipara Harbour. The sand from the Kaipara Harbour is a regionally significant resource, and the sand*

[55] Ref: No. 41662) (Mt Rex Permit)
[56] Mr Shane Coutts highlighted the regional significance of the sand resource in his evidence (EV090)
[57] EV09 at [4.1]
[58]EV06 at 2.1(a) - There is no scope, as part of this plan change process, for there to be associated changes to associated objectives and policies.

			mining operation may continue adjacent to Manukapua in future.

65. This position was subsequently modified through the legal submissions of Mr Matheson to the following: 'The site is located directly adjacent to a regionally significant sand resource'.[59]

66. As noted above Mr Gouge continues to recommend that the (amended) submission be rejected.

67. Mr Matheson supported Mr Sadlier's submission for a hearing adjournment so that further consultation can be undertaken. Such an adjournment would allow his clients to engage further with Te Uri o Hau.

Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks ('Site 109')

68. Ms Devine repeated her advocacy that the notations on the GIS Viewer (i.e. planning maps) are necessary so that the "Site Extent" of Item 109 is correctly and appropriately located with respect to the current and actual extent of the water courses on each site, Mean High Water Springs ("**MHWS**") and the title boundaries. She noted that FSNL accepted the recommendations of Mr Gouge in his First Addendum that their submission point be accepted.

69. Ms Joy Morse for AIAL recorded[60]:

> *"AIAL has reviewed the S42A Report by Mr Gouge for the Council. The S42A Report records that Te Ahiwaru has expressed a level of comfort with AIAL's approach to stormwater management and the amendments sought by AIAL to the mapped extent of Site 109. Mr Gouge recommends that the geographic extent of Site 109 be amended to align with Mean High-Water Springs and to exclude stormwater infrastructure, as shown in Appendix 4 of the S42A Report. AIAL supports this recommendation."*

HEARING ADJOURNMENT

70. At the conclusion of presentations, the hearing was adjourned. We noted by way of direction:

> *"Section 41C of the RMA provides that the Council, at a hearing, may request a submitter provide further information. Accordingly, the Hearing Panel directs, pursuant to section 42C(2), as follows:*
>
> (a) *Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited and Pararēkau Island Limited, regarding Pararēkau Island, provide an update on tangata whenua's approach to the removal of specified items from Schedule 14.1, the historic heritage in the AUP. Information shall be provided to the Council's Hearing Advisor no later than 9am,* ***Friday 14 March 2025****.*

[59] EV06 para 3.4
[60] EV01 at page 2

(b) *Winstone Aggregates and Mt Rex Shipping Limited, regarding Mankapua, provide an update on the nominating iwi's (Te Uri O Hau) approach to the addition of a reference to the adjacent significant mineral resource in the description of the site of cultural significance in the AUP. Information shall be provided to the Council's Hearing Advisor no later than 9am,* ***Friday 14 March 2025****."*

71. Legal counsel for Mt Rex Shipping Limited and Winstone Aggregates Limited provided their response to the direction on 14 March 2025. Legal counsel for Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararēkau Island Limited provided their response on 31 March 2025 after being granted an extension of time.

72. The closing comments[61] of the Mr Gouge provided a useful summary of the position of the parties at the close of the hearing he noted:

- Neither of the submitters [Mt Rex Shipping Ltd and Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararēkau Island Limited] has been able to reach agreement with all of the relevant mana whenua groups.
- In the case of Pararēkau Island, both Ngāti Te Ata and Te Ākitai Waiohua agree to the removal of the eight scheduled Historic Heritage Places identified in the KHEL and PIL submission.
- Ngāti Tamaoho, identified that 'the removal or destruction of physical remains does not remove the cultural, historical and traditional significance' and that Schedule 14.1 provides for this. The iwi supports a cultural assessment.
- For Manukapua the submitters have been unable to obtain the agreement of the nominating mana whenua group, Te Uri o Hau, on a proposed text inclusion into the description field for Manukapua in Schedule 12.

73. For Pararēkau Island Mr Gouge reiterated his initial recommendation, based on the response of Ngāti Tamaoho, of the need for a careful evaluation of these eight sites with scope to consider intangible cultural associations that may remain. Such an evaluation would need to consider the most appropriate planning response for these eight sites. The sites should not be deleted.

74. Mr Sadlier provided us with detailed submissions[62] on scope and reminded us of the legal tests. He advocated[63]:

> *There is no risk that a directly affected person may be disenfranchised as a result of the relief sought by the Submitters being granted.[17]*
>
> *In short there is no basis to conclude that the reasonable interests of another directly affected party could be overridden by the deletion of the items from Schedule 14.1. The deletions sought are effectively "informational only with no likelihood of natural justice issues arising", but for the fact that future private*

[61] EV13
[62] EV03 at [5-15]
[63] Ibid at [17]

landowners will not be put to the time and cost of pursuing unnecessary resource consent processes due to avoidable inaccuracies in Schedule 14.1"[64]

75. After a careful consideration of the material before us we came to a different conclusion to Mr Gouge. While we accept Mr Gouge's opinion that there may be intangible cultural associations there is no reason why these past sites, which no longer exist, could not be recognised by other mechanisms[65] In this instance we are of the view that a pragmatic, cost effective solution is required. The sites[66] should be deleted from Schedule 14.1 and the planning maps amended accordingly. Our decision is informed by the following:

- The submitter has actively engaged with tangata whenua.
- The items which the submitters seek be deleted have been demonstrated not to be present through direct archaeological study with several reports prepared confirming this position[67]
- Unless Schedule 14.1 deletions are made there is a risk individual lot owners may be required to apply for (costly) resource consents where proposed works associated with establishing dwellings occurs on or near an item that no longer exits.
- The submitter's request was not questioned by further submissions.

76. With regard to Manukapua, Mr Gouge noted[68] the submitters had been unable to obtain the agreement of the nominating mana whenua group, Te Uri o Hau, on the proposed text changes. Mr Gouge reiterated his Section 42A recommendation that the proposed addition is unnecessary.

77. We accept Schedule 12 is the primary AUP mechanism for recognising sites of cultural significance to mana whenua as a matter of national importance under Section 6(e) of the RMA. In this instance the Manukapua site borders an important sand resource for economic development in Auckland. Mr Shane Coutts, in his evidence[69] emphasised the importance of the sand resource for the Auckland, He noted:

The Mt Rex operations play a significant role in the Auckland economy supplying a reliable and sustained volume of sand to the Auckland construction market[70]*.*

78. The importance of this sand resource was not contested by Council. Given the importance of the sand resource, we agree with both Mr Coutts and Mr England that a reference to the sand resource should be made in Schedule 12.

79. We were very mindful that Schedule 12 does not normally contain such contextual information in the description column. But in this case the seaward boundary of the scheduled site is based on a nominal line based on water depth (1m deep water) rather

[64] Ibid at [16]
[65] Such as an annotation in the Esplanade Reserve Plan
[66] Historic Heritage Place IDs: 658, 659, 662, 663, 682, 683, 684, 689.
[67] EV04 at [14]
[68] EV13 at [21-26]
[69] EV09
[70] Ibid at [6.2]

than a detailed site assessment/archaeological survey. To this extent, the presence of the sand resource may be relevant when the Schedule 12 provisions are triggered.

80. The following words are added to the Schedule 12 entry for Manukapua:

"The site is located directly adjacent to a regionally significant sand resource".

DECISIONS ON SUBMISSION POINTS

81. In section 9.5 of Section 42A Report, Mr Gouge provided a comprehensive evaluation of all of the submission points made on PC102, providing us with his recommendations on whether individual submission points should be rejected or adopted. Mr Gouge's evaluation and recommendations were largely uncontested at the hearing.

Submissions supporting PC102 in its entirety

Sub. No.	Name of Submitter	Summary of the Relief Sought by the Submitter	Further Submissions
1.1	Te Kawerau ā Maki	Approve the plan change without amendments	Oppose-in-part: Mt Rex Shipping (FS02)
4.1	Stevenson Aggregates Limited	Approve the plan change without amendments	Nil
12.1	Gloucester Industrial Park Limited	Approve the plan change without amendments	Support: Fort Richard Laboratories Limited (FS03)

82. These submissions seek that PC102 be approved without any amendments. Amendments were made. We concur with Gouge's recommended that these submissions be supported, subject to the amendments we have accepted or made.

Submissions supporting PC102 in part (General Relief)

83. The following submission points seek changes to the plan provisions generally rather than with respect to specific sites.

In his evaluation of these submission points Mr Gouge commented[71] on further work which is being undertaken / planned by the Council and that there was a Māori Cultural Heritage Programme to recognise and protect sites of cultural significance to mana whenua. He noted:

> *Mana whenua have requested that any references to 'nominating iwi' be left blank in the schedules and appendices so as to not give an impression to plan users that only the nominating iwi have an interest in any particular site*.'

[71] Section 42A Report at [233]

84. Mr Gouge explained[72]:

- *This reflects an agreed position that was reached in November 2018 by the mana whenua groups participating in the programme and arose out of concerns that the nomination column could be misconstrued as identifying all the mana whenua group(s) with a cultural interest in a site. As with all collective positions recorded within Council projects, this does not prevent individual iwi and hapū from taking an independent view.*

- *While NWO have expressed their desire to be identified in Schedule 12 for the sites they have nominated, no other mana whenua group has expressed such a desire, either through formal submissions on PC102, or through their engagement with the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme*

85. We have accepted submission point 10.1 in part. As discussed in paragraphs 28 – 32 above, in relation to submission point 10.2 the relief sought is considered to be out-of-scope.

Sub. No.	Name of Submitter	Summary of the Relief Sought by the Submitter	Further Submissions
10.1	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Approve Plan Change 102 with amendments	Support: Mt Rex Shipping Ltd (FS02)
10.2 (part)	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Include a specific requirement that only the 'appropriate' or 'correct' hapū which are recognised as 'tangata whenua' are engaged with for development proposals within identified SSMW	Support: Mt Rex Shipping Limited (FS02)
10.2 (part)	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Identify the nominating iwi or hapū in the 'Nominated by mana whenua' column of Schedule 12	Support: Mt Rex Shipping Limited (FS02)

[72] Ibid at [234 & 236]

Submission points seeking the decline of PC102

Sub. No.	Name of Submitter	Summary of the Relief Sought by the Submitter	Further Submissions
2.1	Qiping Sun	Decline the plan change	Oppose: Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust (FS04)
16.1	Tel Properties Nominees Limited	Decline the plan change	Oppose: Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust (FS04)

86. Qiping Sun's submission point 2.1 sought the plan change be declined. The submitter was concerned about the implications of additional regulations on the resale value of their property and their ability to undertake improvements on the site. Mr Gouge recommended the submission point be rejected because, given the location and steep topography of the scheduled extent of the site on the submitter's property, he considered it unlikely that development will occur in the scheduled location. We have accepted Mr Gouges recommendation.[73]

87. Submission point 16.1 from Tel Properties seeks the decline of the plan change, pending consultation with a town planner to understand how the submitter's property at 89 Richard Pearse Drive may be affected. The location of the property across a Council reserve from the creek makes it unlikely that the proposed scheduling will affect future activities on the submitter's property. We have accepted Mr Gouge's recommendation. That the submission point be rejected[74].

Submission points on Manukapua

Sub. No.	Name of Submitter	Summary of the Relief Sought by the Submitter	Further Submissions
3.1	Mt Rex Shipping Limited	Amend the mapped extent of Manukapua to reduce its coastal marine area extent	Nil
3.2	Mt Rex Shipping Limited	Include a description of Manukapua within the plan change to acknowledge its cultural significance and recognises the adjacent sand extraction activities occurring.	Nil
13.1	Winstone Aggregates Ltd	Amend the extent of Manukapua to avoid the	Support:

[73] Section 42A Report at [238 – 245]
[74] Section 42A Report at [246 – 250]

		consented sand dredging activity area over the Taporapora banks	Mt Rex Shipping Ltd (FS02)

88. With regard to submission point 3.1, Mr Gouge told us in the Second Addendum to the Section 42A Report that following pre-hearing consultation on 17 September 2024, Mt Rex no longer sought to reduce the extent of the proposed overlay for Manukapua. We have accepted Mr Gouge's recommendation that this submission point be rejected.

89. By rejecting submission point 3.1 we are by implication rejecting submission point 13.1, which effectively asked for a similar relief.

90. We have discussed Mt Rex's submission point 3.2 in paragraphs 59 - 64 above. While we do accept at the time a development proposal is lodged with Council, the AUP provides scope to consider all relevant matters across the plan, including those matters that provide for mineral extraction activities, we are of the view the relief sought by Mt Rex provides a useful reminder of a significant activity that has been consented adjacent to this site. Given the 'regional significance' of the sand resource we have accepted Point 3.2 and the most recent text proposed by the submitter.

Submission points on The Pahurehure Islands

Sub. No.	Name of Submitter	Summary of the Relief Sought by the Submitter	Further Submissions
8.1	Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararekau Island Limited	Supports Pahurehure Island scheduling but seeks amended to location reference in the schedule	Nil
8.2	Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararekau Island Limited	Amend Schedule 14.1 to reflect the most recent archaeological assessments undertaken by KHEL and PIL	Nil
8.3	Karaka Harbourside Estates Limited & Pararekau Island Limited	Amend the mapped extent of Pahurehure Islands to exclude causeways and easement areas that provide for vehicles, active modes of access and network utilities	Nil

91. In the First Addendum to the Section 42A Report Mr Gouge records[75]:

> *"With respect to Submission Point 8.1, Mr. Hodgson notes that the Section 42A Report supports the relief sought by KHEL and PIL to replace street address*

[75] First Addendum to the Section 42a Report at [27]

references with the land appellations in the location column of Schedule 12. Mr Hodgson supports the changes recommended in the Section 42A Report."

92. We accept Mr Gouge's recommendation that submission point be accepted.

93. In submission point 8.2, the submitter seeks to amend Schedule 14.1 to remove eight of the currently scheduled Historic Heritage Places and amend four others. We have discussed our approach to the deletions in paragraphs 72 -74 above. We are of the view that this submission point has merit.

94. For the second part of submission point 8.2 Mr Gouge has recommended that the four amendemnts be supported and we endorse that recommenation.

95. With respect to submission point 8.3, in their submission, KHEL & PIL sought to amend the proposed site extent of the Pahurehure Islands to remove any private ways and causeways. This matter was addressed in the Section 42A Report where it was concluded that existing dispensations exist in the AUP to undertake these activities as Permitted Activities on private ways.

96. Mr Gouge pointed out that Mr. Hodgson has considered this response and agrees that suitable dispensation exists for these activities without modifying the proposed scheduled extent. As a result, we have adopted Mr Gouge's recommendation, submission point 8.3 is rejected.

Submission points on Te Wai o Ruarangi

Sub. No.	Name of Submitter	Summary of the Relief Sought by the Submitter	Further Submissions
11.1	Foodstuffs	Alter the proposed site extent of Te Wai o Ruarangi to align with the most seaward of title boundaries and the current mean high water springs for portions of the site adjoining their Oruarangi Road and Landing Drive properties	Nil
14.1	RB Takeoff LP	Amend the extent of Te Wai o Ruarangi to reflect the surveyed mean high water springs boundary (provided) as it relates to 530 and 546 Oruarangi Road so it does not apply to the private property	Nil

15.1	Auckland International Airport Ltd	Amend the extent of Te Wai o Ruarangi to exclude areas landward of the indicative Coastal Marine Area line as it relates to Auckland Airport land and existing stormwater infrastructure servicing Auckland Airport land.	Nil

97. Submissions points 11.1, 14.1 & 15.1, from Foodstuffs North Island Limited, RB Takeoff LP, and Auckland International Airport Limited (AIAL), all sought to amend the nominated site extent affecting properties they own or lease.

98. The First Addendum to the Section 42A Report records[76]:

> *"AIAL has engaged directly with Foodstuffs North Island and RB Takeoff LP ('Southpark') who are other submitters on this site. The submitter has also discussed the Section 42A Report recommendations with the nominating iwi (Te Ahiwaru Waiohua) and Te Kawerau ā Maki. None of these parties have expressed opposition to the Section 42A Report recommendations. AIAL supports the mapping recommendations within the Section 42A Report and seeks that these be adopted by the Hearing Commissioners*.""

99. With respect to submission points 14.1 & 15.1 we have accepted the recommendation of Mr Gouge.

100. With respect to the Foodstuffs Submission Point 11.1, Mr Gouge recommended[77] that the relief sought be accepted-in-part. This is because while he considered it appropriate to align the site extent with the MHWS along this section, it is not appropriate to align the site with the title boundaries.

101. Mr Gouge explained[78] through processes of stream accretion, erosion, or historic surveying practices, title boundaries are not accurate in demarcating the extent of the Oruarangi Creek, which is the central feature being recognised as culturally significant. A site visit was undertaken with representatives of the nominating mana whenua group, Te Ahiwaru Waiohua. It was identified that the site mapping had inadvertently covered stormwater devices that were not an original part of the creek, or are now permanent structures near where the MHWS is located.

102. Discussions with the nominating mana whenua has identified a level of comfort with the approach AIAL takes to the management of stormwater and water quality outcomes. From a cultural perspective, the nominating iwi is comfortable to align the site extent with the MHWS along this section, and exclude the three infrastructure facilities indicated in Annexure B of the AIAL submission.

[76] First Addendum to the Section 42A Report at [24]
[77] Section 42A Report at [402]
[78] Ibid at [403 - 410]

103. Mr Gouge recommend that Submission Point 15.1 be accepted and the maps amended. We endorse and adopt that recommendation.

SECTION 32AA EVALUATION

104. Section 32AA of the RMA requires a further evaluation for any changes that are proposed to the notified plan change after the section 32 evaluation was carried out.[79] This further evaluation must be undertaken at a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the changes.[80]

105. Mr Gouge has recommended amendments to the notified version of PC102, and we have made two changes. It is our view that the two addendums to the Section 42A Report and this decisions report addresses the modifications recommended by Mr Gouge and the changes we have made and satisfies our section 32AA obligations.

PART 2 OF THE RMA

106. Section 32(1)(a) of the RMA requires assessment of whether the objectives of a plan change are the most appropriate way for achieving the purpose of the RMA in Part 2. Section 72 of the Act also states that the purpose of the preparation, implementation, and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the RMA. In addition, section 74(1) provides that a territorial authority must prepare and change its district plan in accordance with the provisions of Part 2. This is a Council sponsored plan change which will change the AUP.

107. For all of the reasons set out in this decision, we are satisfied the matters set out in sections 6, 7 and 8 of the RMA have been addressed. PC102 has recognised and provided for, have had particular regard to and taken into account those relevant section 6, 7 and 8 matters.

108. Finally, in terms of section 5 of the RMA, it is our finding that the modifications of PC102 in section 32 and 32AA terms, are consistent with, and the most appropriate way, to achieve the purpose of the Act. PC102 recognises and protects the tangible and intangible Māori cultural values of sites and places within Tāmaki Makaurau, to provide for the relationship of mana whenua with their cultural heritage.

DECISION

109. That pursuant to Schedule 1, Clause 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991, that Proposed Plan Change 102 to the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) be approved, subject to the amendments we have accepted.

110. The following sites will be added to Schedule 12:

- Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi Awa and Waitomokia Creek;
- Whakahuranga Pā;

[79] RMA, section 32AA(1)(a)
[80] RMA, section 32AA(1)(c)

- Pahurehure Islands;
- Manukapua;
- Karearea Pa;
- Komahunga (coastal marine area extent); and
- Korotiti (coastal marine area extent).

111. Submissions on the plan change are accepted and rejected in accordance with this decision. In general, these decisions follow the recommendations set out in the Council's Section 42A Report, response to commissioners' memo and closing statement, except as identified above in relation to matters in contention.

112. The reasons for our decision are that Plan Change 102:

a. will recognise and protect the tangible and intangible Māori cultural values of sites and places within Tāmaki Makaurau, to provide for the relationship of mana whenua with their cultural heritage.

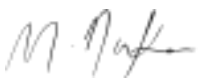
b. will assist the Council in achieving the purpose of the RMA;

c. are consistent with the Auckland Regional Policy Statement;

d. are consistent with the provisions of Part 2 of the RMA;

e. are supported by necessary evaluation in accordance with section 32; and

f. will help with the effective implementation of the Auckland Unitary Plan.

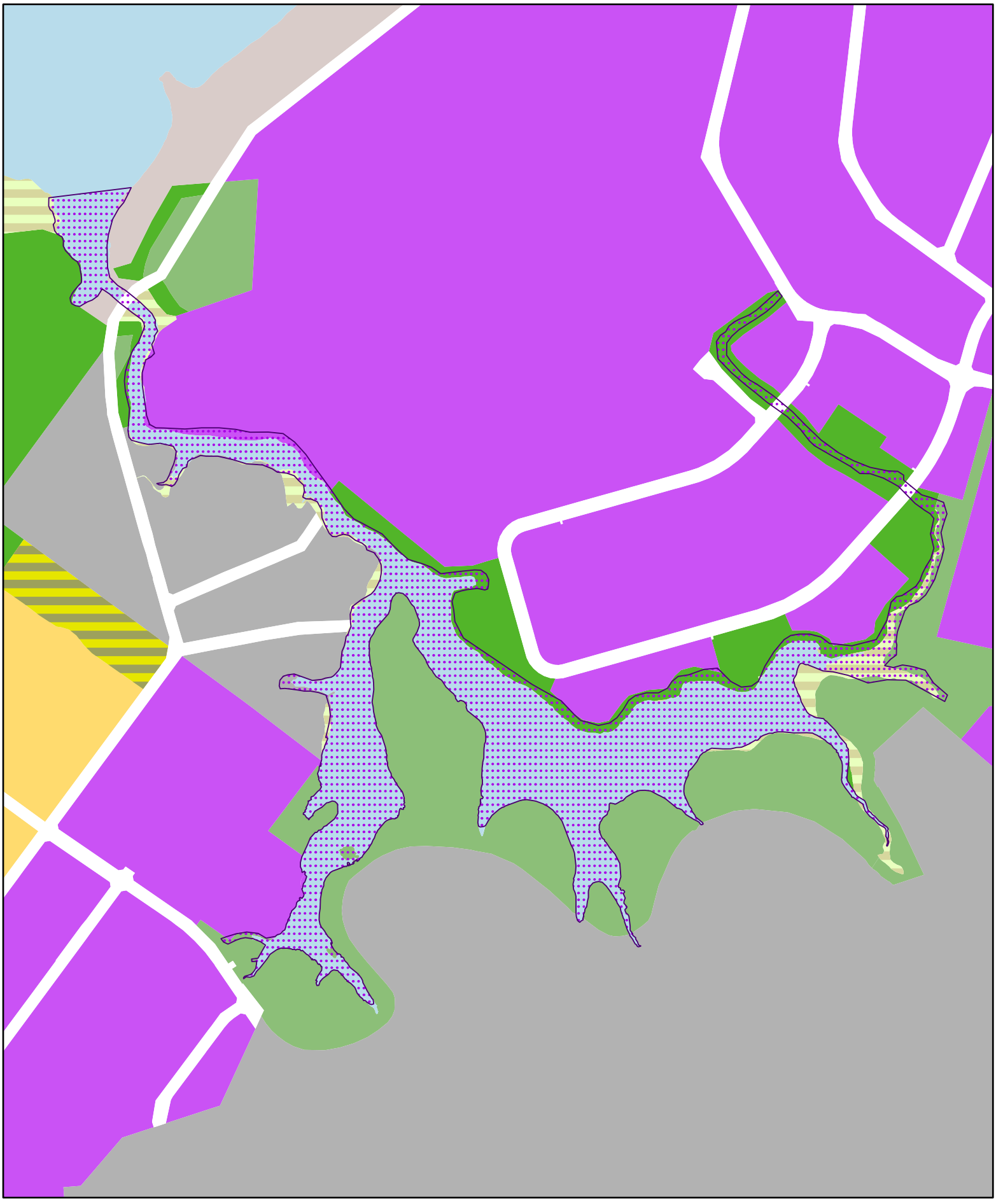




Mark Farnsworth MNZM	**Nicholas Manukau**	**David Mead**
Chairperson	**Panel Member**	**Panel Member**

Date: 25 April 2025

Appendices:

1. **Planning Maps**
2. **Schedule 6 ONL Overlay Schedule**
3. **Schedule 12 Sites of Significance to Mana Whenua (SSMW)**
4. **Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage Places**



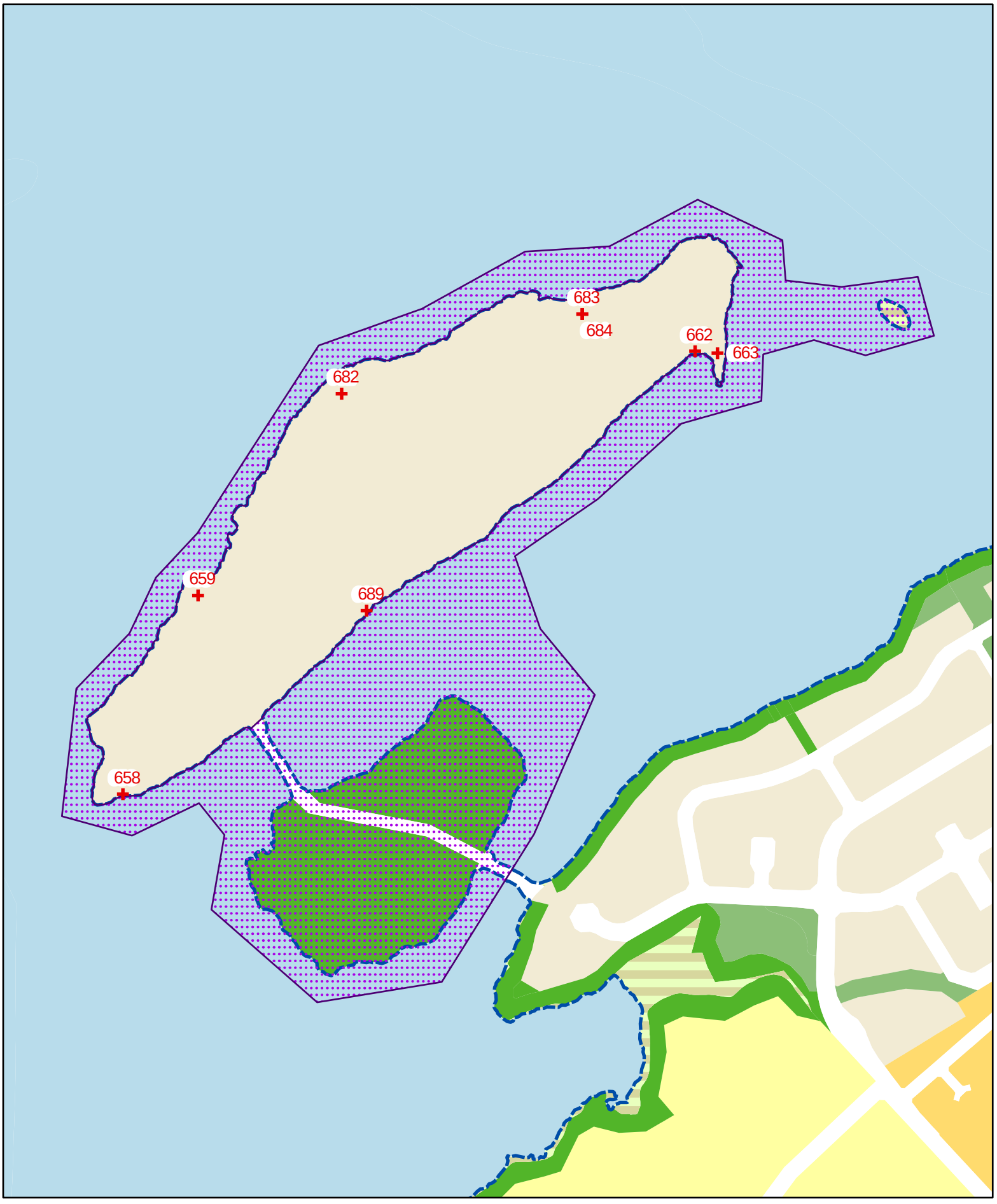
0 0.07 0.15 0.3 km

Tranche 2a – Decisions Version

Site Name - Te Wai o Ruarangi / Cruarangi Awa and Waitomokia Creek
Site ID - 0125

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

- Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone
- Open Space - Conservation Zone
- Open Space - Informal Recreation Zone
- Business - Light Industry Zone
- Green Infrastructure Corridor (Operative in some Special Housing Areas)
- Rural - Rural Production Zone
- Special Purpose Zone
- Coastal - General Coastal Marine Zone [rcp]
- Coastal - Coastal Transition Zone
- Road [i]
- Tranche 2a – Council Closing Recommended Extent



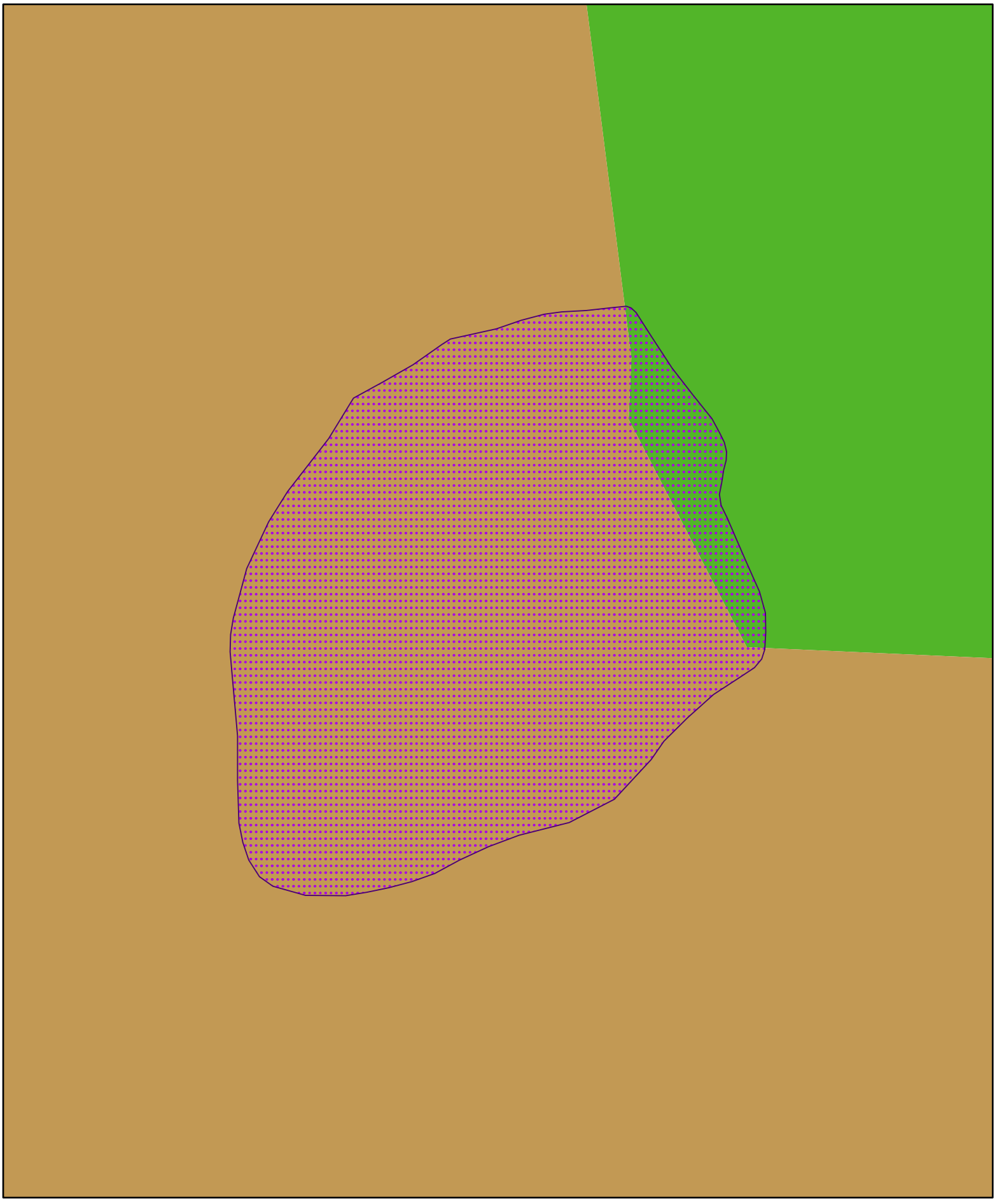
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km

Tranche 2a – Decisions Version

Site Name - Pahurehure Islands
Site ID - 000172

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

- Site Extent
- Residential - Large Lot Zone
- Residential - Single House Zone
- Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone
- Open Space - Conservation Zone
- Open Space - Informal Recreation Zone
- Coastal - General Coastal Marine Zone [rcp]
- Coastal - Coastal Transition Zone
- Road [i]
- Indicative Coastline
- Historic Heritage Places to be removed



0 0.01 0.02 0.04 km

Tranche 2a – Decisions Version

Site Name - Whakahuranga pā

Site ID - 000180

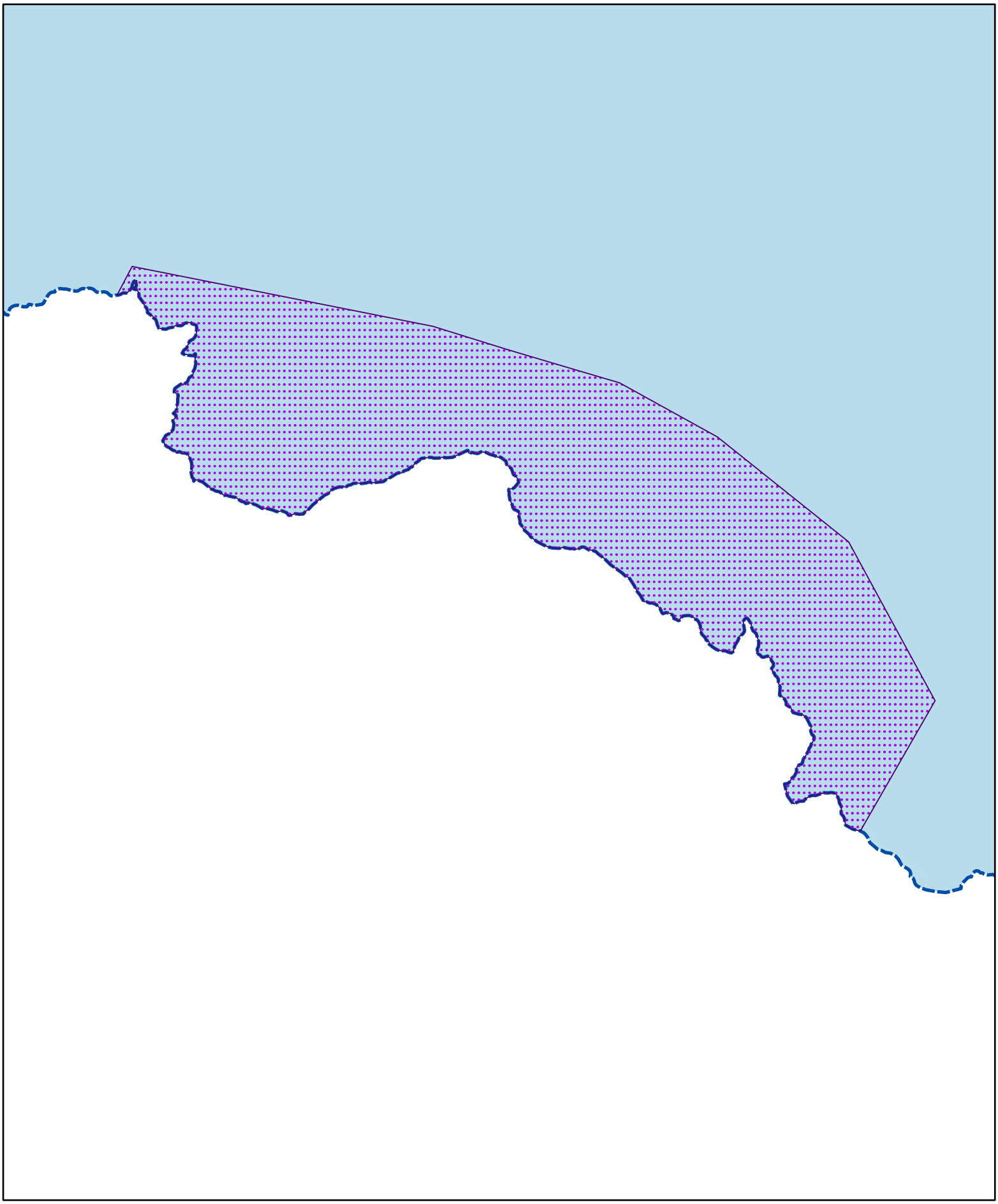
Auckland Council

Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Site Extent

Open Space - Conservation Zone

Rural - Rural Coastal Zone



0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Tranche 2a – Decisions Version

Site Name - Komahunga
Site ID - 0202

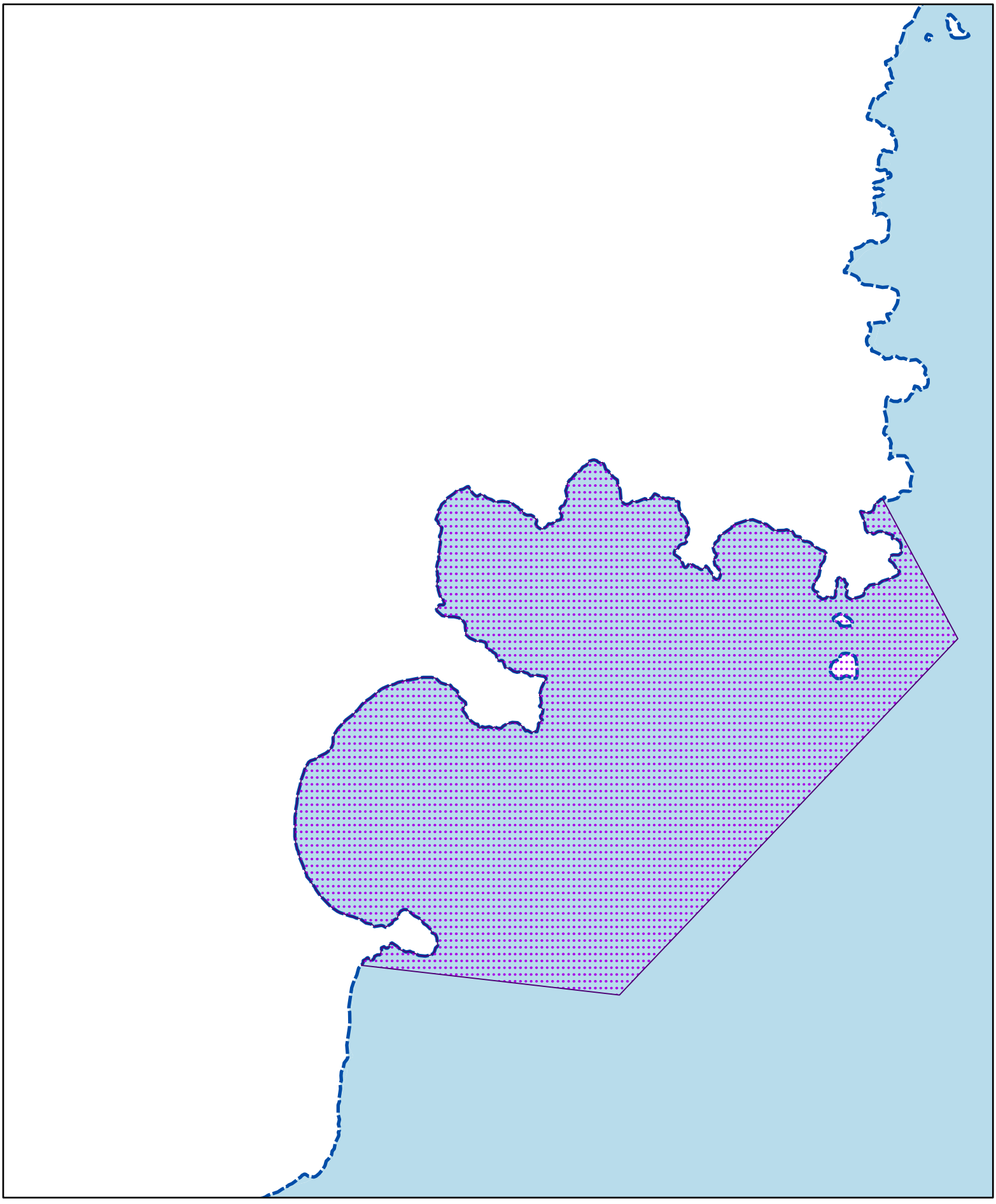
Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Site Extent

Coastal - General Coastal Marine Zone [rcp]

Hauraki Gulf Islands

Indicative Coastline



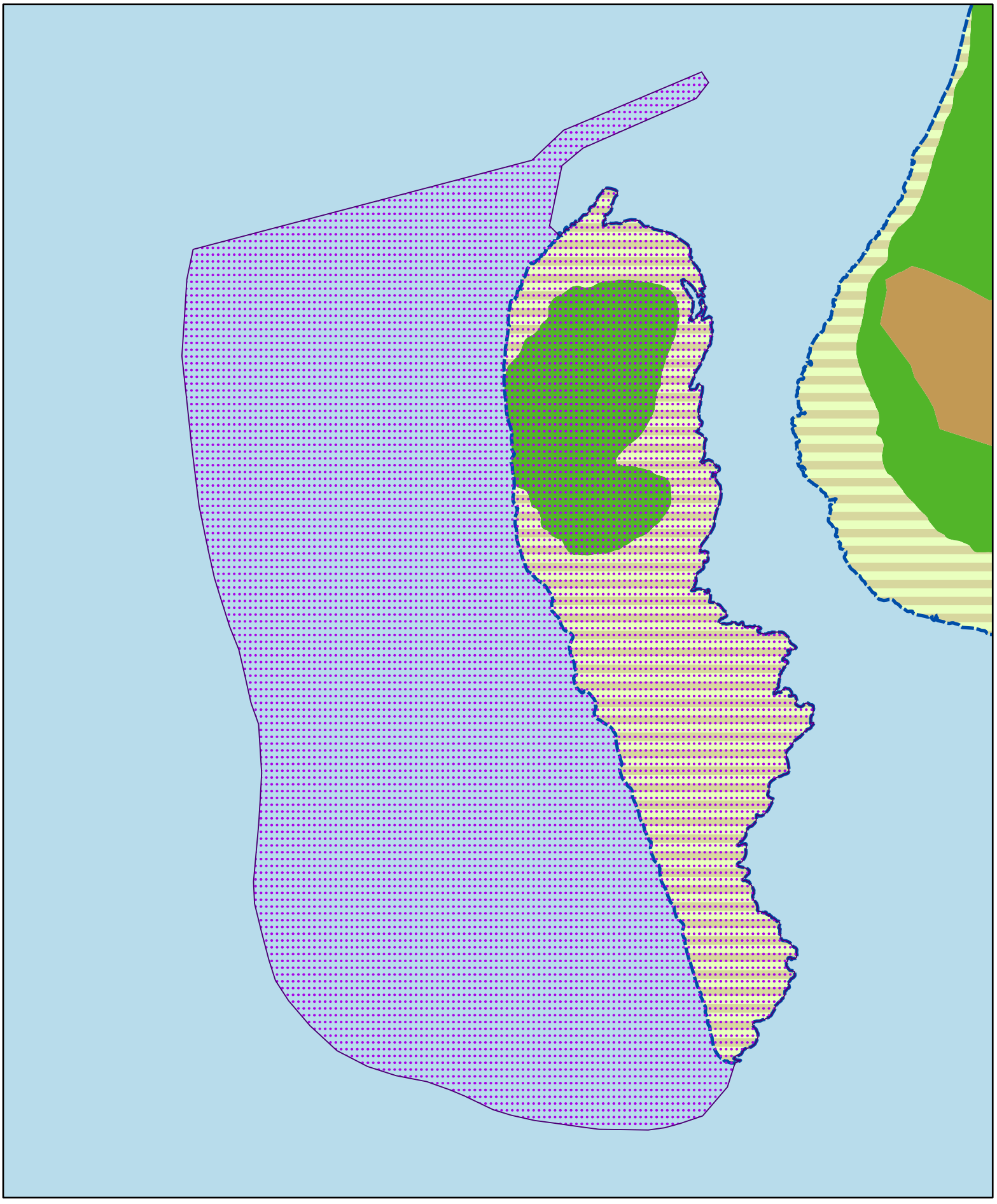
0 0.07 0.15 0.3 km

Tranche 2a – Decisions Version

Site Name - Korotiti
Site ID - 0203

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Site Extent
Coastal - General Coastal Marine Zone [rcp]
Hauraki Gulf Islands
Indicative Coastline



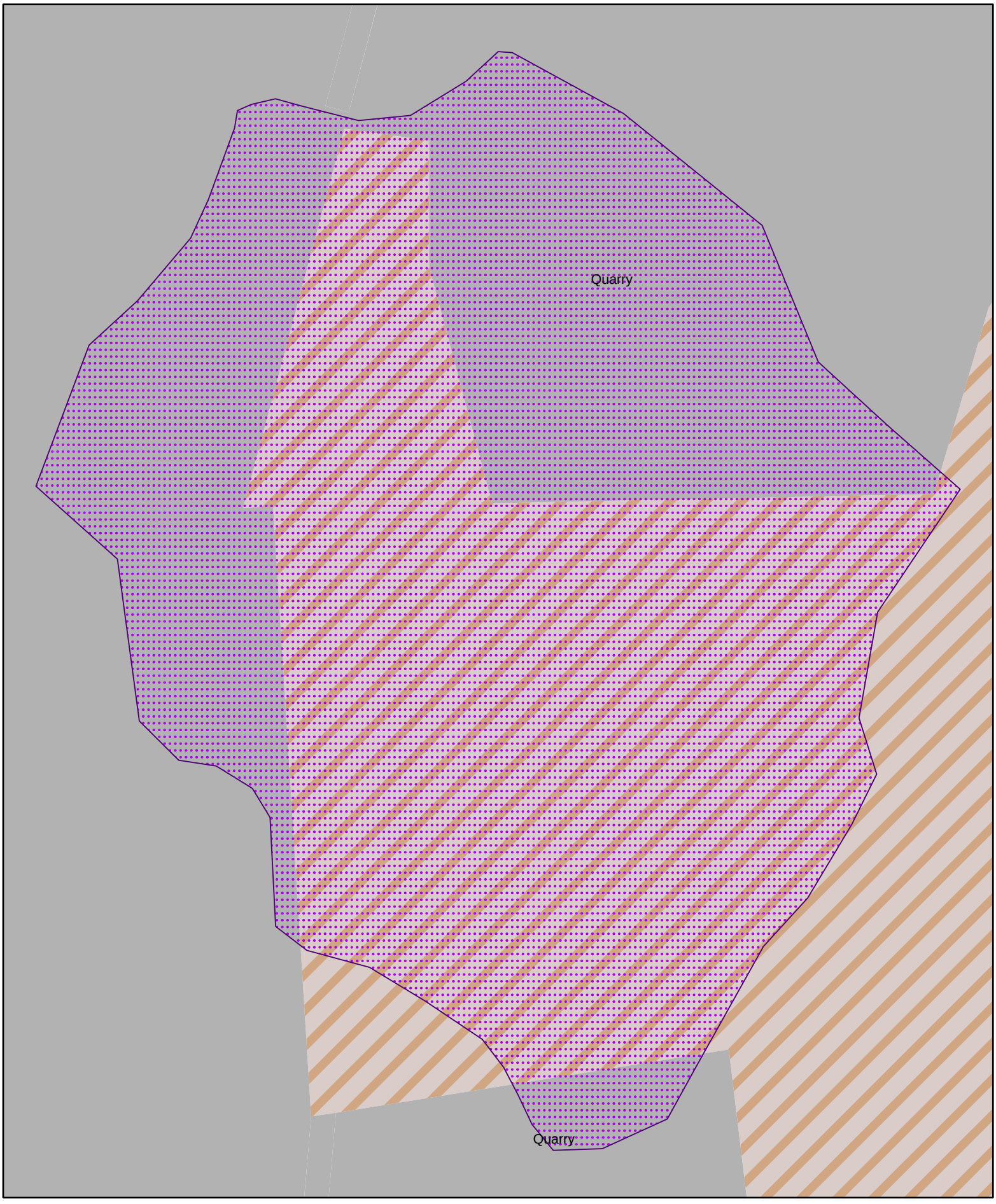
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

Tranche 2a – Decisions Version

Site Name - Manukapua
Site ID - 0192

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Site Extent
Open Space - Conservation Zone
Rural - Rural Coastal Zone
Coastal - General Coastal Marine Zone [rcp]
Coastal - Coastal Transition Zone
Indicative Coastline



0 0.04 0.08 0.16 km

Tranche 2a – Decisions Version

Site Name - Kaarearea Paa

Site ID - 0275

Auckland Council

Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Site Extent

Rural - Mixed Rural Zone

Special Purpose Zone

				Auckland field: The crater lava plug (surrounded by gas vents) and the presence of a deep, secondary, explosion crater in the rim of the main scoria cone.	
88	Manukapua Island (Big Sand Island)	Tāpora	C	Excellent and rare example of a fetch-limited barrier island with Holocene sand dune belts at Tāpora on the Kaipara Harbour.	a, b, e, g, h, i, k
89	Manukau foreshore lava flows	Māngere Bridge	B	This area contains the best example of pahoehoe lava surfaces in New Zealand. Many small areas of well-formed pahoehoe lava from Mangere Mountain volcano occur in the foreshore north of Kiwi Esplanade. Lava flow exposures extend westward around the coastal edges of Ambury Regional Park.	a, c, d, e, g, i
90	Māori Bay sea cave	Muriwai	F	A well-visited, easily accessible, typical sea cave eroded along joints through the volcanic sandstone of Otakamiro Point.	b, e, f, g, i
91	Mathesons Bay basal Waitematā Group rocks and fossils unconformity and Miocene reef corals		E	Easily accessible, well-exposed educational site showing onlap of early Miocene Waitematā sediments on Waipapa Group, with an excellent example of thrusting. This is also the richest locality in New Zealand for unusual chaliciform reef corals.	a, b, c, g, l
93	Matukutūreia and Matukuturua lava field and explosion crater	Wiri	V (Large volcanic landforms)	The Matukuturua lava field is one of the best-preserved lava fields remaining in the Auckland volcanic field and is an important representative example of the volcanic lava terrain that underlies much of the city. The lava	a, c, d, e, g, h, i

237	Wairoa River Gorge	Clevedon	A	Formed along the Wairoa fault trace, the Wairoa River gorge is one of few good examples of steep, incised river gorges in the Auckland region.	c, e, h, i
238	Waitākere Falls	Waitakere	C	Although water flow is restricted by the adjacent water reservoir, Waitākere Falls are among the best and highest examples of the waterfalls that feature in the Waitākere Ranges.	c, e, f, g, l
239	Waitangi Falls conglomerate, Omeru Scenic Reserve	Kaukapakapa	C	The scenic Waitangi Falls are a good example of a waterfall held up by erosion-resistant conglomerate rock. This is the best, most-easily accessible place to see the Helensville Conglomerate unit. Omeru Scenic Reserve	c, e, f, g, i
240	Waitangi Falls, Glenbrook	Glenbrook	C	These low falls at the head of a small tidal estuary are one of the two most significant waterfalls over a basalt lava flow in the South Auckland volcanic field.	c, d, e, f, g, i
241	Waitomokia foreshore tuff with sedimentary bombs	Mangere	E	Excellent exposures of tuff deposits are cut into the outer slopes of Waitomokia volcano in the foreshore near Oruarangi Creek. The tuff contains bombs including ‘samples’ of older sedimentary rocks torn from beneath the Manukau lowlands by the erupting volcano.	b, g, k
242	Waiwera Parnell Grit	Waiwera	D	An easily accessible educational cliff exposure showing a complex volcanic sediment gravity flow (Parnell Grit) interbedded with flysch.	a, c, d, g, l
243	Watchman Islet	Watchman Island	B	Watchman Islet is a small top hat islet eroded from a drowned	c, e, f, i, k, l

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Papatoetoe	wāhi tapu	
096	Te Tapuwae O Mataaoho	Sturges Park, Mt Robertson Otahuhu	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
097	Te Taurere	Taylor's Hill, Glendowie	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
098	Mutukaroa	Hamlins Hill, Mt Wellington	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
099	Ōpaheke	Headland at the confluence of Hingaia Stream and Ngakoroa Stream to the South.	Wāhi tapu and pā.	
100	Te Pou a Rangiwhiwhi	Drury Creek Recreation Reserve	Wāhi tapu, nohoanga and mahinga kai.	
101	Te Kohuroa	Matheson Bay, Leigh	Kāinga, wāhi tapu and pakanga	
102	Te Kiri-Pātu-Parāoa	Pakiri Regional Park and 1066 Pakiri Road	Ancient pā and kāinga	
103	Motururu Urupā Omaha	Omaha Block Access Road, Leigh	Traditional urupā	
104	Hihiorapa	Falls Road, Papakura	Puna, wāhi tapu and ara	
105	Te Rangihoua	33-165 Onetangi Road, Waiheke	Pā site, wāhi tapu, rawa tūturu	
106	Komahunga	984C Aotea Road, Great Barrier Island	Pā and kāinga	
107	Korotiti	270 Harataonga Road, Great Barrier Island	Pā and Kāinga	
108	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks	Oruarangi Road, Mangere	Awa	
109	Pahurehure Islands (Kopuahingahinga/ Waikirihinau and Orona/Orewa Islands	149 Capriana Drive, Hingaia Auckland 2580	Islands, kainga, mahinga kai, wahi tapu	
110	Kaarearea Paa	206 Peach Hill Road Drury	Pā	
111	Whakahuranga Pā	Lot 1 DP 211035, Journeys End Tapora 0977	Pā	
112	Manukapua	Gum Store Road, Tapora 0977	Island, mahinga kai. The site is	

			located directly adjacent to a regionally significant sand resource	

ID	Place Name and/or Description	Verified Location	Verified Legal Description	Category	Primary Feature	Heritage Values	Extent of Place	Exclusions	Additional Rules for Archaeological Sites or Features	Place of Maori Interest or Significance
00609	Silverdale Pioneer Village	Silverdale Reserve, 19 Wainui Road (also known as 31 and 33 Silverdale Street), Silverdale	ALLOT 556 PSH OF WAIWERA SO 40407	B	Wade School building; parsonage; Methodist church; school house	A,B,D,F,H	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s)		
00612	Wade Hotel	2 Tavern Road, Silverdale	LOT 2 DP 420269	B		A,B,D,F,H	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s)		
00614	Silverdale Hall	7 Silverdale Street, Silverdale	PT ALLOT 178 PSH OF WAIWERA SO 892	B		A,B,D,F,H	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s)		
00615	Glanville House (former)	17 and 18 Claude Road, Stanmore Bay	LOT 1 DP 33497; LOT 2 DP33497; LOT 3 DP 33497	B		A,B,D,F,H	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s)		
00616	St Stephen's Anglican Church	5 Stanmore Bay Road, Manly	PT ALLOT S190 PSH OF WAIWERA DP 11235	B	1917 church	A,B,D,F,H	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s); buildings and structures that are not the primary feature; freestanding sign		
00617	Stanmore Bay Cemetery	149 Stanmore Bay Road, Stanmore Bay	PT ALLOT 51 PSH OF WAIWERA	B		A,H	Refer to planning maps			
00618	Thorburn Family burial site	82 Duck Creek Road, Stillwater	PT ALLOT 10 PSH OFOKURA; road reserve	B		A	Refer to planning maps			
00619	Hobbs Homestead	5 Daisy Burrell Drive, Whangaparoa	LOT 1 DP 152517	B		A,B,D,F,H	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s)		
00652	Pukekiwiriki Pa R12_4	94R Red Hill Road, Papakura	PT ALLOT 104 SBSC SEC 1 PARISH OF OPAHEKE	B		A,C,D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00653	Settlement site R12_65	Hays Creek Esplanade Reserve, 230 Hunua Road, Drury	Lot 1 DP 161014; Lot 3 DP161014	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00654	Midden R11_995	2/1 Great South Road, Conifer Grove	Sec 7 Blk XIV Otahuhu SD	B		D	To be defined#		Yes	Yes
00655	Orona settlement site R12_167	Orona / Orewa Island (east of Pararekau Island), Manukau Harbour	Part Tidal Lands of Manukau Harbour Survey Office Plan 67474; CMA	B		C,D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00657	Midden R12_191	Conifer Grove Esplanade Reserve, 9 Elana Court, Conifer Grove	Lot 1 DP 102688	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
~~00658~~	~~Midden R12_192~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149 Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
~~00659~~	~~Midden R12_193~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
00660	Midden R12_194	Pararekau Island, ~~149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~LOT 1000 DP 476406~~ Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve Lot 703 Deposited Plan 577805	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00661	Midden R12_195	Pararekau Island, ~~149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~LOT 1000 DP 476406~~ Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve Lot 703 Deposited Plan 577805	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
~~00662~~	~~Midden R12_196~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
~~00663~~	~~Pit R12_197~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
00664	Gum digger site R12_198	~~147 Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~ Kopuahingahinga / Waikirihinau Island	~~Allotment 46 PSH OF Papakura~~ Lot 1 Deposited Plan 449405	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	
00665	Midden R12_199	Hingaia Esplanade Reserve, 206 Oakland Road, Hingaia	Lot 14 DP 22402	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00666	Midden R12_203	50 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 4 DP 206639	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00667	Midden R12_667	265R Harbourside Drive, Hingaia	Lot 702 DP 382903	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00668	Midden R12_676	18 Pescara Point, Hingaia	Lot 128 DP 382903	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00669	Midden R12_677	2 Portofino Point, Hingaia	Lot 104 DP 382903	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes

00670	Midden R12_678	5 Asola Place, Hingaia	Lot 71 DP 382903	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00671	Midden R12_679	58 Derbyshire Lane, Hingaia	Lot 11 DP 105149	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00672	Midden R12_680	Hingaia Esplanade Reserve, 36 Derbyshire Lane and 146 Pararekau Road, Hingaia	Lot 3 DP 128108; Lot 17 DP105149	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00673	Midden R12_681	Hingaia Esplanade Reserve, 206 Oakland Road, Hingaia	Lot 14 DP 22402	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes

ID	Place Name and/or Description	Verified Location	Verified Legal Description	Category	Primary Feature	Heritage Values	Extent of Place	Exclusions	Additional Rules for Archaeological Sites or Features	Place of Maori Interest or Significance
00674	Midden R12_682	Hingaia Esplanade Reserve, 21 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 4 DP 103473; Lot 1 DP186470	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00675	Midden R12_683	Hingaia Esplanade Reserve, 21 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 4 DP 103473	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00676	Midden R12_684	55 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 3 DP 206639	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00677	Midden R12_685	50 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 4 DP 206639	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00678	Midden R12_686	264 Hingaia Road, Hingaia	Lot 1 DP 203719	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00679	Midden R12_687	264 Hingaia Road, Hingaia	Lot 1 DP 203719	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00680	Undefended settlement site R12_688	279 Park Estate Road, Hingaia	Pt Lot 14 DP 4963; PART TIDAL LANDS OF MANUKAU HARBOUR; CMA	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
~~00682~~	~~Midden R12_692~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
~~00683~~	~~Midden R12_693~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
~~00684~~	~~Midden R12_694~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149A Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
00685	Midden R12_737	50 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 4 DP 206639	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00686	Midden R12_738	50 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 4 DP 206639	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00687	Midden R12_739	50 Hayfield Way, Hingaia	Lot 4 DP 206639	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00688	Midden R12_743	152 Park Estate Road, Hingaia	Section 1 SO 432649	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
~~00689~~	~~Midden R12_744~~	~~Pararekau Island, 149 Capriana Drive, Hingaia~~	~~Allotment 44 PSH OF Papakura~~	~~B~~		~~D~~	~~Refer to planning maps~~		~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~
00690	Midden R12_745	147 Capriana Drive, Hingaia	Allotment 46 PSH OF Papakura	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00691	Midden R12_746	147 Capriana Drive, Hingaia	Allotment 46 PSH OF Papakura	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00692	Pa, tramway terminus and wharf site R12_8	27 Bremner Road, Drury	Section 1 SO 395394; PT TIDAL LANDS OF MANUKAU HARBOUR; CMA	B		C,D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00693	Kaarearea Paa/Ballards Cone pa site R12_278	1189 Ponga Road,121 MacWhinneyDrive, 475 QuarryRoad, and 206 Peach Hill Road, Drury	Allotment 37 PSH OF Hunua; Allotment 199 PSH OF Hunua; Lot 1 DP 19546; Lot 2 DP 206902	B		C,D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00694	Settlement site R12_331	491 Drury Hills Road, Drury	Lot 9 DP 209270	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00695	Settlement site R12_332	41 Elizabeth Place, Drury	Lot 3 DP 210899	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00696	Pa site R12_334	577 Ponga Road, Drury	Lot 2 DP 164558	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00697	Settlement site R12_335	52 Elizabeth Place, Drury	Lot 7 DP 105179	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00698	Settlement site R12_336	52 Elizabeth Place, Drury and 469 Drury Hills Road, Drury	Lot 7 DP 105179; Lot 2 DP105179	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes
00700	Rings/Kirikiri redoubt R11_956	931 and 935 Papakura-Clevedon Road, Ardmore	LOT 1 DP 493110; Lot 1 DP62570	B		A,D	Refer to planning maps	Existing buildings	Yes	Yes
00701	St James' Church and graveyard	630 Papakura- Clevedon Road, Ardmore	PART ALLOT 52 PSH OF PAPAKURA	B		A,B,F,G,H	Refer to planning maps			

00702	Christ Church	1444 Alfriston Road, Alfriston	PART ALLOT 18 PSH OF PAPAKURA	B		A,B,F,G,H	Refer to planning maps			
00704	Aroha Cottage	201 Jesmond Road, Drury	LOT 1 DP 365133	B		A,F	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s)		
00705	Alfriston Hall, including World War I Memorial	300 Mill Road, Alfriston	LOT 1 DP 57676	B		B,G	Refer to planning maps			
00706	Military milestone plaque	312 Great South Road, Papakura		B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	
00707	St John's Church and cemetery	9 Cameron Place, Drury	LOT 9 DEEDS WHAU 72	B		A,B,F,G,H	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s); hall		
00708	Christ Anglican Church and Selwyn Chapel	105 Great South Road, Papakura	Part Lot 1 DP 30968; PartLot 2 DP 30968; Lot 3 DP30968	B		A,B,F,G,H	Refer to planning maps			

Attachment B: Letter of approval from the Minister for Conservation.

Hon Tama Potaka

Minister of Conservation
Minister for Māori Crown Relations
Minister for Māori Development
Minister for Whānau Ora
Associate Minister of Housing

Ref: AVDB-107

12 March 2026

Phil Reid
Manager, Auckland-Wide Planning
Auckland Council

e-mail: unitaryplan@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Tēnā koe Mr Reid,

Thank you for your letter dated 19 November 2025 regarding approval of the coastal component of Plan Change 102 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua.

I am satisfied that these provisions meet the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 and give effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement. I am pleased to be able to approve it in accordance with clause 19(4) of Schedule 1 of the Act. The signed seal page is attached.

Mauriora

Hon Tama Potaka
Minister of Conservation

cc. Matthew Gouge matthew.gouge@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Attached: Seal page for Plan Change 102.

Auckland Unitary Plan
Plan Change 102: Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Tranche 2a

Regional Coastal Plan Provisions – Operative

The regional coastal plan provisions of Plan Change 102 to the Auckland Unitary Plan were prepared by the Auckland Council under section 64 and schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Auckland Council adopted the regional coastal plan provisions of Plan Change 102 for reference to the Minister of Conservation on 24/07/2025 (Resolution number PEPCC/2025/88).

THE COMMON SEAL of the **AUCKLAND COUNCIL** was hereby affixed under the authority of council:

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL

~~Mayor / Deputy Mayor~~ / Chief Executive / ~~Chief Officer~~

~~Deputy Mayor / Chief~~ Executive / ~~Chief Officer~~ / Acting General Counsel

27/11/25

Date

The **MINISTER OF CONSERVATION** approved the regional coastal plan provisions of Plan Change 102 to the Auckland Unitary Plan by signing it in accordance with clause 19 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991:

Tama Whitiau Potaka

Hon Tama Potaka (~~Minister~~ of Conservation)

10 March 2026

Date

The regional coastal plan provisions of Plan Change 102 became **OPERATIVE** on:

08 May 2026

Date

Attachment C: Changes to AUP text (strikethrough and underline)

Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule [rcp/dp]

Introduction

The factors in B4.2.2(4) have been used to determine the features included in Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule, and will be used to assess proposed future additions to the schedule.

ID	Name	Location	Site type	Description	Unitary Plan criteria
...	…	…	…	…	…
88	Manukapua Island (Big Sand Island)	Tāpora	C	Excellent and rare example of a fetch-limited barrier island with Holocene sand dune belts at Tāpora on the Kaipara Harbour.	a, b, e, g, h, i, k
…	…	…	…	…	…
241	Waitomokia foreshore tuff with sedimentary bombs	Mangere	E	Excellent exposures of tuff deposits are cut into the outer slopes of Waitomokia volcano in the foreshore near Oruarangi Creek. The tuff contains bombs including 'samples' of older sedimentary rocks torn from beneath the Manukau lowlands by the erupting volcano.	b, g, k
…	…	…	…	…	…

PC 102 s86B (3) Immediate legal effect (See modifications)

PC 102 s86B (3) Immediate legal effect (See modifications)

Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

All provisions in this schedule are regional coastal plan and district plan **[rcp/dp]**

* Denotes that the site exception rule applies.

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
…	…	…	…	…
106	Komahunga	984C Aotea Road, Great Barrier Island	Pā and kāinga	
107	Korotiti	270 Harataonga Road, Great Barrier Island	Pā and Kāinga	
108	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks	Oruarangi Road, Mangere	Awa	
109	Pahurehure Islands (Kopuahingahinga/ Waikirihinau and Orona/Orewa Islands	149 Capriana Drive Hingaia Auckland 2580	Islands, kainga, mahinga kai, wahi tapu	
...	…	…	…	…
112	Manukapua	Gum Store Road, Tapora 0977	Island, mahinga kai. The site is located directly adjacent to a regionally significant sand resource	

Attachment D: Updated AUP text (clean)

Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule [rcp/dp]

Introduction

The factors in B4.2.2(4) have been used to determine the features included in Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule, and will be used to assess proposed future additions to the schedule.

ID	Name	Location	Site type	Description	Unitary Plan criteria
2	Algies Beach melange	Algies Bay	E	This site is one of the best examples of an exposure of the contact between Northland Allocthon and Miocene Waitemata Group rocks.	a, b, g
3	Ambury Road lava cave	Mangere Bridge	F	A complex 140m long lava cave with two branches and many well-preserved flow features. Part of the cave contains unusual lava stalagmites with corresponding stalactites above.	a, b, c, d, g, i
4	Anawhata gorge and beach	Waitākere	A	This locality includes a combination of unmodified landforms, produced by the dynamic geomorphic processes of the Waitakere coast. Anawhata Beach is an exposed sandy beach, accumulated between dramatic rocky headlands. Inland from the beach, the Anawhata Stream has incised a deep gorge into the surrounding conglomerate rock.	a, c, e, g, i, l
5	Anawhata intrusion	Waitākere	E	A well-exposed, and unusual mushroom-shaped andesite intrusion in sea cliffs in a small embayment around rocks at the north side of Anawhata Beach.	a, b, g, l
6	Arataki volcanic breccia and sandstone	Titirangi	E	The best and most easily accessible exposure in the eastern Waitākere Ranges illustrating the interfingering nature of	a, c, l

				the coarse volcanic breccias from the Waitākere Volcano with the volcanic-poor Waitematā Basin sandstone and siltstones. Road cutting on south side of Scenic Drive.	
7	Auckland Domain Volcano	Parnell	V	Auckland Domain volcano consists of a large tuff ring about 700m in diameter, which extends between the Auckland War Memorial Museum and Auckland City Hospital. A central scoria cone, Pukekaroa, forms a knoll surrounded with alluvium (castle and moat) at the centre of the tuff ring. The adjoining Outhwaite Park scoria mound is associated with the neighbouring Grafton volcano. An accessible example of lithic tuff deposits from the volcano occurs in a natural cliff exposure about 300m north of the Domain duck pond. Features of note include Lovers Lane tuff exposure and a scoria cone lava bomb.	a, c, d, f, g, h, l, e
8	Auckland Grammar School lava exposures	Epsom	D	Two excellent exposures of a very thick lava unit from Mount Eden volcano areas located in the former prison quarry. The rock faces are up to 25m high and exhibit columnar jointing that formed as the lava cooled.	a, c, d, f, g
9	Barriball Road tuff ring and cone	Waiuku	A	This site is one of the larger and best-preserved tuff rings in the South Auckland basalt field. It has a diameter of approximately 1.8km, with Bald Hill forming a high point on the southern rim. A small scoria cone is preserved within the east side of the	a, c, d, e, g, i

				tuff ring.	
10	Beachlands fault	Pohutukawa Bay	B	Best exposure of a fault in the Auckland area that has been active during the Quaternary.	a, b, g, h
11	Beehive Island, Kawau Bay	Kawau Bay	B	This small 'old hat' island surrounded by large intertidal platform with contrasting white shell sand high tide beach is a landform of scientific/educational and scenic value.	a, c, e, g, i, l
12	Belmont Cliffs fault	Belmont	B	Belmont Cliffs Fault is a spectacular minor reverse fault clearly exposed in the cliff and on the shore platform, with associated flysch deposition.	a, c, g, i
13	Blockhouse Bay to Green Bay cliffs	Blockhouse Bay	D	This site consists of cliff and foreshore exposures from west side of Blockhouse Bay around Te Whau Pt and along coast to east side of Green Bay. The area contains excellent exposures of a wide range of features that characterise this part of the Waitemata Basin. These include: thick and thin sandstone turbidite beds, graded and massive; thin- bedded and laminated siltstones and fine sandstone beds with carbonaceous laminae, ripples, trace fossils, micro-faulting, sand fluidisation structures; large and small scale folding, vertical bedding, large and small scale normal, reverse and keystone faults; complex soft sediment deformation. Coastal landforms include a cliffed promontory (Te Whau Point) and a small sea stack.	a, c, g
14	Boggust Park	Favona	V	One of the oldest	a, b, c,

	crater			volcanoes in the Auckland Volcanic field, consisting of a 400-m-diameter explosion crater surrounded by a 9-m-high, semi-circular tuff ring. The tuff ring has been breached and eroded by the sea during the Last Interglacial period (~130,000 years ago) and the crater filled up to the level of the breach with sediment creating a flat floor, 5m above sea level. The crater and inner walls of the tuff ring form Boggust Park, Favona	d, h, i, l
15	Browns Island (Motukōrea)	Browns Island (Motukōrea)	V	Motukōrea is an entire volcanic system in miniature and is the least damaged of Auckland's volcanoes. Partly submerged by rising post-glacial sea level, the volcano features a main scoria cone and crater, surrounded by several smaller scoria mounds within a tuff ring remnant. Extensive, submerged, lava fields extend up to 2km from the central cone. The island is of international significance as the type locality for the mineral motukoreaite, which forms a cement in tuff and beach rock on the southern beach.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, l
16	Cascade Falls and conglomerate bluffs	Waitākere	B	An unusual waterfall eroded so far into a narrow slot in a Piha Conglomerate bluff that the actual fall is hidden.	a, b, e, f, l
17	Cave of a Thousand Press-ups	Greenlane	F	The Cave of a Thousand Press-ups is a complex network of small lava tubes totalling about 270m in length. It is one of the best for cleanliness, complexity,	a, b, c, d, i

				and size. The name for the cave stems from its low height, which varies from 0.2m to 1.2m. It ranges from 0.8m to 10m wide. There are rock falls partly infilling the cave in several places. The general lava flow direction appears to have been to the east, with feeders joining from the north.	
18	Claude Stream basal Waitematā Group sediments	Whitford	E	This 300m section of stream contains the best-exposed and most complete basal Waitematā sequence of limestone and greensand in southeast Auckland. Three lenses of shallow limestone interbedded with shelf greensands rest on greywacke and pass up into Waitematā flysch.	a, c, i
19	Cochranes Gap accretionary lapilli	Pollok	E	A low sea cliff forming a small point on the south side of Cochranes Gap contains the best example of large (5-20mm diameter) accretionary lapilli (chalazoidites) within a pyroclastic flow deposit in New Zealand. These occur within 3-5m thick rhyolitic ignimbrite that is 1 million years old.	a, c, g, h, i
20	Cochrane's Gap Quaternary sands	Pollok	E	This site contains well-exposed Quaternary coastal zone sediments and is the type section for the Awhitu formation. The sands are poor in the black sand minerals ilmenite and magnetite, so pre-date the eruptions of Taranaki and Taupo volcanic centres and the subsequent current transport of black sands northwards along the coast.	a, b, g
21	Cornwallis	Cornwallis	D	High cliffs and intertidal	a, c, g, l

	Peninsula proximal volcanic- rich flysch			rocks bearing a good exposure of a sequence of volcanic-rich flysch beds that accumulated close to the contemporaneous late Miocene Waitākere volcanoes.	
22	Crater Hill	Mangere	V F - Caves	Crater Hill is one of the two best remaining explosion craters and tuff rings in Manukau City. It is a complex volcanic centre including a large, embayed tuff ring 600m in diameter, enclosing a (quarried) scoria cone and small lava flow. Crater Hill has a unique example in the Auckland volcanic field of the cooled remnants of a lava lake that filled the crater and later withdrew down the vent. It is also the only remaining explosion crater in the Auckland field where the external slopes of the volcano outside the crater rim are nearly entirely intact and unmodified. Two lava caves are present. Selfs lava cave is about 48m long and circumferentially oriented within the volcanic crater. Underground Press lava cave is 40m long lava cave with a large main chamber, reputedly used as a base for clandestine, subversive publishing during World War II. The Crater Hill quarry exposures are a useful educational site with excellent exposures of lithic tuff, basaltic lapilli, crater rim collapse features and a thin layer of rhyolitic tephra from the central North Island.	a, b, c, d, e, g, i
23	Cudlip Point deformed	Mahurangi West	D	Excellent and easily accessible examples of	a, c, g, l

	Waitematā Group rocks			structurally deformed Waitematā Group sandstones and Parnell Grit occur in sea cliffs around Cudlip Point. A wide variety of deformational faults and folds are visible here.	
24	Dispute Cove channelled flysch, Kawau Is	Dispute Cove	E	Excellent exposure of a small channel within the basal Waitematā Group flysch deposit.	a, b, i
25	East Pakatoa Island broken formation	Pakatoa Island	D	A world-class example of broken formation in argillite and greywacke rocks, exposed in extremely fresh high tidal exposures. A wide variety of structural features is visible in the base of the cliff and out onto the shore platform.	a, c, i
26	Eastern Beach anticline	Eastern Beach	B	The best example in the Auckland region of an anticline visible in a shore platform and coastal cliff, giving a 3- dimensional view of a fold in Waitematā Group alternating sandstone and mudstone. Of educational, as well as scientific importance.	a, c, e, g, l
27	Fairy Falls and dikes	Henderson Valley	B - dikes C - waterfall	One of best examples of a waterfall in the Waitākere Ranges, and the best place to see rarely occurring dikes in the eastern Ranges. This scenic waterfall cascades over several drops separated by plunge pools.	a, b, c, e, f, g, l
28	Flat Top Hill Tangihua pillow lavas, Kaukapakapa	Kaukapakapa	E	The site contains the only Tangihua volcanics in the Auckland Region. Current exposures in a cutting beside an access road to Flat Top Hill quarry will be lost through future quarrying, but once quarrying ceases the new quarry wall will include an exposure of these	a, b, d

				volcanics.	
29	Frenchmans Cap (Kahakaha), Pakatoa	Frenchmans Cap	B	A rare and excellent example of a 'top- hat' island with its surrounding intertidal rock platform.	a, c, e, g, i, l
30	Goat Island Bay Sedimentary rocks	Te Rere Bay	D	A well exposed basal sequence of Waitematā flysch overlying basement rocks and the type section for the thick-bedded sandstones of the Pakiri Formation occurs in cliffs from beneath Leigh Marine Laboratory, extending west for 2km beyond Goat Island Bay.	a, c, g, l
31	Grants Island old hat	Mahurangi Harbour	B	One of the best examples in New Zealand of a small island surrounded by broad intertidal rock platforms, giving it the classic 'old hat' shape.	a, c, e, g, i, l
32	Great Barrier Island, Harataonga Bay conglomerate	Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island)	D	Clean coastal exposure of Waipapa Terrane Group basement greywacke rock consisting of granite-bearing conglomerate. These are some of the oldest rocks in Auckland, and derive from deep ocean trench sediments.	a, b, l
33	Great Barrier Island, Kaitoke Beach dunefield	Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island)	C	One of the best remaining examples of a relatively unmodified active dunefield anywhere on Auckland’s eastern coastline.	c, e, f, g, h, i, l
34	Great Barrier Island, Man o' War Passage	Great BarrierIsland (AoteaIsland)	A	Best example in the Auckland region of a narrow sea passage between cliffed shorelines. Man o' War Passage is a scenic feature of landscape value.	c, e, f, l
35	Great Barrier Island, Waterfall Bay Miocene	Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island)	E	One of best examples of the Miocene volcanic intrusions into the greywacke rock of	a, b

	intrusions			northern Great Barrier Island occurs around 'Waterfall Bay'. Here, early Miocene quartz porphyry dikes and a stock intrude greywacke and provide only evidence of the earliest volcanic activity on Great Barrier Island, some 18 million years ago.	
36	Great Barrier Island, Whangapoua Estuary	Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island)	C	The best example of a pristine estuary in the Auckland region. Whangapoua Estuary was formed by sea level rise and the damming of a drowned river valley by a sand barrier at the end of the last glaciation.	a, c, e, f, h, l
37	Great Barrier Island, Whangapoua sand spit & tsunami deposits	Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island)	C	To the north of the Whangapoua Harbour entrance are excellent unmodified examples of a sand spit and dunefield. A sheet of gravel extending from the toe of the foredune to over 14m above mean sea level and 200m inland from the beach is the best example of a tsunami deposit in the Auckland Region.	a, c, e, f, h, l
38	Hamlins Hill sandstone ridges and rhyolitic tuff	Penrose	A - ridge E - rhyolite	Hamlins Hill is one of the least modified sandstone ridge complexes remaining in Auckland. Ridges like it are some of the most common landforms beneath urban Auckland, but unmodified and undeveloped examples are rare. Hamlins Hill also includes the best inland exposure of rhyolitic tuff in Auckland City, in an exposure 10m wide and up to 2m high. Its position on top of the hill suggests the rhyolitic ash is from airfall or a pyroclastic flow and not	a, b, c, e, f, g, h, i, k

				reworked by water as is more common.	
39	Hampton Park scoria cone	East Tamaki	V	This small but complete volcanic centre includes a small scoria cone and tuff ring within the outer flank of the Ōtara Hill tuff ring. An initial explosive eruption formed a tuff ring 330m in diameter. Lava partly filled this crater and flowed over the tuff ring to spread on to the flat ground to the west. A scoria cone with a complex crater built up around the volcanic vent. (Hampton Park is also the site of Smale's Church, St John, built in 1862).	a, c, d, e, f, i
40	Harbour View Pleistocene terraces	Te Atatu Peninsula	A	One of the last remaining undeveloped Pleistocene terrace surfaces around the Waitematā Harbour, with two distinctive terrace surfaces (15-20m above sea level, and 2-4m ASL) separated by a former coastal cliff. The terraces are cut into Waitematā Sandstone and Pleistocene deposits.	a, c, e, f, g, h, i, l
41	Hays Stream cliffs limestone	Hunua	E	This 3m thick, fine pebbly, crystalline, slightly flaggy limestone lying between 2 beds of greywacke pebble conglomerate in cliffs beside Hays Creek is the reference section for Papakura Limestone.	a, b, h
42	Helena Rubinstein and Ratcliffe lava caves	Onehunga	F	Helena Rubinstein lava cave is a complex branched lava cave, totalling about 320m in length and featuring many lava rolls. Teat stalactites formed by surface melting cover some ceilings and walls. Located about 20m up-flow from the Helena Rubinstein cave, Ratcliffe	a, b, d, i

				lava cave is a blister cave about 130m long, with no natural entrance. Tunnels connect four chambers in the cave. It varies in width from 3-9m wide and has rock fall material on the floor in a number of places.	
43	Hillsborough Rd tuff	Hillsborough	E	Hillsborough Rd tuff is an easily accessible example of bedded tuff in a more distal part of the Three Kings volcano tuff ring. Excellent examples of bomb impact depressions and weathered chalazoidites (volcanic hailstone) are visible here.	a, c, d, g, i
46	Hopua explosion crater and tuff exposure	Onehunga	B	Hopua volcano is a small explosion crater with a low tuff ring about 500m in diameter. The original crater was breached by the sea and filled with marine sediments. Although damaged by reclamation and motorway construction, the tuff ring is still discernable as a volcanic feature. An intertidal exposure of Hopua tuff in the ManukauHarbour foreshore contains large blocks of basalt.	a, d, g, h, e
47	Horuhoru Island (Gannet Rock) red chert	Horuhoru Rock (Gannet Rock)	B	One of best examples of red chert in the region occurs at Horuhoru Island, where the rock is freshly exposed in sea cliffs. The entire island is composed of bedded red chert, some of which is intricately folded.	a, c, e, i, l
48	Hōteo hogback bluffs and unconformity	Mangakura	A	A unique calcareous sandstone with pseudokast rocks (Hōteo Member), associated with an exposed sedimentary unconformity forms the largest and most	a, c, e, f, g, i

				prominent hogback ridge in the Auckland region. The 4km ridge of prominent thick sandstone bluffs is conspicuous from State Highway 1, 2 - 3km south of Wellsford.	
49	Hoteo River incised meanders	Wellsford	A	The Hōteo River is the longest in the Auckland Region. It flows in a deeply incised meandering gorge through broken hill country for some 30km and is one of the outstanding landforms in this part of the region.	a, c, e
50	Huaroa Point shore platform	Army Bay	D	An extensive intertidal platform cut across dipping Waitematā sandstones and siltstones.	a, c, e, g, l
51	Hunua Falls volcanic neck	Hunua	C	The Wairoa River forms a scenic 30m high waterfall where it cascades over a basalt plug in the neck of a volcano, which has intruded up a fault line (an unusual feature). Volcanic tuff ring deposits and lava bombs are exposed in true right bank of the waterfall.	a, b, d, e, f, g, i, k
52	Ihumātao buried forests	Mangere	E	Best example in New Zealand of a fossilised mature kauri forest, and of a fossil forest, buried and preserved beneath volcanic ash. Trunks and stumps of large kauri trees are preserved in ancient swamp deposits. This is overlain by the remains of a younger, more diverse forest that was killed and buried by tuff from Maungataketake volcano and subsequently exhumed by coastal erosion.	a, b, d, g, h, i
53	Ingram Road III tuff ring	Bombay	A	The Ingram Road III tuff ring is a fairly well-defined tuff ring remnant,	a, c, d, e, i

				approximately 1km in diameter. It joins with the smaller Ingram Road IV tuff ring in the south.	
54	Jordans Road Miocene fossils	Kaukapakapa	E	A small roadside quarry face contains a well - preserved and diverse bathyal molluscan and coral fauna fossils from the early Miocene.	a, b, g, h, i
55	Karamatura, Marama catchments & Mt Donald McLean	Huia	A	This locality includes a range of scenic landforms that are both characteristic and extraordinary examples of their type. These include inland bluffs, waterfalls, gorges and steep hill slopes. Mt Donald McLean is one of very few exfoliated domes in the Ranges.	c, e, f, g, i, l
56	Karekare Falls	Karekare	C	This 20m high waterfall flowing over Piha Formation conglomerate is spectacular and the most easily accessible waterfall in the Waitākere Ranges.	c, e, f, g, i, l
57	Karekare South stratified conglomerate	Karekare	D	High cliffs at the southern end of Karekare beach contain excellent exposures of planar-stratified volcanic conglomerate, deposited on the slopes of the Miocene Waitakere volcano and subsequently exposed by uplift and coastal erosion.	a, c, e, g, i, l
58	Kariotahi Quaternary sands	Waiuku	D	A well-exposed sequence of Quaternary coastal sediments showing the beginning of black sand deposition, with the current transport northwards of ilmenite and magnetite-rich sediments, following the commencement of volcanism in the central North Island and Taranaki. The younger deposits have a relatively	a, b, g

				high black sand content.	
59	Kawakawa Bay deformed chert beds	Kawakawa Bay	E	In shore platforms at Tawhitikino Beach and near Waiti Bay, chert pods appearing to be of Triassic age among Jurassic greywackes give a useful indication of the melange nature of Waipapa Terrane.	a, b, g, i, l
60	Kawau Island pillow lavas	Kawau Island	E	One of the best examples of tubular pillow lavas in New Zealand. An excellent three-dimensional exposure of pillow lava tubes is visible in a coastal section at Point Fowler.	a, c, d, i, l
61	Kawau Island, Slater Point fossil sea stack	Kawau Island	B	This exposure of a greywacke sea stack buried by shallow marine conglomerate is possibly the best example of a fossil sea stack in New Zealand.	a, c, i, l
62	Kennedy Park deformed Waitemata strata	Castor Bay	D	Cliffs below JF Kennedy Memorial Park contain excellent and easily accessible exposures of complex deformed Waitematā strata, folds and faults.	a, c, e, g, l
63	Kepa Rd landslip	Ōrākei	B	This site is an unusual example of a largely intact landslide. Volcanic tuff and ash plastered on the steep slope of an original sandstone ridge on the inside wall of Ōrākei Basin volcano is sliding slowly downwards. There are several excellent head scarps and landform features typical of slow moving landslides. It remains undeveloped due to its instability.	a, b, e, g, i
64	Keyhole Rock	Keyhole Rock	B	Excellent example of wind and salt erosion producing a small opening through a sea stack.	b, e, f, g, l

65	Kidds Beach Pliocene conglomerate	Karaka	E	The beach and foreshore platforms here contain the best and most extensive exposures of Pliocene jasper and quartz-rich conglomerate that provide evidence for the former existence of a west-flowing 'Clevedon River' sourced from the Coromandel and Waiheke area and depositing in the Manukau Harbour.	a, b, g, h
66	Kidds Beach shell spits	Karaka	C	This series of shell spits is the largest area and best example of actively accreting shell spits in the Manukau Harbour. Some of the elongate shell spits are up to 2m high.	c, e, g
67	Kitekite Falls	Piha	C	One of highest and most easily accessible falls in Waitākere Ranges. Kitekite Falls cascade over a cliff of Piha Formation volcanic conglomerate, in which three dikes are visible.	c, e, f, g, i, l
68	Kitenui Ave lava cave	Mount Albert	F	Kitenui Ave lava cave is one of the longest and best-preserved lava caves in Auckland. The cave floor also features some of the best lava stalagmites. The cave extends for 250m and is up to 20m wide in places.	a, c, d, i
69	Kohuora explosion crater	Papatoetoe	V	Kohuora is a large, low-profile, double- lobed explosion crater and tuff ring. It is the only one of this shape in the Auckland volcanic field. Although modified by erosion and subdivision, the crater walls indicate that there were at least four explosive vents. The crater floor has been artificially drained, leaving only a small part of the original wetland intact.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, k

70	Kotanui Island stack (Frenchmans Cap)	Whangaparaoa	B	A prominent and well defined contemporary sea stack eroded out of Waitematā Group rocks.	a, c, e, g, i, l
71	Kuataika rocky peak	Waitakere	B	A good exposure of partly exfoliated Piha Formation stratified volcanic conglomerate forms the most prominent high point in the northwest Waitākere Ranges. Kuataika Track passes beside the peak and leads to panoramic views.	a, c, e, l
72	Lake Okaihau	Lake Okaihau	C	Lake Okaihau is a good example of a dune-dammed lake, formed when active dunes dammed a small valley eroded in older Pleistocene sediments.	a, c, e, f, i
73	Lake Ototoa dune lake	Lake Ototoa	C	Relatively complex and excellent example of a freshwater lake between sand dunes.	a, c, e, f, i
74	Lake Pupuke volcano	Lake Pupuke	E	Pupuke volcano is large compound explosion crater (about 1500m diameter) partly filled with a fresh water lake covering 104 ha and 55m deep. Lava is mostly mantled with tuff, but has been quarried inside the crater. A lapilli knoll to the southwest forms the highest point. Lava chemistry supports two eruptions from this volcano.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h
75	Lake Tomarata and Spectacle dune lakes	Te Ārai	C	Tomarata and Spectacle Lakes are the best examples of dune-dammed lakes on the east coast of Auckland or Northland.	a, c, e, f, h, i
76	Landscape Road Lava Cave	Mount Eden	F	An excellent example of a lava cave, this relatively simple tunnel is 100m in length and 10m in diameter.	a, c, d, g, i
77	Leigh reef and Panetiki Island	Omaha Bay	B	Leigh Reef and Panetiki Island provide excellent	a, c, e, g, h, l

				examples of the characteristic rocky shores and reefs of the region's east coast and a top-hat islet. An excellent example of basal Waitematā conglomerate.	
78	Lion Rock neck	Piha	A	Lion Rock is a large rocky stack with a lion-shaped profile, and is one of the region's iconic landforms. The rock is formed from a volcanic neck filled with a wide range of volcanic eruption and erosion products as well as andesite intrusions.	a, b, e, f, g, i, l
79	Liverpool Street tuff exposure and chalazoidites	Epsom	E	One of best and most accessible exposures of bedded tuff in Auckland, this site consists of an exposure of fine to coarse tuff and thin scoriaceous layers, erupted from nearby Three Kings volcano. Also visible are small slump faults and a bed rich in chalazoidites (volcanic hailstone).	a, c, d, g, h, i
80	*[deleted]*				
81	Lynfield cliffs Waitematā Group section	Lynfield	D	This section provides a wide diversity of the rock types, sedimentary structures and structural styles that characterise the mixed volcanic/non-volcanic facies of this part of the Waitematā Basin on the lower flanks of the Waitakere Volcano.	a, c, e, g
82	Mahurangi limestone, Wilsons Cement works	Mahurangi East	E	Wilsons cement quarry is the type locality of Mahurangi Limestone, an Oligocene muddy limestone. It is also historically important as the first Portland cement plant in the Southern Hemisphere.	a, f, g, j, e
83	Mahurangi North Parnell Grits	Warkworth	D	Best exposed sequence of more than one Parnell Grit bed within the Waitematā Basin. Here,	a, c, i

				three Parnell Grit beds occur within a Waitematā Sandstone exposure.	
84	Mangatāwhiri Barrier Spit (Omaha Spit)	Omaha	C	Mangatāwhiri barrier spit is composed of unconsolidated Holocene coastal sediments deposited either side of an initial barrier ridge. The landform records the episodic depositional history of the area, and although modified by urban development, still contains good examples of sand dunes and a small area of fossil beach ridges. The spit has been the site of historic beach erosion issues affecting dwellings built on the dunes.	a, c, e, g, l
85	Mangatu Stream Parnell Grits	Kaipara Flats	D	Mangatu Stream and its tributaries provide good exposures of the thickest sequence of volcanic mass flow deposits within the WaitemataBasin, with thick and thin volcanogenic mass flow beds visible. 1km stretch of Mangatu Stream.	a, c, d, i
86	Māngere Lagoon explosion crater	Māngere Bridge	V	A large explosion crater (23 ha) with low-profile tuff ring and a small, central scoria cone. Invaded by rising sea level and filled with tidal sediments to form a tidal lagoon. Māngere Lagoon is contiguous to and partly overlain by lava from Māngere Mountain.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
87	Māngere Mountain volcano (Te Pane o Mataoho)	Māngere Bridge	V	Māngere Mountain is one of the best examples in the Auckland volcanic field of a large, well-preserved scoria cone with a breached crater. Two features of the volcano are unique in the Auckland field: The crater lava plug (surrounded by	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i

				gas vents) and the presence of a deep, secondary, explosion crater in the rim of the main scoria cone.	
88	Manukapua Island (Big Sand Island)	Tāpora	C	Excellent and rare example of a fetch-limited barrier island with Holocene sand dune belts at Tāpora on the Kaipara Harbour.	a, b, e, g, h, i, k
89	Manukau foreshore lava flows	Māngere Bridge	B	This area contains the best example of pahoehoe lava surfaces in New Zealand. Many small areas of well-formed pahoehoe lava from Mangere Mountain volcano occur in the foreshore north of Kiwi Esplanade. Lava flow exposures extend westward around the coastal edges of Ambury Regional Park.	a, c, d, e, g, i
90	Māori Bay sea cave	Muriwai	F	A well-visited, easily accessible, typical sea cave eroded along joints through the volcanic sandstone of Otakamiro Point.	b, e, f, g, i
91	Mathesons Bay basal Waitematā Group rocks and fossils unconformity and Miocene reef corals		E	Easily accessible, well-exposed educational site showing onlap of early Miocene Waitematā sediments on Waipapa Group, with an excellent example of thrusting. This is also the richest locality in New Zealand for unusual chaliciform reef corals.	a, b, c, g, l
93	Matukutūreia and Matukuturua lava field and explosion crater	Wiri	V (Large volcanic landforms)	The Matukuturua lava field is one of the best-preserved lava fields remaining in the Auckland volcanic field and is an important representative example of the volcanic lava terrain that underlies much of the city. The lava field erupted from McLaughlin's Mountain	a, c, d, e, g, h, i

				(Matukutūreia) volcano. Most of the original scoria cone and a section of the lava field in the north have been quarried away. Associated with the lava field is a section of an explosion crater remaining from the early phases of the eruption. A small wetland has formed within the explosion crate.	
95	Meola Creek and estuary	Point Chevalier	C	The lower end of Meola Creek is the best example in Auckland of a stream that was displaced by a lava flow and now meanders around its irregular edge. This is also one of the least modified sections of a natural stream remaining on the Auckland isthmus.	a, c, g, i, l
96	Meola Reef (Te Tokaroa)	Waitematā Harbour	B	This is longest lava flow in Auckland Volcanic Field. It originated at Mt St John volcano (prior to the eruption of Mt Eden) and extends over 10km, nearly crossing the present-day Waitemata Harbour to within 600m of Kauri Point on the North Shore.	a, b, d, e, f, g, i, l
97	Mercer Bay chimney and sea cave	Piha	B	This site is a particularly good example of a sea cave that has eroded vertically upwards along joint planes to form a 100m high chimney. Eroded into the south side of Te Ahu Ahu Point, the chimney opens near the top of the high cliffs above the north end of MercerBay. A sea tunnel through which a small stream flows provides access at low tide around to the chimney cave.	a, b, c, e, i, l
98	Mission Bay	Orakei	E	This is the best-exposed	a, c, g, i,

	thrust			example of Waitematā Group strata in the cliffs of the Tamaki Drive. A thrust (low angle fault) with folded sediment along it is the most interesting structural feature in these prominent cliffs.	l
99	Mokoroa Falls	Waitākere	C	This scenic waterfall is the best example in west Auckland of a fall held up by erosion-resistant thick sandstone.	c, e, f
100	Mortimer Pass lava cave	Epsom	F	This is the only rift cave known in Auckland, formed by the solidifying top of a lava flow sliding forward over more molten material underneath. The cave is about 35m long, with an S-shaped vertical cross section at right angles to the direction of flow.	a, b, d, g, i
101	Motor Holdings lava cave	Mount Wellington	F	This lava cave is about 114m long, and averages about 1m wide. Features within the cave include lava rolls, a chamber (3m wide and 3m high), a small ponded flow, and a rough 'coral' floor. The cave had two entrances near the southern end, but both are now filled.	a, c, d, i
102	Motuihe Island, Limestone Point basal Waitemata Group sedimentary rocks	Waihaorangatahi Bay	D	A 300m coastal section around 'Limestone Point' contains a small (50m by 30m) example of well-developed coastal karst, which is the only limestone karst in the Auckland region. The section consists of shallow water, sandy bioclastic limestone, and conglomerate overlain by deep-water Waitematā flysch, all resting on greywacke basement rock.	a, b, e, g, i, l
103	Motuihe Island, Ocean	Motuihe Island	D	Easily accessible cliffs contain a well- exposed	a, c, e, g, i, l

	Beach basal Waitemata Group sedimentary rocks			greywacke stack buried by basal Waitemata sandstones and mudstones, shelly sandstone and finally a thick Parnell Grit bed.	
104	Motuketekete Island Waitemata Group Miocene basal limestone	Motuketekete Island	E	Geological exposure of shallow water shelly conglomerate and bioclastic limestone of the Kawau Subgroup passing up into deep water Waitematā Group flysch. This is one of only three known localities in New Zealand where reef corals are preserved in growth position and is the only occurrence of early Miocene limestone between Auckland and Bream Tail. It is also a good exposure of the sequence passing up into flysch.	a, b, g, i, l
105	Motuora Island Parnell Grit	Motuora Island	D	One of best and largest exposures of a Parnell Grit bed forms the intertidal shore platform right around MotuoraIsland. The bed contains large rip-up blocks of upslope sedimentary facies.	a, c, d, e, l
106	Motutapu folded chert, Administration Bay	Motutapu Island	D	The best-known and most easily accessible exposure of tightly folded chert beds within the greywacke sequence of the Waipapa Terrane. Exposure in shore platform.	a, c, g, l
107	Motutapu Island coastal features incl.basal Waitemata Group contact, with fossil giant barnacles	Motutapu Island	D	This locality is important for historic and educational reasons for showing the sedimentary relationship of the early Miocene Waitematā Group to the underlying basement, and the character of the early Miocene coastline. It is the type locality for a giant barnacle species,	a, b, c, e, g, i, l

				with fossil plates found at the base of the fossil sea stack on which the barnacles once grew. Geomorphic features include well-developed shore platforms cut in greywacke, Parnell Grit and Waitematā sandstone.	
108	Mt Albert (Ōwairaka)	Mount Albert	V	Mt Albert is the western-most eruptive centre in the Auckland volcanic field. The volcano consists of a large scoria cone (now severely modified by quarrying), which overlies obscured tuff ring remnants. Lava flows spread in three directions from the volcano to cover some 3.3 km².	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
109	Mt Eden (Maungawhau)	Mount Eden	V	Mt Eden consists of a complicated scoria cone structure with a deep, well- preserved, conical crater about 50m deep. Basalt lava flowed in all directions and good lava outcrops are now exposed within the extensive lava fields. More viscous, thicker lava flows later in the eruption accumulated to form a thick pedestal. The former quarry occupied by EdenGardens provides good exposures of the features of the lower scoria cone, such as bedded scoria, in places intruded by dikes and irregular intrusions of basalt. Mt Eden is one of Auckland's most prominent volcanic features, and considered to be of national importance.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k
110	Mt Hobson (Ōhinerua)	Remuera	V	Mt Hobson is a small, well-preserved scoria	a, c, d, e, f, g, h,

				cone, with a horseshoe crater (about 250m diameter) and minor lava flows to the south.	I, k, i
111	Mt Richmond (Ōtahūhū)	Mount Wellington	V	Mt Richmond volcano consists of a partially intact tuff ring (about 800m diameter) surrounding a swampy depression with a group of small cratered scoria cones at the centre. There are many vents associated with the scoria cones but no known lava flows.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
112	Mt Robertson (Sturges Park)	Ōtahūhū	V	Mt Robertson volcano consists of a large, swamp-filled, tuff ring forming a "castle-and-moat" structure around a small, cratered, scoria cone. Part of the Ōtahūhū commercial area is built on the northeastern rim of the tuff ring.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k
113	Mt Roskill volcano (Puketāpapa)	Mount Roskill	V	Mt Roskill volcano is a simple scoria cone with an initial tuff ring almost buried beneath it. The cone originally had two shallow craters (now destroyed by a water reservoir). Small lava flows extend northwest along Oakley Creek to reach the Mt Albert lava flows.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
114	Mt Royal lava cave	Mount Albert	F	Mount Royal lava cave is an excellent example of a lava cave, with the largest and best-developed lava stalactites and dribbles in New Zealand. It extends about 54m from the back of a garage under a private residence. The cave is about 2-3m in diameter and also features several excellent examples of gas chimneys.	a, c, d, i
115	Mt Smart	Penrose	V	Mt Smart scoria cone	a, c, d, f,

	volcano remnant (Rarotonga)			originally stood about 50m higher than the surrounding terrain. Now, only the southern base of the cone remains to define its original size and shape. The rest has been quarried away, with the site occupied by a major sports stadium. A large area of lava flows extends south to Manukau Harbour.	g, e
116	Mt St John (Te Kōpuke)	Epsom	V	Mt St John is a reasonably well-preserved, simple scoria cone with a crater about 180m in diameter and 20m deep. A thin mantle of Three Kings tuff forms an impervious layer in the crater that allows an ephemeral pond to fill. Recent research into rock chemistry has revealed that Mt St John is the source of the longest lava flow in the Auckland volcanic field, which extends over 10km to form Meola Reef (Te Tokaroa).	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
117	Mt Victoria volcano (Takarunga)	Devonport	V	Mt Victoria is a steep sided scoria cone, the largest north of the harbour with a summit crater breached towards the south east from whence lava flowed towards the former Waitemata valley. Duders Hill was a small welded scoria cone (now quarried) on the harbour shore.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
118	Mt Wellington (Maungarei)	Mount Wellington	V, F	Mt Wellington is the largest scoria cone in the Auckland volcanic field. The high, circular scoria cone encloses a 60m deep crater (about 220m diameter) with three vents. Mt Wellington is associated with nearby	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i

				Purchas Hill, which consisted of two small, cratered, scoria cones in the centre of a large tuff ring. The centre of the Mt Wellington cone is just outside the southern rim of this tuff ring. Scoria and extensive lava deposits overlie the tuff deposits from early eruptions. Lava flows streamed from the volcano towards Penrose and thence to the Manukau Harbour. At the western foot of Mt Wellington scoria cone is the 16m deep, bell-shaped Ruapōtaka lava shaft; a vertical cave which is regionally significant in its own right. The best example of partially fused cowpat lava bombs in the Auckland volcanic field is located near the top of the inner slopes of Mt Wellington's crater.	
119	Muriwai and Rangitira Beaches	Muriwai	C	Muriwai and Rangitira Beaches form the longest beach in the Auckland region. This area provides an almost unmodified example of an exposed sandy beach in a high-energy coastal environment.	c, e, f, g, i
120	Muriwai andesitic pillow lava flows	Muriwai	D	Some of the best-preserved pillow lava formations in the world occur in four separate locations in a quarry, coastal cliffs and intertidal platforms near Muriwai. The pillow lavas are interbedded with fossiliferous sediments that give an indisputable bathyal depth for the lava emplacement.	a, b, e, f, g, h, i
121	Muriwai Miocene	Muriwai	D	Unusual, bathyal molluscan fauna and also	a, b, g

	fauna, Maori Bay			a conglomerate bed with redeposited shallow water reef corals occur in cliffs at the south end of Maori Bay.	
122	Muriwai volcaniclastic sediments	Muriwai	D	The best exposures in New Zealand of submarine canyons and channels filled with volaniclastic sediments are well- exposed in coastal cliffs and intertidal platforms here. Outcrops consist of mostly fine-grained volcaniclastic sediments with several pillow lava flows. There are also exposures of canyon wall contacts and canyon fill sediments, lensing conglomerates and cross-bedded sandstones.	a, c, e, g, i
123	Musick Point cannon- ball concretions	Bucklands Beach	D	One of the best and most easily accessible examples of spherical concretions in the Auckland region. Concretions are both loose on the foreshore and embedded in the lower cliffs on the west side of Musick Point.	a, c, g, i, l
124	Musick Point overthrust	Bucklands Beach	B	The northern tip of Musick Point contains an overthrust fold involving flysch beds.	a, c, e, f, g, i, l
125	Narrow Neck structural discordance	Narrow Neck	D	The shore platform at Takapuna Head displays a classic example of a structural discordance, with a 90 degree difference in the dip of strata within the Waitematā Group.	a, c, g, l, l
126	New North Rd lava cave (HebronCollege)	Mount Albert	F	Located in the Mt Albert lava field, the New North Rd lava cave is one of the better examples of a meandering lava cave. The cave is 60m long, 5m wide and 1.5m high and contains some of the	a, c, d, i

				best lava rolls in Auckland lava caves.	
127	Nihotupu Gorge volcaniclastic flysch	Huia	D	The Nihotupu Gorge contains the best-exposed section through this interfingering lateral facies boundary between Waitematā basin flysch and the Waitākere volcaniclastic pile.	a, c, i, l
128	Nihotupu pillow lavas and falls	Waiatarua	D - lavas C - waterfall	Well-exposed examples of the easternmost pillow lavas in the Waitākere Group form the Nihotupu Falls at head of the Upper Nihotupu Reservoir and also occur in an old quarry nearby.	a, c, e, f, g, i, l
129	Ninepin Rock volcanic neck	Ninepin Rock	B	Ninepin Rock is an excellent example of a coastal stack. It is formed from an eroded volcanic neck combining intrusive tongues of lava and agglomerate fill with bombs.	a, c, e, f, g, k, l
130	North Head volcano (Maungauika)	Devonport	V	A small, steep-sided scoria cone fills and overtops the crater rim of a basaltic tuff cone. A small lava flow to the west does not extend beyond the foot of the tuff cone. Good exposures of basaltic tuff can be seen in tunnels and along the coast. This notable landmark at the entrance to Auckland Harbour has been considerably eroded by the sea.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, I, l
131	North Pararaha Cliffs submarine slide	Karekare	D	This site contains the best exposure of a large submarine slide on the slope of an early Miocene Waitākere volcano and the largest slide deposit in the Miocene rocks of northern New Zealand.	a, b, c, e, g, i, l
132	North-west Motorway lava flow, Western Springs	Mount Albert	D	This 500m section of motorway cuttings is one of best and most commonly seen cuttings	a, c, d, g

				through a basalt lava flow in Auckland. It provides good visual evidence of the route of Auckland's longest lava flow, from Mt St John to Meola Reef via Western Springs. It also contains excellent examples of columnar jointing.	
133	O'Neill Bay crater	Muriwai	D	One of the best-exposed craters in the Waitakere region occurs in cliffs at the north end of O'Neill Bay. The 200m wide crater is filled with andesite flows and cutting stratified breccias.	a, c, e, g, l
134	Oakley Creek waterfall	Point Chevalier	C	An 8m high waterfall formed over thick sandstone beds is the largest and highest waterfall on the Auckland isthmus. This section of Oakley Creek is also one of least modified streams and stream valleys in the area.	b, e, f, g, i
135	Ōhaka Head dike swarm	Huia	D	Two sets of dikes intruding into andesite conglomerate at the base of Ōhaka Head comprise the best-exposed dike swarm in the Waitākere Ranges.	a, c, e, g, i, l
136	Ōkahu Bay bayhead fill	Ōrākei	B	A 10 ha flat behind Ōkahu Bay is the best-preserved example of an early Holocene bayhead fill on the Auckland isthmus. The flat composed of intertidal shell-bearing mud, is about 1m above sea level and provides obvious evidence of a higher early Holocene sea level.	a, c, f, g, h, I, e
137	Omokoiti/ Waioneke salt meadows	South Head	C	One of the best and largest examples of salt meadows, salt marsh, high tide islets and sand spits along the coast of the Kaipara Harbour.	a, c, g, h, I, e
138	One Tree Hill	One Tree Hill	V	One Tree Hill is one of	a, c, d,

	(Maungakiekie)			the region's iconic landforms. It is among the largest of all the volcanoes in the Auckland volcanic field. The complex scoria cone was built up around several vents and features a central, oval crater (30m deep) and two large horse-shoe craters. Thick and extensive lava flows probably cover more than 20 km², and extend to the coast at Onehunga. The lava field contains lava caves and is partially mantled with tephra from Three Kings volcano.	e, f, g, i, k
139	Onehunga Springs (Bycroft Spring)	Onehunga	C	Bycroft Spring provides visual evidence for the Onehunga freshwater aquifer system that flows within the base of the One Tree Hill lava field. The springs originally arose on the Manukau Harbour foreshore in its former position near here, but are now largely fed by overflow from freshwater springs located within the WaterCare facility across Princes St. Although this site is currently in less than excellent condition, freshwater springs naturally flowing out from beneath lava flows are regionally rare.	a, b, g
140	Onehunga Springs (Captain Springs)	Onehunga	C	Captain Springs provides visual evidence for the Onehunga freshwater aquifer system that flows within the base of the One Tree Hill lava field. The springs originally arose on the Manukau Harbour foreshore in its former position near here.	a, b, g
141	Hochstetter Pond (The Grotto or Grotto St	Onehunga	B	This unusual circular depression in part of the One Tree Hill lava flow was probably formed by	a, b, g, j

	pond)			the collapse of a lava cave roof. The depression, surrounded on three sides by basalt lava, is filled with a pond supporting wetland vegetation. The presence of diatomite in the pond floor shows it was in existence for thousands of years. 'The Grotto' is shown on Hochstetter's geological map of Auckland.	
142	Onepoto explosion crater	Northcote	V	This large, simple explosion crater (about 700m diameter) is breached to the south by the sea and partly infilled with intertidal mud. The floor of the crater is now almost completely reclaimed. Tree moulds encountered during quarrying show that Onepoto volcano overwhelmed a forest.	a, c, d, e, f, h, i
143	Ōrākei Basin volcano	Ōrākei Basin	V	Ōrākei Basin is a volcanic explosion crater and large tuff ring (1km in diameter). The tidal inlet was formed when the sea entered Purewa Creek valley and breached a former freshwater lake that occupied the crater. Subsequently, the basin was closed off by the railway embankment and the water level and flushing of the basin is now controlled. Sediment cores taken from Ōrākei Basin revealed 90 ash layers deposited by eruptions from other volcanoes over the past 90,000 years.	a, c, d, e, f, h, i, l, b, k
144	Ōrākei Greensand Miocene fossils, Hobson Bay	Ōrākei	E	This greensand exposure is historically important as the type locality for several Mollusca and numerous Foraminifera, collected by Hochstetter	a, c, g, j, l

				in 1859 and described by Karrer in 1864. Exposures still remain on the muddy foreshore.	
145	Ōrere River terraces	Orere Point	A	The Ōrere River valley contains excellent examples of terraces cut into alluvial gravel and sediment along a section approximately 4km long from the river mouth at Ōrere Point. Stream terraces are rare in the Auckland region.	a, b, e, g, h, l
146	Ōruawharo hyaloclastite	Tapora	D	The best example of hyaloclastic breccia and associated vent complex in the Miocene volcanics of Northland is exposed in the foreshore and cliffs on the north side of Ōkahukura Peninsula.	a, c, g
147	Otuataua lava flows	Mangere	V	One of the least modified remaining areas of lava flows in the Auckland volcanic field. Western lava flows from Otuataua volcano feature very rocky surfaces, some of which have been modified in prehistoric and historic times. The scoria cone has mostly been quarried away.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
148	Paihia Rd lava cave	One Tree Hill	F	This cave is one of the best-preserved examples of a small meandering (U- shaped) lava cave. It is located within the One Tree Hill lava field and contains some of the best lava rolls and benches in Auckland's lava caves.	a, c, d, i
149	Pakiri Beach		C	Pakiri Beach is the only exposed east coast surf beach free of housing and backed by extensive sand dunes and dune lakes. It is a rare and significant example of a wild and scenic coastline.	c, e, f, g, i, l
150	Panmure Basin volcano	Panmure Basin	V	Panmure Basin is a volcanic explosion crater and associated tuff ring	a, c, d, e, f, h, i, l

				(about 1400m diameter) formed in relatively soft alluvial ground by a series of explosive eruptions. It is still relatively complete and was naturally breached by postglacial sea level rise to form a tidal lagoon. Lapilli deposits from Mt Wellington mantle the northwest rim of the crater.	
151	Papakanui dune field and spit	Woodhill Forest	A	Papakanui spit is a mobile sandspit, which usually encloses Waionui inlet. The spit is associated with a large area of mobile dune fields containing a varied complex of sand dunes rising to over 60m. This extensive area of unmodified dunes and coastline is unique in the Region.	a, c, e, f, h, i
152	Pararaha gorge and exfoliation domes	Huia	A	This locality includes a group of scenically spectacular erosional landforms cut into the volcanic conglomerate rock. The steeply incised Pararaha gorge contains several waterfalls while some of the precipitous hillslopes culminate in weathered exfoliation domes on the ridgetops high above.	c, e, f, g, i, l
153	Paratutae wave-cut notch	Huia	B	The best example of a wave-cut notch on the west coast of Auckland is situated on the northeast side of Paratutae Island.	a, c, e, g, i, l
154	Parnell Baths Parnell Grit	Parnell	D	The type locality for Parnell Grit, a thick submarine volcanic lahar (mudflow) interbedded in Waitematā Group turbidites. This important educational site is located in cliffs behind Parnell Baths carpark.	a, c, f, g, i, j
155	Patauoa Creek	South Head	B	This 200m by 100m	a, c, g, i

	mouth Last Interglacial terrace			terrace is one of the best examples of 6m high coastal terrace, formed as a result of higher sea level during the Last Interglacial.	
156	Pigeon Mountain scoria cone	Half Moon Bay	V	Pigeon Mountain is a prominent landform despite major damage by quarrying. The volcano consisted of a tuff ring (about 500m in diameter) with a scoria cone, several small scoria mounds and a small explosion crater on the northwest rim of the tuff ring. A small, lava flow is still visible at Wakaaranga Creek.	a, c, d, e, f, g
157	Piha Gorge	Piha	A	This site is the best example of a gorge in the Waitakere Ranges. Piha gorge is a narrow (5-20m wide) and deeply incised gorge, with vertical walls cut in breccia 50-100m high.	c, e, f, g, i, l
158	Point Chevalier Waitemata Group sedimentary structures	Point Chevalier	E	This site is one of the best exposures of Waitemata Group strata in the central Auckland area, for educational purposes. Excellent examples of trace fossils, faults, intraformational slump folding, ripple-drift cross-bedding and water escape structures are exposed in 5m high cliffs around the tip of Point Chevalier.	a, c, g, i
159	Point England accretionary lapilli	Point England	E	An exposure of rhyolitic, co-ignimbritic deposits from the Taupo Volcanic Zone. A thin bed of accretionary lapilli (chalazoidites or 'volcanic hailstones') is visible near the base of a low eroded sea cliff in the TamakiRiver foreshore.	a, c, g, i
160	Pokorua dune-dammed lake	Lake Pokorua	C	Lake Pokorua and the surrounding wetland is	a, c, vi, f, g

				the best example of a dune-dammed lake on the Awhitu Peninsula.	,h, l, e
161	Pollen and Traherne Islands and mudflats	Waitematā Harbour	A	This is an area of low islands, saltmarsh, mangroves, shellbanks, and estuarine and harbour mud flats. It is the best remaining largely unmodified area of its type in the Waitematā Harbour. The biggest and least disturbed area of saltmarsh remaining in the Waitemata Harbour grows in the shelter of Pollen Island. The majority of this area is protected within the Motu Manawa (Pollen Island) Marine Reserve.	a, c, g, f, h, i, l, e
162	Ponui Island pillow lava	Third Bay	E	This excellent example of a pillow lava flow within Waipapa Terrane greywackes forms a small point at northern end of ThirdBay. Sea cliff and shore platform.	a, c, d, l
163	Puhinui intertidal banks and shellbanks	Manukau Harbour	C	An area of dynamic shellbanks at the mouth of Puhinui Creek is one of the best examples on the ManukauHarbour. The shellbanks and intervening intertidal banks also form a complex of habitats for a variety of animal and plant communities.	a, c, e, g, h, i
164	Puhinui volcanic explosion craters	Wiri	V	Three, small, elongate (200-250m) craters (Pond, Arena, Eroded) each sit at the top of a small (7-8m high) tuff cone forming the hills of Puhinui Reserve. Pond Crater retains a small freshwater lake in the crater; Arena Crater is filled to the overflow level with lake sediment; and Eroded Crater has a small stream eroded	a, b, c, d, g, h, i, l

				through the middle of it. This is the only cluster of small explosion craters in the Auckland Volcanic field.	
165	Puka Street grotto	Onehunga	B	This is the best-preserved example of a deep, steep-sided depression within a lava flow. The pit formed by roof collapse of a lava tube from One Tree Hill, while presumably still-flowing lava rafted the collapsed debris away. Puka St grotto is shown on Hochstetter's geological map of Auckland.	b, d, g, i, j
166	Pūkaki Lagoon volcano	Māngere	V	Pūkaki Lagoon is one of the best two remaining examples of an explosion crater and tuff ring in Manukau City. It is a simple circular explosion crater, which erupted about 60,000 to 70,000 years ago. Thick lapilli mantles the northeast side of the tuff ring, which is breached on the seaward side by a narrow channel. The crater filled with intertidal mud when sea level rose. Cores taken from the crater sediments have provided a record of volcanic ash fall and information about the environmental history of the district. The landform is largely unspoiled by urban development.	a, c, d, e, f, h, i
167	Pukapuka Quarry unconformity	Pōhuehue	E	A small limestone quarry visible from State Highway 1 contains one of very few exposures of a sedimentary contact of basal Waitematā Group conglomerate on top of Northland Allochthon limestone.	a, b, g
168	Pukeiti scoria	Mangere	B, F	Pukeiti is the only	a, c, d,

	cone and lava field (Puketapapa)			remaining example of a small, cratered scoria cone in the Auckland volcanic field and the only remaining, largely intact scoria cone of four originally in this area. A very small scoria cone with a shallow crater marks the site of the vent from which lava flows spread in a northerly direction. Pukeiti is contiguous to Otuataua lava and tuff. Two lava caves are known to occur here (Lino lava cave and Rubbish Pit lava cave).	e, f, g, h, i
169	Pukekōhe East tuff ring	Pukekōhe East	V	Pukekōhe East tuff ring is the best preserved tuff ring in the South Auckland volcanic field. The volcano erupted through a fringe of lava from Rutherford's cone, which lies just to the northeast. The tuff ring is approximately 1km in diameter and 80m deep, with erosion resistant lava around two thirds of the crater accounting for its well-preserved morphology.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
170	Puketutu Island volcano	Māngere	V	Puketutu Island is an isolated compound volcanic centre, with tuff ring remnants, several scoria cones, and many lava flows, some submarine, covering an area of 2.1km². Although it is extensively quarried, Puketutu is one of only three examples in the Auckland volcanic field where a complete volcano consisting of tuff ring remnants, scoria cones and lava fields is nearly intact. It is one of only three island volcanoes in the field and the only one in the Manukau Harbour. On	a, c, d, e, f, h, g

				the west side of the island is the best example in New Zealand of a lava flow intruding and baking soft sediment, pushing up an anticline of tuff and intruding as dikes along the fractured anticline crest.	
171	Purewa Estuary	Ōrākei	C	This is the best example of a small, drowned stream valley estuary on the Auckland isthmus, where near pristine estuaries are rare. The mud and mangrove-filled estuary remains unmodified upstream of Meadowbank Railway Station. The estuary played an important role in the geological history of Ōrākei Basin.	c, e, g, i, l
172	Rakino greywacke and basal Waitematā section	Rakino Island, Hauraki Gulf	D	The coast between Orange Bay and the north end of Māori Garden Bay contains good examples of a chert and grey argillite sequence; a well-rounded argillite boulder beach; and basal Waitematā sequence sediments.	a, c, l
173	Rakitu Island Black and White Rock	Rakitu Island (Arid Island), Hauraki Gulf	E	A basalt lava flow within a rhyolitic sequence is located on a large intertidal rock off Ora Point. This is the only known basalt in the Great Barrier region.	a, b, d, l
174	Rakitu Island obsidian breccia	Rakitu Island (Arid Island), Hauraki Gulf	E	Pyroclastic rhyolite breccia with blocks of brown and grey obsidian occurs in the lower part of Ora Point, Rakitu Island. This is the only coastal occurrence of obsidian in the Great Barrier region.	a, b, d, l
175	Rangiriri Spit (Pollock Spit)	Pollok	C	Rangiriri Spit is an excellent unmodified example of an active shell spit, located at the entrance to a small inlet	a, c, e, g, h, i

				on the on the western side of Manukau Harbour.	
176	Rangitoto Island	Rangitoto Island, Hauraki Gulf	V	Rangitoto Island perhaps the most iconic landform in the Auckland region. It is the youngest and largest volcano in the Auckland volcanic field and has an uneroded lava surface formed from numerous a lava flows covering approximately 23km². The summit consists of several scoria mounds, with a main central scoria cone containing a 60m deep crater. Recent research has confirmed that Rangitoto volcano is the result of two separate eruptions, which may have occurred as long as several decades apart. A cone to the north of the main summit cone was formed during the earlier eruption. Rangitoto Island also has smaller lava features of geological significance, including several lava caves and examples of a lava flow surfaces and levees. Near Rangitoto wharf is the only known example in New Zealand of pillow lava lobes that flowed into the sea and were rapidly cooled in the intertidal zone.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l
177	Raventhorpe tuff ring	Bombay	A	The reasonably well-preserved Raventhorpe tuff ring is the largest of five tuff rings in this part of the South Auckland volcanic field. Lavas from the Bombay cones are thought to have partially filled the Raventhorpe tuff ring forming a lava lake up to 3m thick, before overflowing northward via a breach in the tuff ring	a, c, d, e, i

				wall.	
178	Red Beach Miocene flysch	Red Beach	E	An excellent exposure of a penecontemporaneous slump within a Waitematā flysch sequence.	a, c, g, l
179	Red Hill volcanic centre	Red Hill	A	Excellent exposures of bedded tuff resulting from explosive eruption phases in a complex volcanic centre that was active c. 1.1 million years ago.	a, b, d, g, l
181	Rotoroa Island, North Kaheno Cove folded greywacke	Rotoroa Island, Hauraki Gulf	D	Excellent fresh exposures of multi-phased folds in thin-bedded argillite and greywacke occur in the shore platform and cliff base for 400m northwards from the north end of Kaheno Cove.	a, c, i, l
182	Rotoroa Island, South Kaheno Cove coastal stack	Rotoroa Island, Hauraki Gulf	E	At the south end of Kaheno Bay, an excellent example of a coastal stack with an arch and guts are eroded in greywacke with well-exposed faults and folds of varying kinds.	a, c, e, l
183	Scotlands lava cave	Onehunga	F	This lava cave is a simple straight tube, about 200m long, which varies in width from 10m to 2m and is 2-3m in height. In the northern portion, roof sags form two pillars in the middle of the cave.	a, c, d, i
184	Shackleton Road caves - Carrads lava cave	Mount Eden	F	A good example of a lava cave, about 90m in length. The cave is up to 6m wide and 2-3m high and is accessed from a large entrance on the southern side of Shackleton Road. The negotiable part of the cave terminates in at a rock fill, about 20m beyond which there is a continuation of the same lava tube. This is the larger of two subparallel	a, c, d, i

				caves (see also Easties lava cave), and it was modified for use as an air raid shelter during World War II.	
185	Shackleton Road caves - Easties lava cave	Mount Eden	F	This 70m long lava cave is the smaller of two subparallel caves (see also Carrads lava cave). The cave consists of two main sections separated by rockfill, a sewer pipe and debris. Near the entrance, the passage is 10m wide and 3m high, while the second part of the cave is 4m wide, 2-3m high and 40m long.	a, c, d, i
186	Shoal Bay chenier shell spits	Shoal Bay	C	Several narrow shell spits on west and north sides of Shoal Bay provide good examples of shell cheniers accreted parallel to the shore and now separated from it by low mangrove forest.	a, c, e, g, h, i, l
187	Snells-Algies point siliceous mudstone	Kawau Bay	D	The freshest and most extensive exposure of Cretaceous siliceous mudstone (Whangai facies) in the Auckland Region is exposed in Snells-Algies point cliffs and shore platform.	a, c, g, i, l
188	South Kaipara dune lakes	Woodhill Forest	C	Lake Kereta and the associated lakes to north and south provide excellent examples of elongate freshwater lakes between dunes of different ages.	a, c, e, f, h, i
189	South Pakatoa shore platform	Pakatoa Island	B	This is a good representative example of a high tidal shore platform eroded into thin-bedded argillite and greywacke. An incipient sea stack has almost formed by erosion on the end of the point.	a, c, l
190	South RotoroaIsland boxwork weathering	Rotoroa Island, Hauraki Gulf	B	Located in coastal cliffs, this is an excellent example of boxwork weathering (a	a, c, i, l

				characteristic rectangular weathering pattern) in jointed greywacke.	
191	South Te Henga pillows and hyaloclastites	Bethells Beach	D	Coastal cliffs south of Te Henga Beach contain well-exposed examples of pillow lavas and hyaloclastites.	a, c, g, l
192	Southdown pahoehoe lava flows incl. Ann's creek	Penrose	B	One of few examples of pahoehoe surfaces on basalt lava flows in the Auckland volcanic field. Several small flow lobes (probably from Mt Wellington volcano) are visible from the coastal walkway on Māngere Inlet and at Ann's Creek between Great South Rd and the railway line.	a, c, d, g, i
193	St Heliers - Karaka Bay Waitematā Group and shoreline	Saint Heliers	D	This coastal section is the best on the Auckland isthmus to study exposures of a wide range of Waitematāsandstone strata and structures. Other features include unusual greywacke/ultramafic inclusions in tuff from St Heliers volcano (in boulders on the beach) and Holocene beach rock conglomerate. Ladies Bay is the only remaining example of a largely natural, unmodified beach on the southern coast of the Waitemata Harbour.	a, b, c, g, h, i, l
194	St Heliers explosion crater	Saint Heliers	V	This site is a simple explosion crater with neither scoria nor lava, located on an older sedimentary ridge. The explosion crater is about 500m in diameter, with a swampy floor now occupied by Glover Park. The northern crater rim has been eroded to form a sea cliff, in which tuff from the volcano is	a, c, d, f, g, h, l, e

				visible.	
195	St Leonards Beach, Takapuna, flysch and slump unit	Takapuna	D	An intertidal reef and section of cliffs provides a well-exposed outcrop and well studied sequence of typical Waitemata Group deep water flysch, with a wide range of sedimentary structures, including a parcel of intensely folded beds.	a, c, g, l
196	Stewarts lava cave (Mortimer's Cave)	Mount Eden	F	This is an excellent example of a relatively complex lava cave. The two-part lava cave is about 180m long, with three levels, and a cave-in-cave feature. It also contains typical lava cave wall features such as lava rolls and drip formations.	a, c, d, i
197	Tāhuna Tōrea cuspate foreland and shell spit	Glendowie	C	Tāhuna Tōrea is the largest, most accessible and outstanding example of a cuspate foreland formed from two sand/shell spits in the Auckland region. A low triangular shell and sand spit encloses salt marsh and ponds at the western end, with a narrow shell spit extending a further 1km out across the Tamaki Estuary. The distal shell spit shifts in response to wind, wave and tidal action.	a, b, e, f, g, i, l
198	Takanini pumicite	Takanini	E	An excellent example of a primary tephra deposit from Taupo Volcanic Zone is exposed in the eroded face of a low coastal cliff at Pahurehure Inlet. The non-welded ignimbrite was not extensively modified by estuarine processes during deposition.	a, c, g, h, i
199	Takapuna chabazite	Takapuna	E	The most silica-poor reported, sedimentary chabazite occurs in thin tuff beds composed	a, b

				dominantly of chabazite, with minor amounts of andesine, quartz and chlorite	
200	Takapuna Reef fossil forest and cliff lava exposures	Hauraki	B	This site encompasses two contiguous areas of lava flows from Pupuke volcano in which there are well preserved lava moulds and casts of trees, many of which appear to have been in growth position at the time of the eruption. Takapuna Reef Fossil Forest is one of the best examples in the world of a lava- preserved fossil forest. There is evidence that multiple lava flows passed through a standing forest here. In the cliffs to the north, there are tree moulds up to 2m in diameter as well as good examples of gas blisters and segregation vesicles in the lava.	a, b, d, e, f, g, i, l
201	Tamaki Campus basalt	Saint Johns	E	This cutting is the only exposure and remaining evidence of lava spilling northwards over ridge from Mt Wellington towards Glen Innes. Columnar jointing is clearly visible in the lava flow.	a, c, g, i
202	Tamaki estuary rhyolitic ignimbrite	Pakuranga	E	Some of the best exposures in the Auckland region of rhyolitic ignimbrite flow deposits, showing that Auckland is within the range of superheated pyroclastic flows erupted from the centre of the North Island. The southernmost part of the site includes a section through fossil forest, peat deposited during three climate cycles, ignimbrite with branch moulds, a small incised valley and	a, c, g, h, l, l

				further rhyolitic tephra. The deposits here are 3m thick and bury charred vegetation.	
203	Tank Farm volcano	Shoal Bay	V	Tank Farm volcano is a simple but well-preserved explosion crater and tuff ring (about 800m diameter), breached by the sea to the southeast and partially filled with intertidal mud. No lava or scoria appears to have been erupted.	a, c, d, e, g, h, i, k, l
204	Tāpapakanga Stream terraces	Orere Point	A	The lower reaches of the Tāpapakanga Stream valley contain excellent examples of terraces cut into alluvial gravel and sediment. Well-developed alluvial stream terraces are rare in the Auckland region.	a, b, e, g, h, l
205	Tapora dunes	Tapora	A	This area consists of a large Holocene sand dune system, now mostly stabilised beneath pasture. Dune patterns are relatively complex due to the position of the dune field opposite the Kaipara Harbour entrance. The sand topography has produced a varied coastline including sand islands and sheltered inlets such as Gum Store Creek.	a, c, e, h
206	Tauhoa River multi- coloured mudstone	Wharehine	E	An easily accessible foreshore exposure of the clay-rich multicoloured Paleocene mudstones that helped lubricate the sliding of Northland allochthon.	a, b, g
207	Tauhoa Road serpentinite	Mangakura	E	This roadside exposure of a serpentinite lense entrained by Northland allochthon is the only exposure of serpentinite blocks remaining in the Auckland Region after	a, b, g

				others have been quarried away completely.	
208	Tāwharanui Beach and dunes	Tāwharanui Peninsula	C	The beach and dunes on the northern side of Tāwharanui Peninsula are some of the least modified and best-protected examples remaining on the east coast of the region. Elsewhere, beaches and dunes are frequently threatened by development or coastal structures. A tsunami deposited sand sheet occurs among the dunes.	a, c, e, g, h, i, l
209	Tāwharanui fossiliferous Jurassic section, Anchor Bay	Anchor Bay	B	The shore platform on the northern side of Tāwharanui Peninsula features an exposure of basement fossils in Jurassic rocks. This is a very rare occurrence in Northland.	a, b, g, l
210	Taylor Hill scoria cone (Taurere)	Glendowie	V	Taylor Hill volcano produced a simple tuff crater about 900m in diameter, with several small scoria cones around at least five vents. Two small lava flows moved down valleys to the east (where there is now a freshwater spring) and northwest. Much of the central scoria cone cluster is within Taylors Hill Reserve.	a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k
211	Te Atatu fossil forest	Te Atatu	E	Remnants of forest vegetation of Pleistocene age are exposed at intertidal levels near the northern end (eastern side) of Te Atatu peninsula.	a, c, g, h, i
212	Te Henga - Erangi Pt. Kauwahaia Island and sea caves	Waitākere Bay	A	Erangi Point and Kauwahaia Island provide an excellent and scenic example of the exposed rocky coastline and islands of Auckland's west coast. Erangi Point	b, c, g, f,

				features two of the best examples of sea caves that pass right through a point, anywhere in New Zealand.	
213	Te Henga/ Bethells dune dammed swamp	Muriwai	C	This is the largest wetland remaining on the Auckland mainland and is a landform of scientific, educational and scenic importance. Holocene sand dunes dammed the Waitakere River to form the wetland, which extends c.5km inland. Beneath the wetland, there are sandy cockle-shell bearing sediments that accumulated here when this was a tidal estuary in the middle Holocene.	a, c, e, f, g, h, i, l
214	Te Komoki exfoliation dome (Jackie Hill)	Huia	B	The weathered exfoliation dome of Te Komoki is a prominent landform of primarily scenic value on the south side of Little Huia Bay.	c, e, f, l
215	Te Muri Beach and Estuary, Mahurangi	Puhoi	C	One of the least modified examples of a small estuary remaining on the east coast of the region. Partially enclosed behind a Holocene beach deposit (Te Muri Beach).	c, g, i, l
216	Te Muri salt marsh and shell spits	Wairoa Bay	C	One of best examples of salt marsh and shell spit in the Auckland region.	c, g, l, l
217	Te Toro Quaternary sands	Pollok	E	This site contains an exposure of sands which predates the eruptions of Taranaki and Taupo volcanic centres and the subsequent current transport of black sands northwards along the coast. The base of the section is unconformable upon much older weathered Waitematā Group sediments.	a, b, g
218	The Arches, Tiritiri Matangi	Tiritiri Matangi Island, Hauraki	B	A spectacular series of four, 4-8m high arches is	b, e, l

	Island	Gulf		eroded through greywacke cliffs midway along the east coast of Tiritiri Island, 50m north of Fisherman Bay.	
219	The Gap volcaniclastic conglomerate and Taitomo Cave, South Piha	Piha	A C - Blowhole	This site, including Nun Rock, Taitomo Island, The Gap and nearby cliffs forms the best example of contemporary sea arches and blowholes on the west coast of Northland and Auckland. It is also the best exposure of high energy, marine coarse volcaniclastic facies in the Waitākere Ranges. A marine volcaniclastic conglomerate sequence contains features such as lenses, wedges, low angle cross-beds and dikes. Two tunnels are cut through the breccia, the Kaiwhare Blowhole along a joint plane, and Taitomo Island tunnel along a dike	a, b, c, e, f, g, l
220	The Tor - Torbay stack	Torbay	B	'The Tor' at Torbay is a well formed sea stack of geological and scenic significance.	c, e, f, l
221	The Watchman dacite dome and crater	Karekare	A	At the foot of the northern cliffs of The Watchman and in cliffs behind UnionBay, are the only flow-banded dacite in the Waitakere Ranges (a good example of flow structures in volcanic rocks) and a well-exposed crater from an initial explosive eruption. The large, multiple crater is filled by a thick pile of rubbly breccia (andesite and dacite) and several extrusional tongues of folded, flow-banded dacite (forming The Watchman).	a, b, c, e, f, i, l
222	Three Kings volcano (Te	Mount Roskill	V	Three Kings volcano was formerly the most	a, c, d, e, f, g, h

	Tatua A Riukiuta)			complex centre in the Auckland volcanic field, but has now mostly been quarried away. The initial explosive phases of the eruption produced a large tuff ring, 1km in diameter, and spread substantial lapilli and ash deposits more than 2km to the east and north. Five moderately sized scoria cones and many other smaller cones surrounded some 20 discernible vents. Of the scoria cones, only Big King has been partly protected by its reserve status. Lava flows spread around the crater, and northwestwards to the vicinity of Western Springs. A quarry face exposes tuff on the eastern side of Mt Eden Rd.	
223	Ti Point basalt	Ti Point	A	The type locality for Ti Point basalt, which erupted in the mid-late Miocene. The exposed eastern coast of Ti Point contains scenic cliffs eroded from this rock.	a, b, e, l
224	Tiritiri MatangiIsland shore platform	Tiritiri Matangi Island, Hauraki Gulf	D	An excellent example of a well- developed shore platform cut in greywacke surrounds most of Tiritiri Matangi.	a, c, e, i, l
225	Toroanui and Okiritoto Falls	Waimauku	C	Two prominent falls within 300m of each other on the Okiritoto Stream flow over near-horizontal early Miocene sedimentary strata. Significant waterfalls are rare in this area.	b, e
226	Waiatarua Swamp	Remuera	C	One of best examples in Auckland of a freshwater lake formed by the damming of a valley by a lava flow (from Mt Wellington). Lake sediments contain	b, e, g, h

				tephras from Mayor Island and central North Island volcanoes and a pollen record of vegetation changes in Auckland.	
227	Waiheke Island, Blackpool spilite pillow lava	Huruhi Bay, Waiheke Island	E	The Blackpool spilite is a 3m dark green spilitic pillow lava with calcite interstices bearing pyrite. It is of Triassic age and a good example of basement volcanics in the region.	a, c, d, l
228	Waiheke Island, Double "U"Bay shallow marine Miocene fossils	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	E	This site contains rich shallow water macrofauna in a deepening sequence and is type locality of a number of fossil molluscs. The cliff and intertidal exposure is one of three rich Miocene fossil localities on Waiheke Island.	a, b, g, h, i, l
229	Waiheke Island, Fossil Bay fossils and rock sequence	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	E	This site contains well-exposed shallow water fossiliferous sediments overlying bored and eroded basement rocks and is the type locality of many unusual fossil species. The sediments contain a rich shallow macrofauna including in-situ reef corals.	a, b, c, h, l
230	Waiheke Island, Island Bay submarine volcanics	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	D	This site contains an easily accessible, well-exposed coastal section through fresh Waipapa greywacke sequences, containing pillow lavas and chert. It differs from most of the greywacke sequences on Waiheke Island, which are dominantly thick sandstone.	a, b, d, g, l
231	Waiheke Island, Motukaha gravel tombolo	Church Bay, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	C	This is the best example of a narrow gravel tombolo in the region. A cobble and pebble	c, e, g, i, l

				tombolo 2-8m wide stretches 200m across the gap between Waiheke Island and Motukaha Island.	
232	Waiheke Island, Oneroa Beach Miocene fossils	Oneroa, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	E	A rock outcrop that is occasionally exposed in the sand on OneroaBeach is one of only three localities on Waiheke Island containing well-preserved early Miocene fossils.	a, c, g, h, l
233	Waiheke Island, Pohutukawa Point chert stack	Rocky Bay (Whakanewha Bay), Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	B	This is the most easily accessible and one of best examples of red chert on Waiheke Island. The hard chert rock forms the narrow ridge of Pohutukawa Point along with a small but impressive stack at its seaward end.	c, e, g, l
234	Waiheke Island, Te Matuku Bay shell spit and tidal marsh	Te Matuku Bay (Mcleods Bay), Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	C	Te Matuku Bay contains an excellent example of a small chenier shell spit and enclosed tidal marsh.	c, e, f, i, l
235	Wainamu dune- dammed lakes	Bethells Beach	A	This scenic locality with its combination of two freshwater lakes and an inland dune, which is still mobile, is unique in the Auckland Region. Lake Wainamu and Lake Kawaupaka were formed when active sand dunes dammed the stream valleys.	c, e, f, g, i, l
236	Pukewairiki tuff ring	East Tamaki	V	The Pukewairiki (Waiouru) tuff ring has an indistinct, crater- like depression about 300m in diameter. The crater is breached to the southwest by tidal creeks and has an 8m terrace along the Tamaki River. It is one of the oldest volcanoes in the Auckland volcanic field.	a, c, d, e, f, g, l
237	Wairoa River Gorge	Clevedon	A	Formed along the Wairoa fault trace, the Wairoa River gorge is one of few	c, e, h, i

				good examples of steep, incised river gorges in the Auckland region.	
238	Waitākere Falls	Waitakere	C	Although water flow is restricted by the adjacent water reservoir, Waitākere Falls are among the best and highest examples of the waterfalls that feature in the Waitākere Ranges.	c, e, f, g, l
239	Waitangi Falls conglomerate, Omeru Scenic Reserve	Kaukapakapa	C	The scenic Waitangi Falls are a good example of a waterfall held up by erosion-resistant conglomerate rock. This is the best, most-easily accessible place to see the Helensville Conglomerate unit. Omeru Scenic Reserve	c, e, f, g, i
240	Waitangi Falls, Glenbrook	Glenbrook	C	These low falls at the head of a small tidal estuary are one of the two most significant waterfalls over a basalt lava flow in the South Auckland volcanic field.	c, d, e, f, g, i
241	Waitomokia foreshore tuff with sedimentary bombs	Mangere	E	Excellent exposures of tuff deposits are cut into the outer slopes of Waitomokia volcano in the foreshore near Oruarangi Creek. The tuff contains bombs including ‘samples’ of older sedimentary rocks torn from beneath the Manukau lowlands by the erupting volcano.	b, g, k
242	Waiwera Parnell Grit	Waiwera	D	An easily accessible educational cliff exposure showing a complex volcanic sediment gravity flow (Parnell Grit) interbedded with flysch.	a, c, d, g, l
243	Watchman Islet	Watchman Island	B	Watchman Islet is a small top hat islet eroded from a drowned Waitemata Sandstone ridge. The shore platform is more resistant to	c, e, f, i, k, l

				erosion than the islet. The islet is a small but well-known landscape feature of the Waitemata Harbour.	
244	Wēiti River shell spits	Karepiro Bay	C A1	Some of the best examples in New Zealand of actively forming intertidal shell spits. These have been used to derive a record of past sea level change. (The 'A1' identification applies to the motor camp at the end of Duck Creek Road which is a more modified but still recognisable part of the feature).	a, b, e, g, h, i, l
245	Wenderholm Sand Barrier & Puhoi Estuary	Puhoi	C	Puhoi Estuary is an excellent example of a drowned river valley contained by a bay-mouth sandspit (Wenderholm Sand Barrier). Former beach ridges emplaced prior to the formation of the sandspit are visible on a flat to the south side of the estuary.	a, c, e, f, g, h, i, l
246	Wesley Bay-Cape Horn section	Waikowhai Bay	D	This site consists of shore platform and exposed cliffs along the coast from the east end of Wesley Bay to 200 m west of Cape Horn. The area contains excellent exposures of a wide range of features that characterise this part of the Waitemata Basin on the lower flanks of the Waitākere Volcano. It is also the type locality for a few microfossils and macrofossils.	a, c, e,i g
247	Western Springs and lava outcrops	Western Springs	B	Western Springs contains exposures of the natural edge of Auckland's longest lava flow, with excellent examples of columnar jointing, vesicles and small lava tongues, some with pahoehoe surfaces.	a, c, d, e, g, i

				Natural springs flow from cracks in the lava flow. These features were much more common prior to the urban development of Auckland.	
248	Whangaparaoa Peninsula Waitemata Group deformation	Army Bay	D	The cliffs and intertidal platforms of the rocky coastline at the end of the Whangaparaoa Peninsula are made up of sedimentary Waitemata Group rocks that were deposited during the Miocene. Together the cliffs and shore platform in the northern part of the area are one of several sites on the Whangaparaoa Peninsula that display a regionally important three dimensional exposure of folds and faults in these rocks. The shore platform is extensive and is considered to be a landform of regional geological importance. Whangaparaoa Head has two significant geological features, a vertically tilted strata and an area of Parnell Grit with huge blocks of displaced basalt forming the point east of Army Bay.	a, c, e, g, l
249	Whatipu Caves and pyroclastic breccia dikes	Huia	F	At back of the Whatipu coastal flat is a group of 4-5 caves, eroded by the sea along the joints and old volcanic necks and pipes in Waitakere Group volcanic breccias. The caves were abandoned by the sea due to the aggrading coastline. The site also includes the best- exposed group of pyroclastic dikes of volcanic origin in northern New Zealand.	a, b, e, f, g, i, l
250	Whatipu coastal flats	Huia		The Whatipu coastal flat is an extensive and	a, b, e, f, g, i, l

				impressive wilderness area of sandf lats and low dunes, most of which were deposited between 1900-1930. A shifting network of wetlands occupies poorly drained areas among the dunes The site is the best example of rapid recent sand aggradation in New Zealand. Significant coastal erosion has affected the area in recent years.	
251	White Bluff structures	Hillsborough	D	One of the best exposures of complexly deformed Waitemata Group rocks, showing faults and folds in coastal cliffs and on the foreshore.	a, c, e, g
252	Whites Beach crater	Anawhata	D	One of the three best exposed craters in Waitakere Ranges, Whites Beach crater is a 1km wide vent filled with pahoehoe flows, autoclastic breccia, a small pillow lava flow, and intruded by andesite.	a, c, e, g, l
253	Wiri lava cave	Wiri	F	Wiri lava cave is the best example of a lava cave in New Zealand and at 290m, is also the longest known lava cave in the country. The cave lies within the northeast slopes of Manurewa, a small volcanic cone (now mostly quarried away). The cave is a linear tube that has conveyed molten lava through the lower slopes of the scoria cones and out into the lava flow field. The passage cross- sections vary in shape to include circular, semi- circular, gothic, triangular and irregular, and terraces, benches, and kerbs	a, b, c, d, I, k

				modify these shapes. The floor displays areas of smooth pahoehoe, and clinkered a surfaces and the main gutter shows festooning of the surface. Small teat stalactites are common and refluxing of the walls has caused minor flowstone to develop in places.	
254	Wonga Wonga Bay submarine slide	Huia	E	A unique example, probably in New Zealand, of a section of dike caught up in a submarine slide deposit is visible in the cliffs of Wonga Wonga Bay. A 4m x 1m section of andesite dike is enclosed in chaotic deposits of a submarine slide that slid down the slopes of the early Miocene Waitākere Volcano.	a, b, g, l
255	Ascot – Mitchelson Roads lava caves	Remuera	F	A small group of lava caves identified by ground penetrating radar, without access from the surface.	a, d, i

Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

All provisions in this schedule are regional coastal plan and district plan **[rcp/dp]**

* Denotes that the site exception rule applies.

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
001	Tukituki Muka	Cox's Creek Walkway adjoining rear boundaries of 47 and 49 Webber Street, Grey Lynn		
002	Te Tokaroa headland and Te Ara Whakapekapeka a Ruarangi	Coyle Park, Point Chevalier	Rock outcrop	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
003	Rangimatarau	16 Joan Street and cliff top properties extending northwards along Point Chevalier Road to, and including a portion of Coyle Park		Ngāti Paoa
004	Nga Kauaewhati	Old Mill Road extending from old zoo entrance westerly to toe of bank		
005	One-Maru	Point Erin Park, between 117-121 Shelley Beach Road and Northern Motorway		
006	Te Koraenga Oka	Point Erin Park		
007	Ko Takerehaea	Point Erin Park, end of St Marys Road		
008	Wai Orea	Western Springs main lake		
009	Nga Wharau a Tako	87-89 Albert Street, 4 and 6-12 Kingston Street, and 60, 65-71 Federal Street		
010 *	Te Horo Roa	Road reserve at intersection of Anzac Avenue and Beach Road	Former position of a Pā, part of which slipped away, killing	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			many people.	
011 *	A) Wai Kōkota B) Te Tō	Victoria Park bordered by Victoria Street West, Halsey Street, Fanshawe Street and Beaumont Street; plus Fanshawe Street between Daldy Street and Halsey Street; plus Beaumont Street beneath Viaduct over-pass	A) Shell fish gathering area during low tide B) Headland canoe hauling area below site of significant event	Ngāti Paoa
012 *	Pari Tuhu	Federal Street and Wolfe Street (intersection)	Ancient Pā site	
013 *	Te Paneiriiri	North-eastern corner of land bordered by Fanshawe Street and Hardinge Street (includes four properties); plus Hardinge Street between Fanshawe Street and Graham Street	Ceremony of conquest	
014 *	Te Hika a Rama	Hobson Street and Fanshawe Street intersection; plus the immediately adjacent portion of Sturdee Street	Gathering place	
015 *	Ngahu Wera	A small portion of Albert Street southward and bordering Customs Street West	Site of significant event. Exercise of traditional tribal justice	
016 *	Horotiu	Queen Street 301-303 (Town Hall Site); plus Aotea Square; plus the foot of Greys Avenue adjacent	Pā site located above Waihorotiu	
017 *	Te Whatu	Shortland Street/Queen Street/Swanson	Canoe mooring site	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Street (intersection)		
018 *	Te Toangaroa	Majority on land enclosed by Stanley Street, Churchill Street and Parnell Rise; plus the adjacent portion of the Stanley Street road reserve; plus intersection of Stanley Street and Parnell Rise; plus the adjacent portion of Parnell Rise	Site of significant event - scene of early battle	
019 *	Te Tara Karaehe	Swanson Street between Hobson Street and Federal Street; plus property adjacent to, and south of, Swanson Street; plus intersection of Federal Street and Swanson Street, and a portion of Federal Street south of Swanson Street; plus intersection of Hobson Street and Swanson Street	Canoe landing site	
020 *	Te Koranga	Victoria Street/Halsey Street (intersection)	Fish drying area	
021 *	Te Reuroa Pā	Old Government House; plus majority of land enclosed by Parliament Street, Symonds Street and Waterloo Quadrant; plus eastern corner of land bordered by Parliament Street and Eden Crescent	Major Pā site and Papakāinga	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
022	Urupā	189R Burswood Drive, East Tamaki	Urupā	
023	Urupā	15 Blackburn Road, East Tamaki 43 Crooks Road (located on Blackburn Road), East	Urupā	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Tamaki		
024	Urupā	83 Greenmount Drive, East Tamaki	Urupā	
025	Te Naupata	20 Musick Point Road, Bucklands Beach	Musick Point	
026	Urupā	27 Church Road, Mangere Bridge	Urupā	
027	Urupā	22 Waipouri Road, Mangere	Urupā	
028	Urupā	Pukaki Marae 98 Pukaki Road, Mangere	Urupā	
029	Otuataua/Puke Taapapa (Pukeiti)	14R Quarry Road, 56 Ihumatao Quarry Road and 303 Ihumatao Road		
030	Mangere Mountain	Māngere Domain, 17R Domain Road, Māngere	Māngere Mountain	
031	Ambury Park Stonefields	66 Wellesley Road, Māngere Bridge	Ambury Park Stonefields	
032	Puketutu Island	600 Island Road, Māngere Bridge		
033	Maunga Taketake	290, 292 & 296 Ihumatao Road, Māngere	Ellett's Mountain	
034	Matukuturua stonefields	58 McLaughlins Road, 5R Wilco Place & 20 Hautu Drive, Manukau	Matukuturua Stonefields	
035	Wiri South Stonefields and Lava Cave	166 and 172 Roscommon Road	Waahi Tapu Area Wiri South Stonefields and Lava Cave	
036	Maunga Matukutureia	McLaughlins Road, Wilco Place, Stonehill Drive & 20 Hautu Drive, Manukau	McLaughlins Mountain	
037	Wiri North Stonefields	149 & 220 Wiri Staton Road, Wiri	Wiri North Stonefields	
038	Urupā	37 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	
039	Urupā	33 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	
040	Urupā	29 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	
041	Urupā	1415 Clevedon –	Urupā	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Kawakawa Road, Kawakawa Bay		
042	Urupā	172R Maraetai Coast Road, Umupuia	Urupā	
043	Urupā	600 Orere -Matingarahi Road	Urupā	
044	Whakakaiwhara	933R North Road, Clevedon		
045	Oue Pā	829 North Road, Clevedon	Pā	
046	Tauwhare Pā	80 Davidson Road, Kiwitahi Pt Mblk Tauwhare ML 3424	Pā	
047	Wai Ariki	Between 16 Waterloo Quadrant and 15 Eden Crescent); Auckland University Law Library Carpark	Waiora – A water supply having the status of untainted life blood. Historic natural spring that fed surrounding Papakāinga and Pā such as Rangi Puke (Albert Park) and Te Reuroa (High Court area).	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei / Ngāti Paoa
048	Onehunga (especially the location of a 19th Century village at the foot of Princes St)	55, 57-60 Princes Street, 120 Onehunga Mall, 126 Onehunga Mall, and including a portion of Onehunga Mall and Princes Street, Onehunga.	Waahi whakahirahira Historic Te Taou, Nga Oho, Te Uringutu (Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei) village site. Village was in extensive use by Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei and	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			their allies in early Auckland. John Logan Campbell is recorded as visiting Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei chief, Te Kawau here to negotiate the purchase of land.	
049	Te Pūpū o Kawau (Tāhuna Tōrea)	Tāhuna Tōrea Reserve including sandspit, 338 & 340 West Tamaki Road, Glendowie	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
050	Te Wai o Rakataura	Valonia Reserve, 1, 25 & 25A Valonia Street, New Windsor	Wetlands to south of Ōwairaka / Mt Albert	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
051	Mataharehare	Bottom of Brighton Road, Parnell	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
052	Kohimaramara / Bastion Rock Takaparawha Point	Tāmaki Yacht Club, Tāmaki Drive, Ōrākei	Waahi tapu, Wai tapu	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
053	Tokiwhatinui	Auckland Hospital, 2 Park Road, Grafton	Waahi whakahirahira. Battle site in the grounds of the present day Auckland Hospital	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
054	Ōpoutūkeha	Cox's Bay Reserve, Westmere	Waahi whakahirahira. Named after the ancestor Poutūkeha. The creek is an ancient	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			boundary line between Ngāti Huarere and Ngāti Pou.	
055	Te Tō Waka Ōtāhuhu portage	Head of Tāmaki River at Ōtāhuhu, near Canal Reserve and Portage Road, Ōtāhuhu	Waahi tapu, Wai tapu. May be nationally significant portage for waka including ancestral waka.	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
056	Pou Hawaiki - Owhatihue	Mt Eden, Auckland College of Education carpark building	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
057	Urupā	5 Woodside Road, Mt Eden	Urupā, burial site	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
058	Urupā	209 St Andrews Road, Three Kings	Urupā. Historic burial site related to the use and occupation of Te Tātua a Riukiuta - the 3 Kings Pā complex.	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
059	Waahi whakahirahira	Emily Place Reserve	Waahi whakahirahira. The birth of Auckland on September 18, 1840 occurred in this area. Involved the signing of a land deed by Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei chiefs gifting 3,500 acres of the	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			modern CBD to establish Auckland City.	
060	Te Ana a Rangimarie	Melville Park grounds, between the cricket pavilion and 22 St Andrews Road	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
061	Waitaramoa	Waitaramoa Reserve - Portland Road, Hobson Bay, Remuera		Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
062	Te Rōutu o Ureia	Point Erin, Auckland Harbour Bridge	Wāhi tapu. Ureia is the renowned taniwha of the Marutuahu tribes of Hauraki.	Ngāti Paoa
063	Urupā	16 George Bourke Drive, Mt Wellington	Urupā for the fallen from a battle.	Ngāti Paoa
064	Ō Peretu	Vauxhall Road, Takapuna	Former Pā, kāinga, urupā, battle site.	Ngāti Paoa
065	Te Pane o Horoiwi	Foreshore behind properties at 665-697 Riddell Road, Glendowie	Former Pā. Above Karaka Bay(Ōrohe)	Ngāti Paoa
066	Urupā Fraser Road	Northern portion of 5-7 Fraser Road and the land on the western and south-western corners of the intersection of Fraser Road and Morrin Road including both grass berm and footpath	Settlement, terracing and urupā	Ngāti Paoa
067	Karaka Taupo	Within road reserve in front of 42 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road	Traditional urupā near Ngāti Paoa settlement	Ngāti Paoa
068	Karaka Taupo	42 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road. North East portion of Karaka Taupo block extending toward the Karaka stream.	Traditional grave	Ngāti Paoa

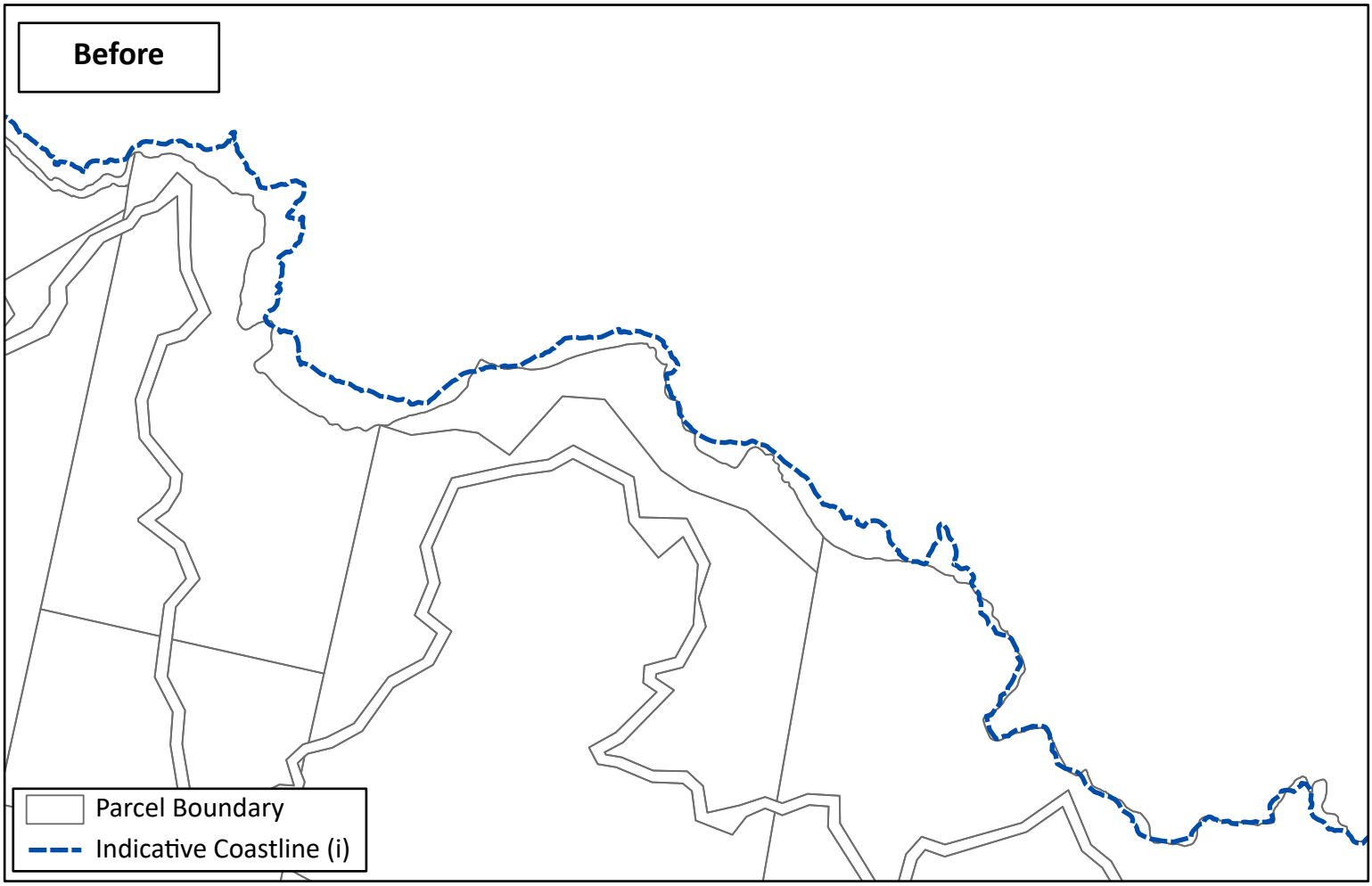
Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
069	Urupā at Karaka Taupo on foreshore	On foreshore opposite 29 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	Ngāti Paoa
070	Urupā at Karaka Taupo, Kawakawa Bay	Rautawa Stream entrance and foreshore	Urupā	Ngāti Paoa
071	Te Ana o Kahumauroa	Cave inlet at north eastern foreshore of Maungauika, North Head. Section 1 SO 454837	Location where Kahumauroa was held. Battle site	Ngāti Paoa
072	Te Tauoma Purchas Hill	Maunga known as Te Tauoma or Purchas Hill, 84 & 100 Morrin Road, St Johns	Former Pā	Ngāti Paoa
073	Karaka Bay (Ōrohe)	Foreshore area below Peacock Street, Glendowie	Located below the Pā Te Pane o Horoiwi. Site of several battles. Location of signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.	Ngāti Paoa
074	Te Reuroa	Albert Park, Auckland Central	Part of extent of Te Reuroa Pā	Ngāti Paoa
075	Waiatarua Reserve	Abbotts Way, Remuera	Key cultural marker within the landscape of Te Tauoma	Ngāti Paoa
076	Paruroa & Nihotupu	Waitakere Ranges Regional Parkland between Big Muddy Creek and Scenic Drive	Battle site	
077	Onepū Whakatakataka	Western section of Paritai Reserve, extending to Tamaki Drive and coast from Ngapipi road to Ngaiwi Street.	Battle site	
078*	Te Ipu Pakore	14-22 Boston Road, Mount Eden	Fresh water spring / Battle site	

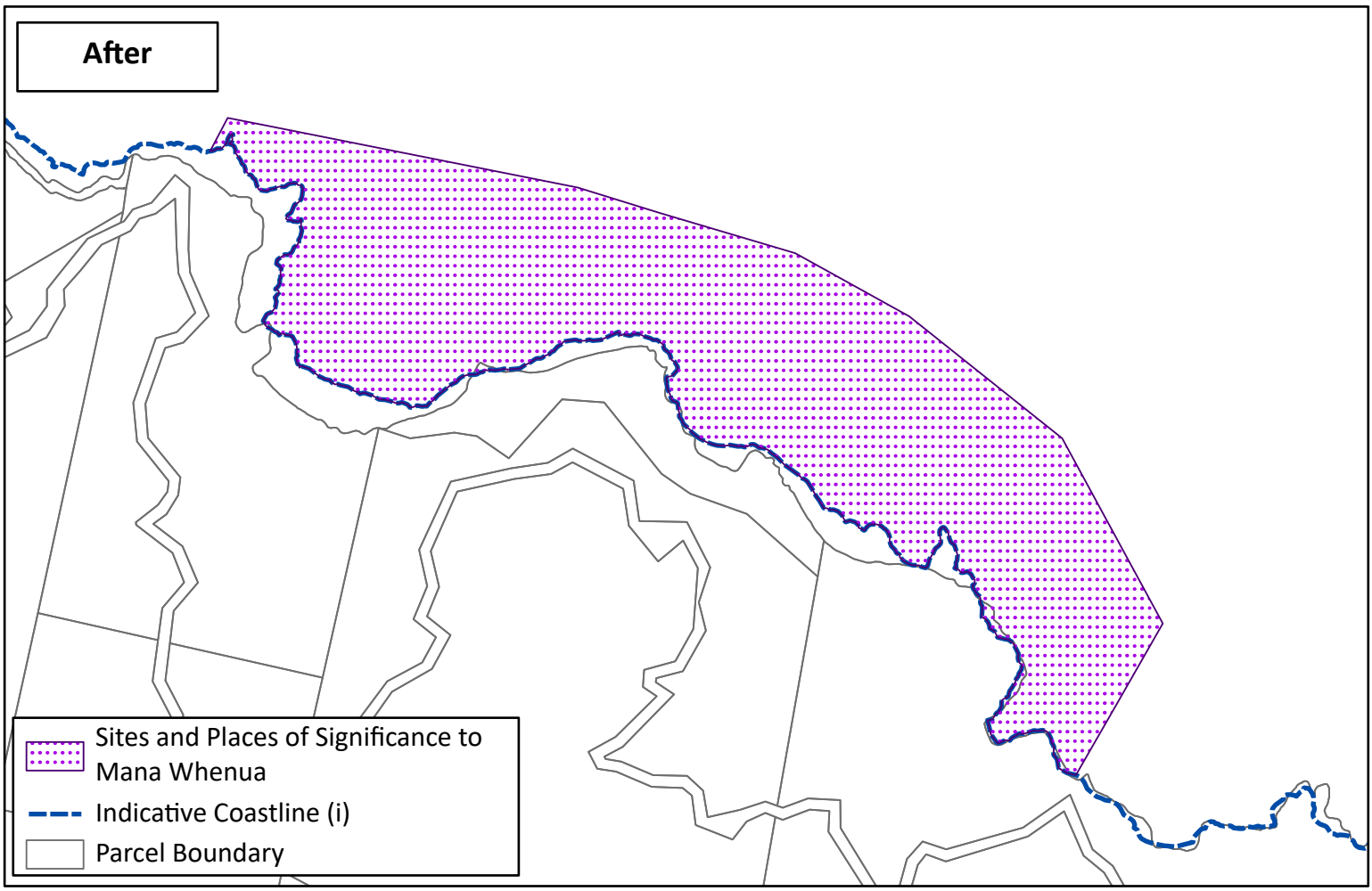
Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
079	Te Rehu	Jaggers Bush reserve, 180 Meola Road Point Chevalier	Kāinga	
080	Tauhinu Pā	Library point at Sanders Reserve, Paremoremo	Headland pā	
081	Motungaengae	Watchman Island	Tauranga waka and wāhi whakahirahira	
082	Tuna Mau	Western Park, Ponsonby	Mahinga tuna and kāinga	
083	Te Ako o Te Tui	Stream - Auckland Domain running from the Duck Ponds to Stanley Street.	Awa	
084*	Horotiu Stream	Queen Street road reserve from Victoria Street to Swanson Street	Awa	
085	Waiparuru	Stream at the bottom of Symonds Street cemetery	Awa	
086	Te Kōpua a Matakamokamo	Tuff Crater, Northcote	Wāhi tapu	
087	Karangahape Pā	Waitakere Ranges Regional Park - 96-104 and 120 Cornwallis Road Cornwallis	Pā site and kāinga	
088	Te Pokanoa a Tarahape	131 Paritai Drive Orakei	Pā site / wāhi whakahirahira	
089	Takāraro	Mt Cambria Reserve, Devonport	Maunga	
090	Te Toka Tapu a Kupe	Ninepin Rock, Whatipu	Wāhi tapu	
091	Te Puna wai a Hape	Adjacent to 56 Ihumatao Quarry Road, Mangere	Ancient fresh water spring	
092	Te Toka ā Kapetaua	Bean Rock, Waitematā Harbour, Auckland City	Site of significant event	
093	Tahingamanu	Hobsonville Point - coastline	Kāinga and mahinga kai	
094	Taurangatira	Murray Jones Reserve and Riverhead Historic Mill Esplanade Reserve - Riverhead	Kāinga	
095	Kohuora	Kohuora Park -	Pā, kāinga,	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Papatoetoe	wāhi tapu	
096	Te Tapuwae O Mataaoho	Sturges Park, Mt Robertson Otahuhu	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
097	Te Taurere	Taylor's Hill, Glendowie	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
098	Mutukaroa	Hamlins Hill, Mt Wellington	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
099	Ōpaheke	Headland at the confluence of Hingaia Stream and Ngakoroa Stream to the South.	Wāhi tapu and pā.	
100	Te Pou a Rangiwhiwhi	Drury Creek Recreation Reserve	Wāhi tapu, nohoanga and mahinga kai.	
101	Te Kohuroa	Matheson Bay, Leigh	Kāinga, wāhi tapu and pakanga	
102	Te Kiri-Pātu-Parāoa	Pakiri Regional Park and 1066 Pakiri Road	Ancient pā and kāinga	
103	Motururu Urupā Omaha	Omaha Block Access Road, Leigh	Traditional urupā	
104	Hihiorapa	Falls Road, Papakura	Puna, wāhi tapu and ara	
105	Te Rangihoua	133-165 Onetangi Road, Waiheke	Pā site, wāhi tapu, rawa tūturu	
106	Komahunga	984C Aotea Road, Great Barrier Island	Pā and kāinga	
107	Korotiti	270 Harataonga Road, Great Barrier Island	Pā and Kāinga	
108	Te Wai o Ruarangi / Oruarangi and Waitomokia Creeks	Oruarangi Road, Mangere	Awa	
109	Pahurehure Islands (Kopuahingahinga/Waikirihinau and Orona/Orewa Islands	149 Capriana Drive Hingaia Auckland 2580	Islands, kainga, mahinga kai, wahi tapu	
110	Kaarearea Paa	206 Peach Hill Road Drury	Pā	
111	Whakahuranga Pā	Lot 1 DP 211035, Journeys End Tapora 0977	Pā	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
112	Manukapua	Gum Store Road, Tapora 0977	Island, mahinga kai. The site is located directly adjacent to a regionally significant sand resource	

Attachment E: Updated AUP GIS viewer





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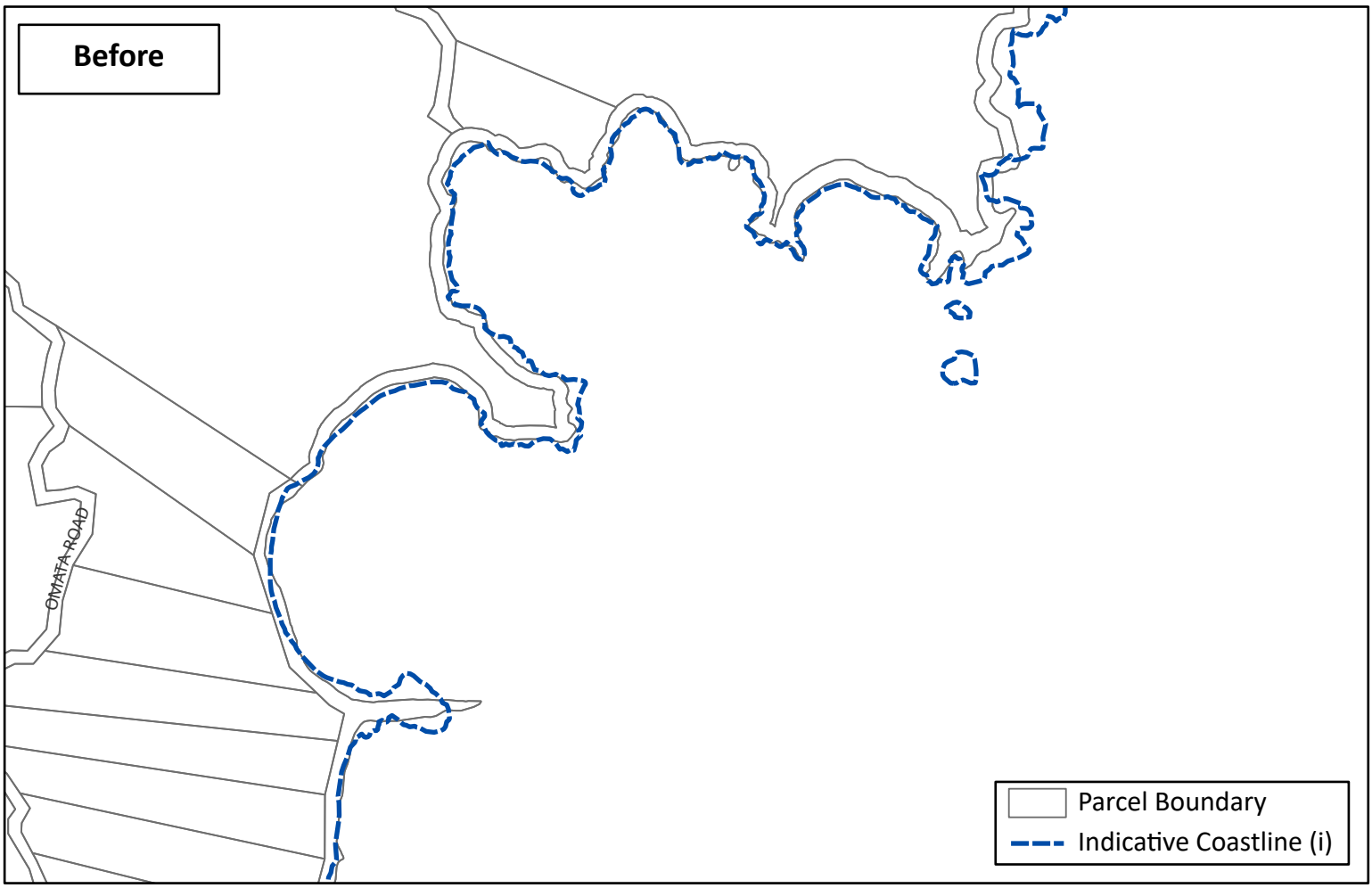
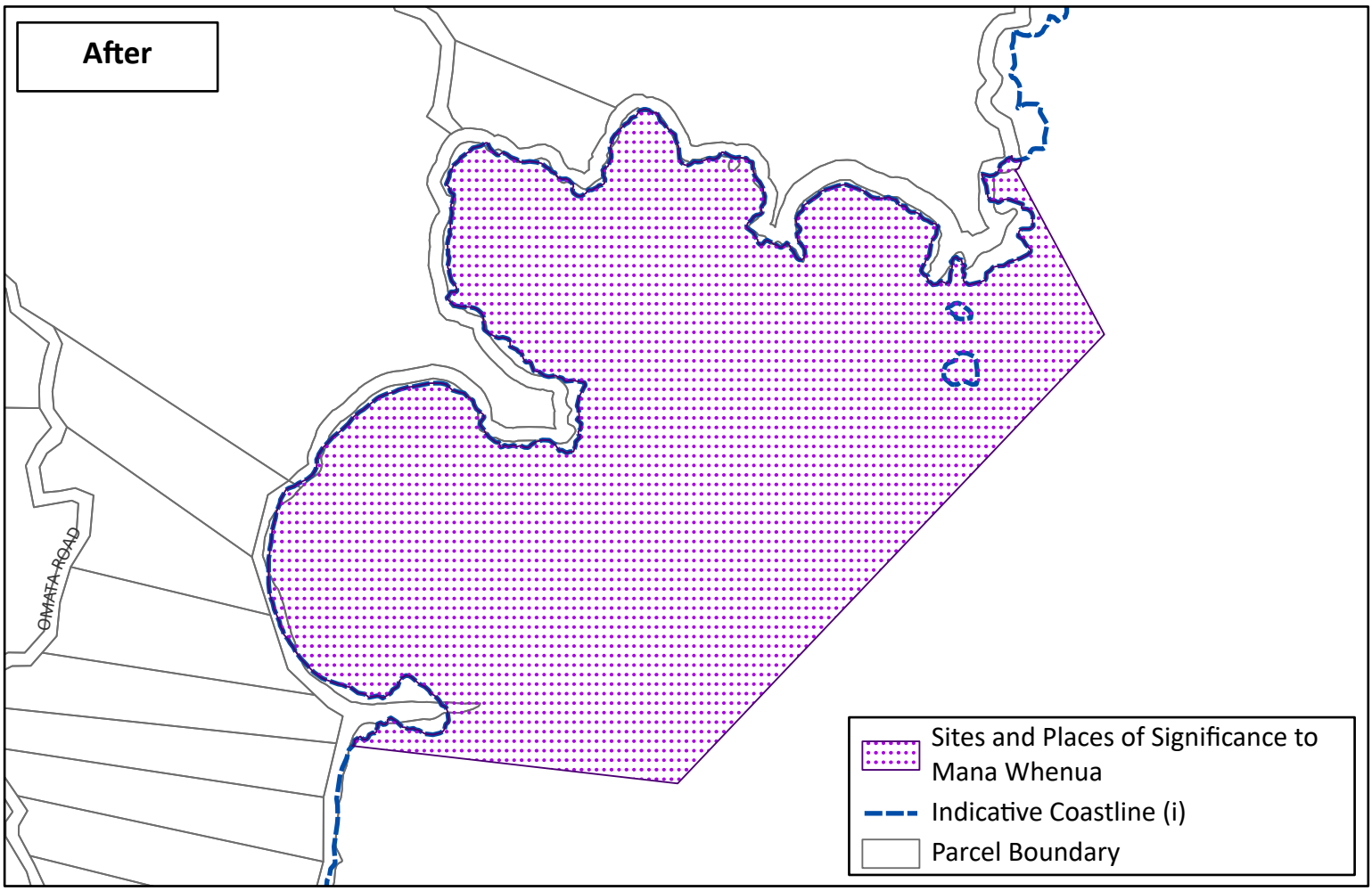
Before and After: Schedule ID 106 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau





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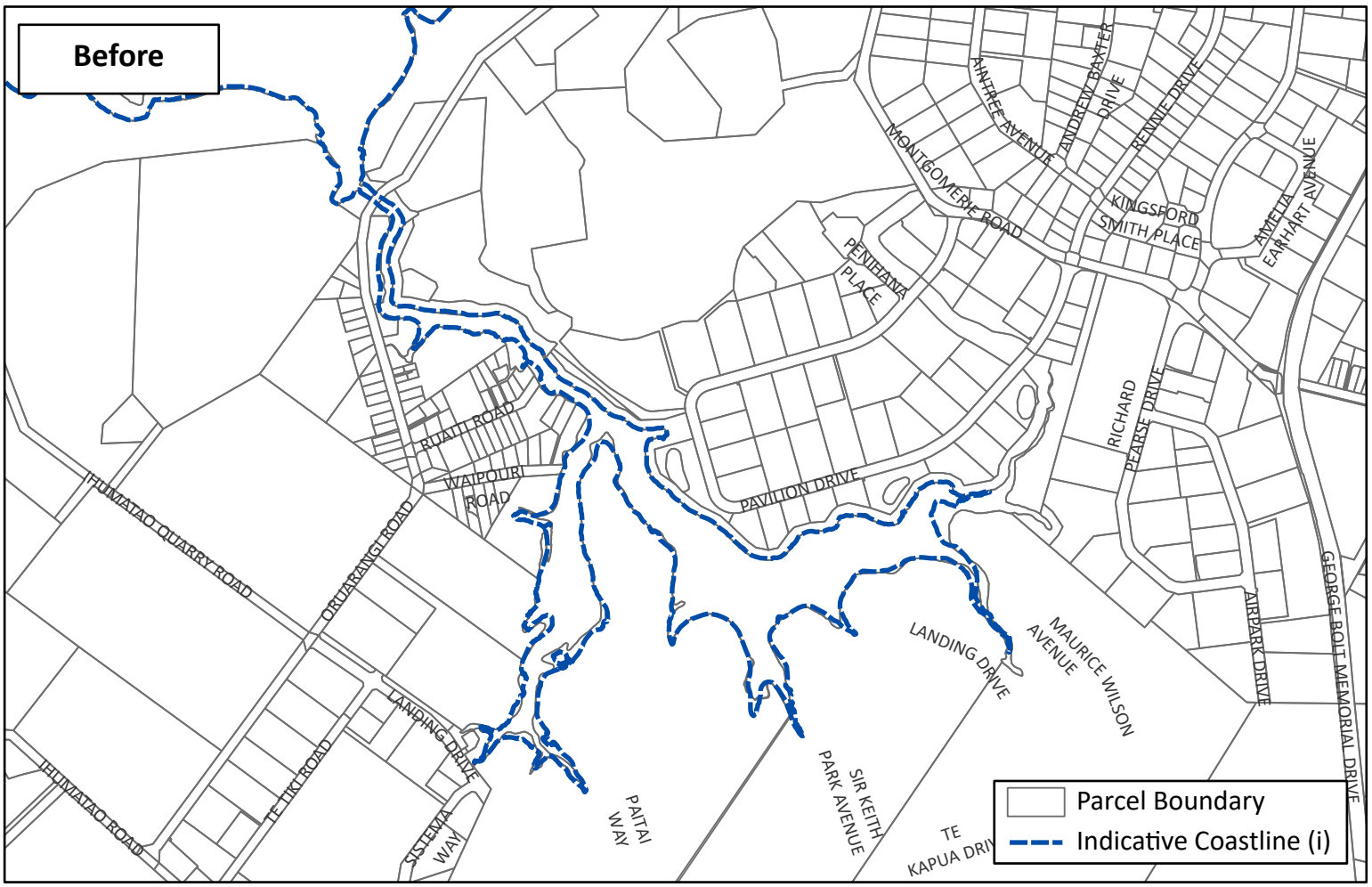
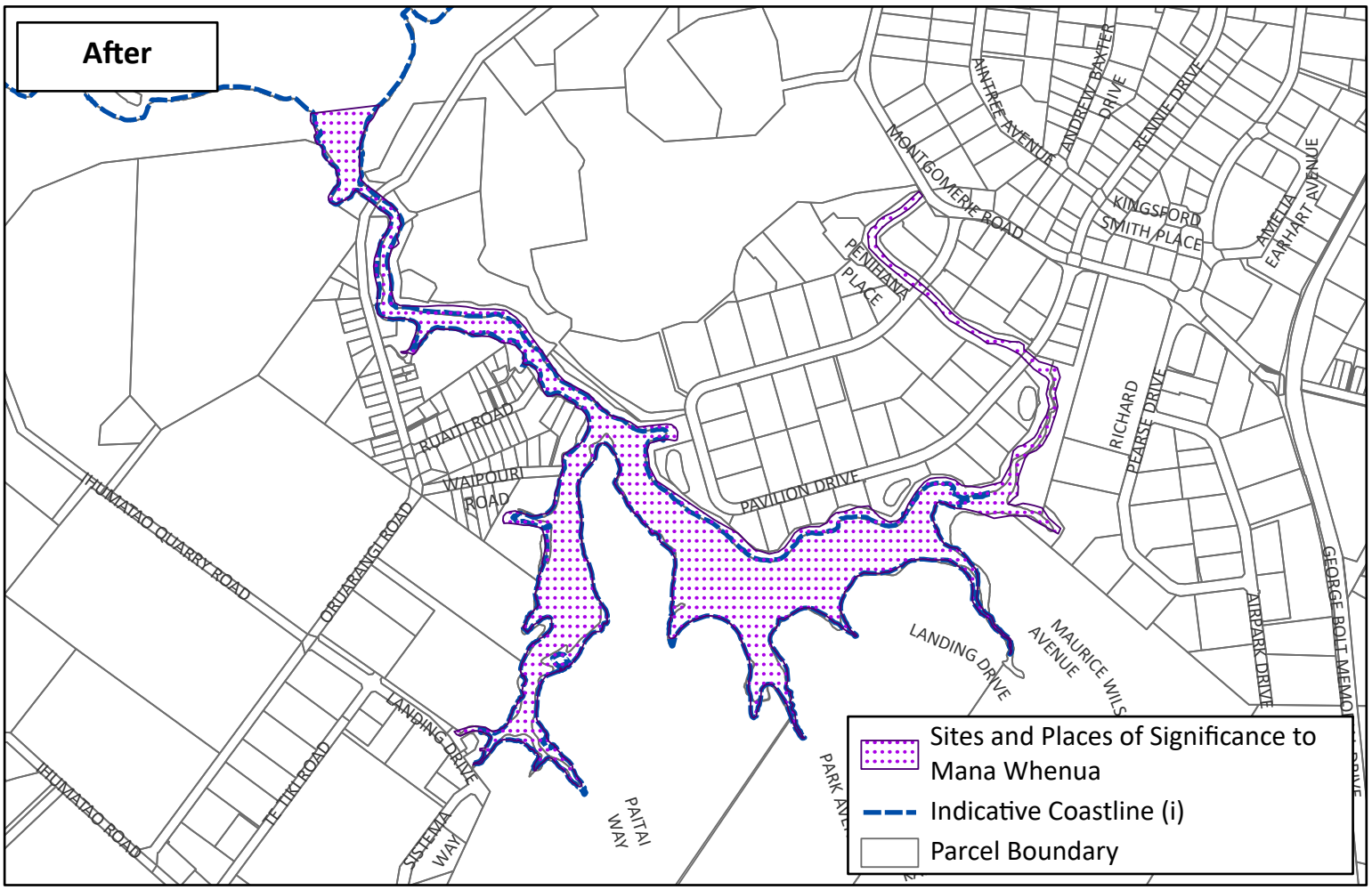
Before and After: Schedule ID 107 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau





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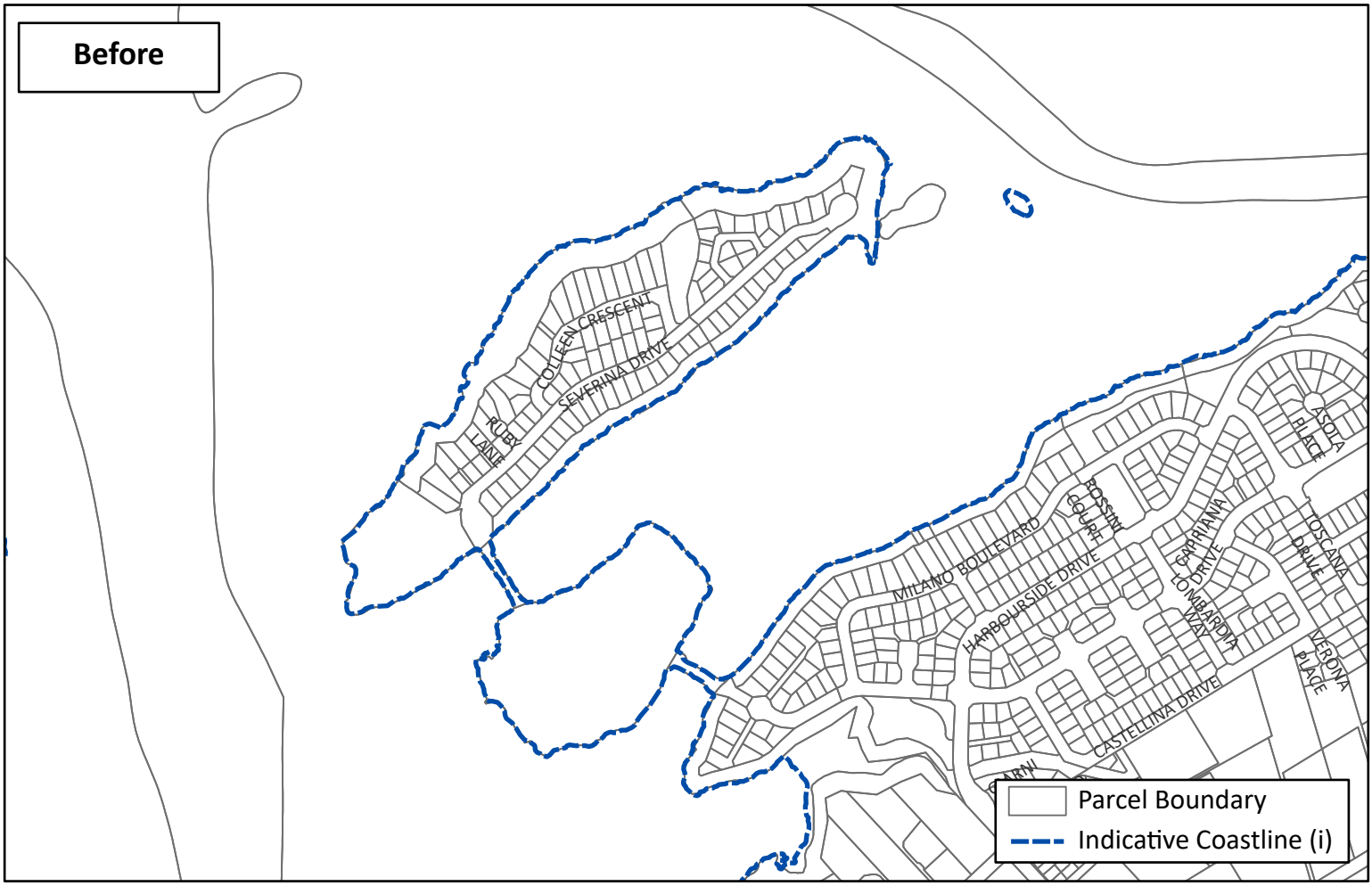
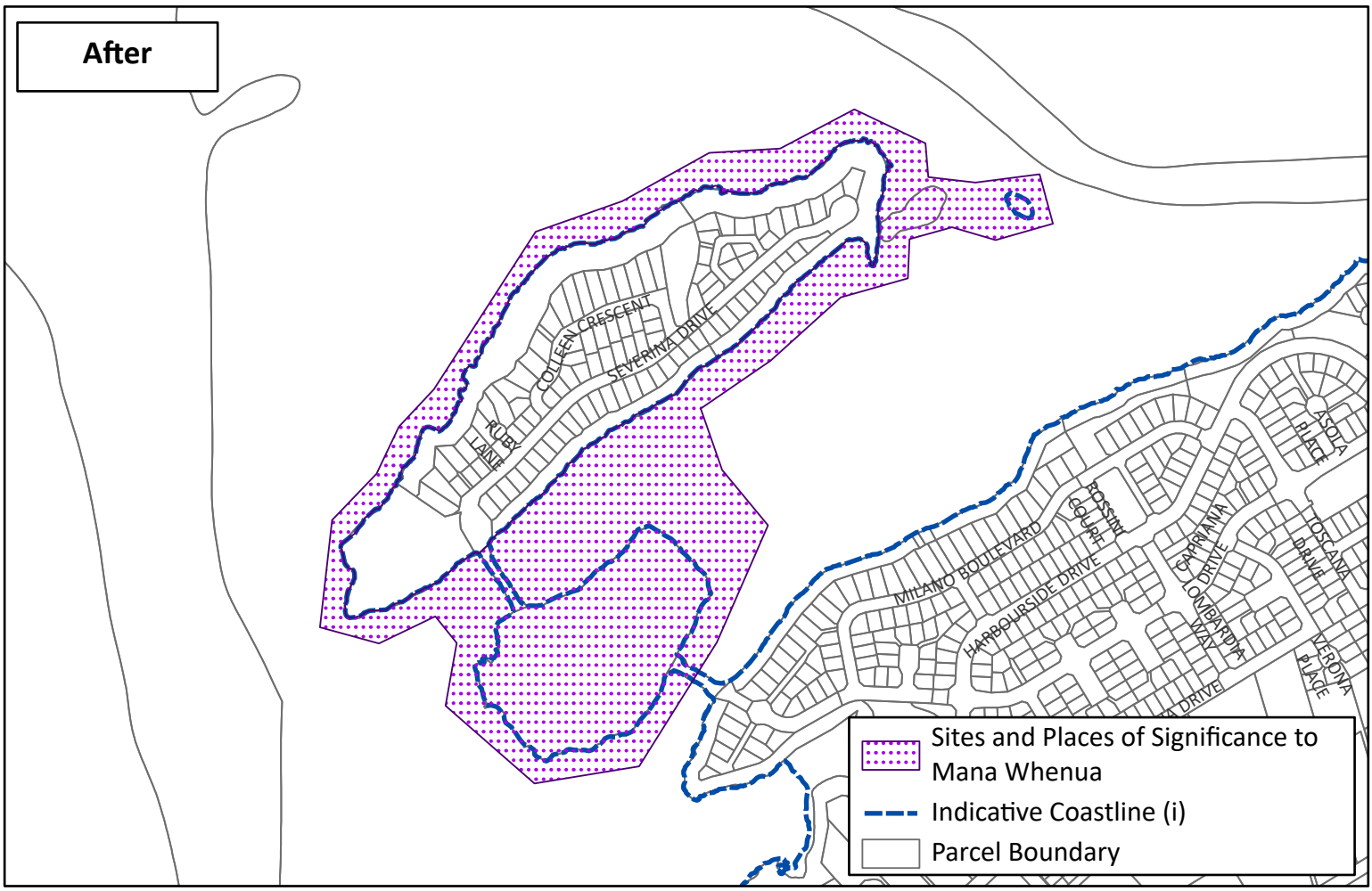
Before and After: Schedule ID 108 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau





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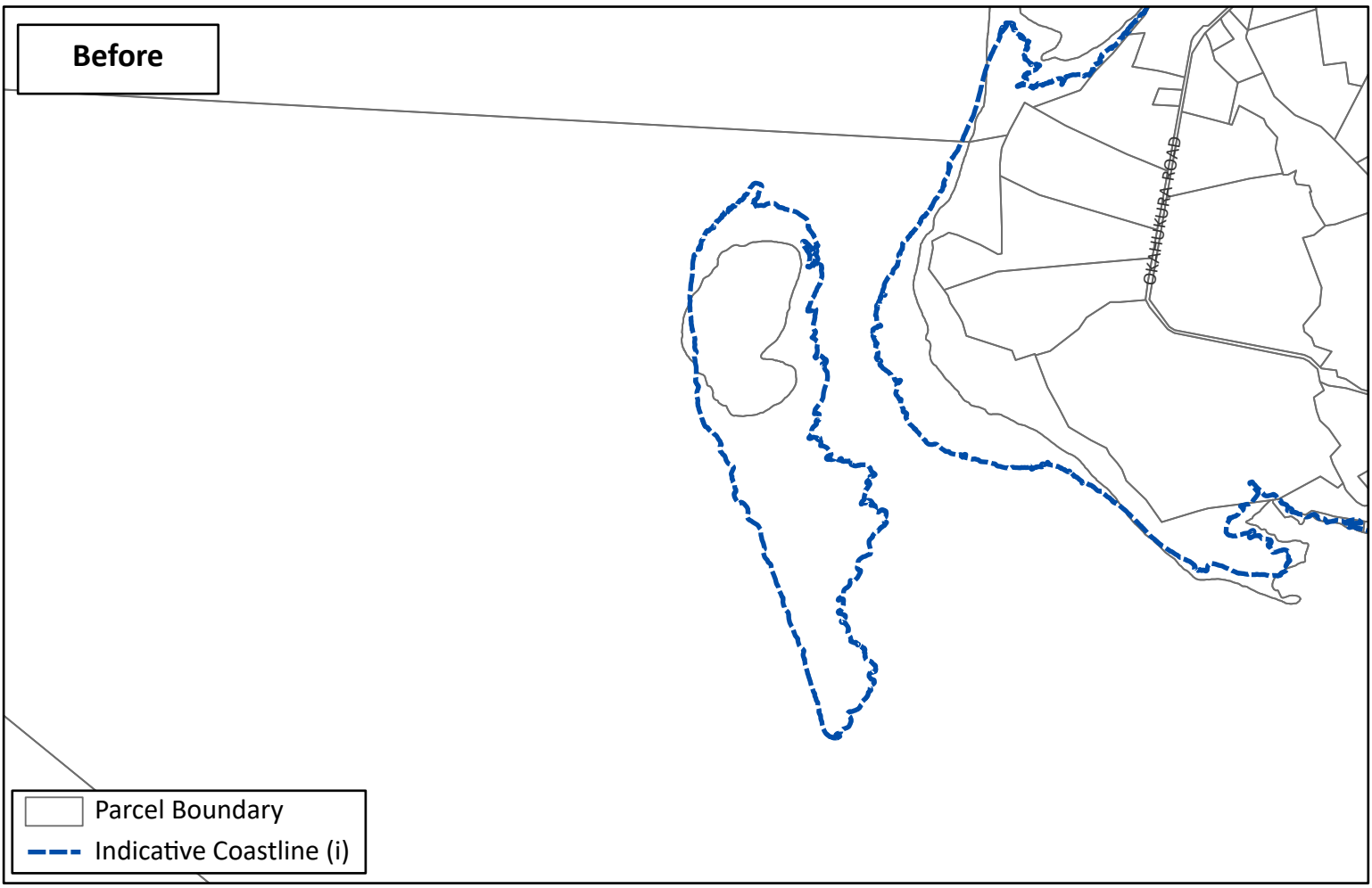
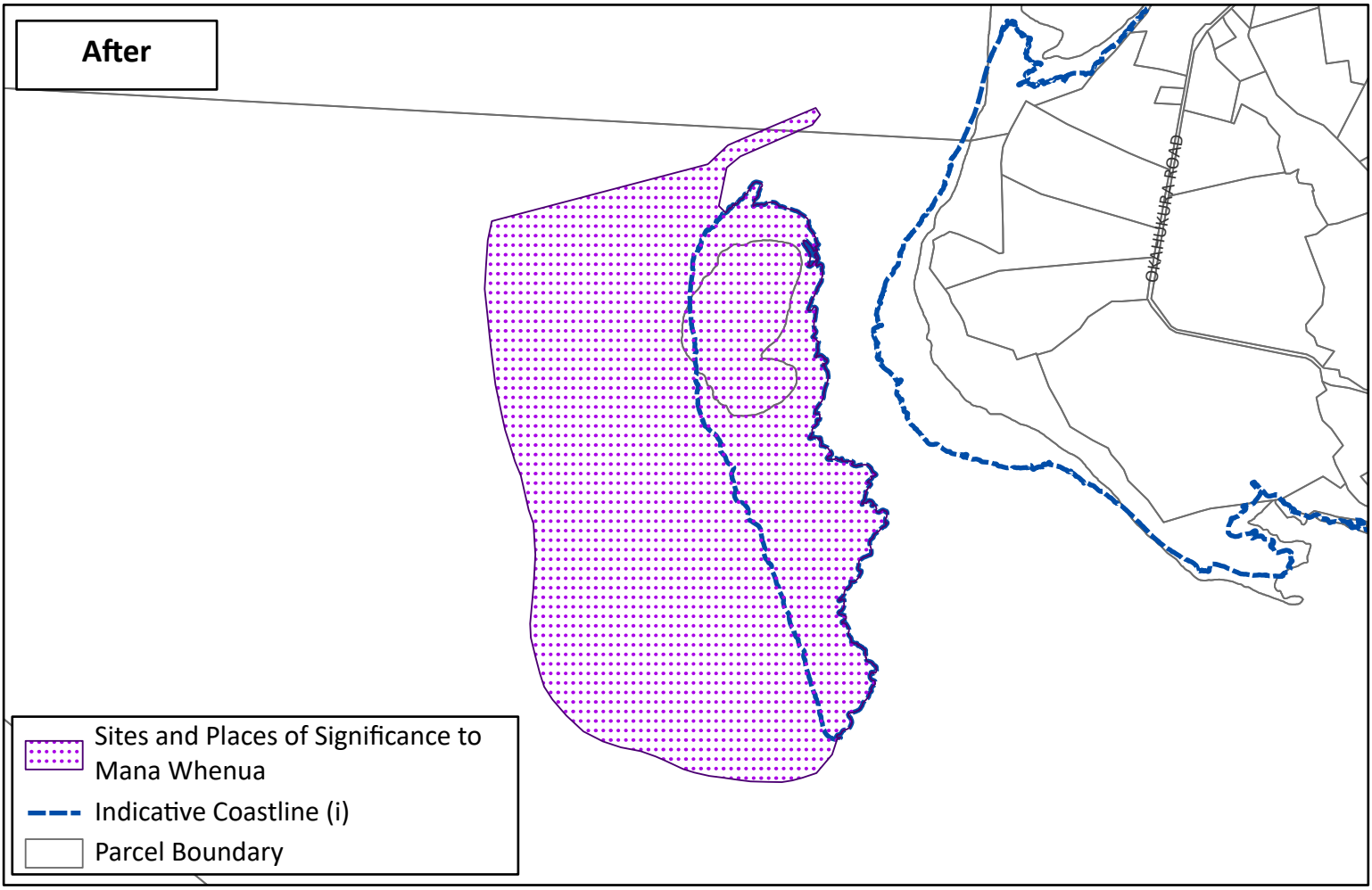
Before and After: Schedule ID 109 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau





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Before and After: Schedule ID 112 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau