

Ngā mahere whakaurutau mō te takutai

# Shoreline Adaptation Plan

Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast

Volume 2: Introduction to the SAP area

June 2025, Version 1.0

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# Shoreline Adaptation Plan: Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast Volume 2: Introduction to the SAP area

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## Acknowledgements

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The document was prepared by Engineering, Assets and Technical Advisory, and supported by advice from Healthy Waters, Parks and Community Facilities and numerous other Auckland Council departments, Eke Panuku, Auckland Transport and Watercare Services. Ecomatters have been both community partners and consultants to the Auckland Council team supporting inputs and making community connections.

We would like to acknowledge and thank the Local Boards and Ward Councillors for their ongoing support of the Shoreline Adaptation Plan Programme. The Local Boards and Ward Councillors have actively supported the development of this report, promoting and attending community events and providing valuable insights regarding the challenges for shoreline engagement across the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast coastline. The project team would like to acknowledge their support for the programme, as well as the local community, key stakeholders and third party infrastructure and asset/ landowners (including but limited to NZTA Waka Kotahi and the Department of Conservation) and users of the wider Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast coastline for their engagement, support, and ongoing interest in this SAP.

As set out in ***Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans***, adaptation planning is an ongoing process, with SAPs being a collective first step towards an adaptive approach for the future of our coast for current Aucklanders and the generations to come. Reflecting on this, SAPs operate as living documents, with a strong commitment to continue working in partnership with project partners to inform and guide the implementation of each SAP area plan and further adaptation planning actions. As a living document, future revisions can be made to include additional context as/ when requested (e.g. as per cultural context holding statements illustrated in Section 3.0).

## Mātauranga Protection Statement (Disclaimer)

Auckland Council acknowledges that all cultural information within this document is the intellectual property of iwi who have contributed to the development and co-authoring of this Shoreline Adaptation Plan (SAP). To ensure the protection of Mātauranga Māori, cultural information must not be recirculated to other workstreams without direct consultation with and approval by iwi, to whom this information belongs and how it can be used.

To ensure that cultural values and associations are recognised and provided for in any works programme, it is fundamental that this partnership and co-management approach with the iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau is applied to each specific coastal stretch when implementing the direction set out in this SAP. Failure to do so has the potential to result in significant adverse cultural impacts.

Early and meaningful engagement with the relevant iwi groups on projects under this SAP is an essential requirement. This will ensure that Auckland Council and Auckland Council-owned organisations meet their obligations to Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Iwi must be given the opportunity to act in their role as Kaitiaki when implementing projects under this SAP.

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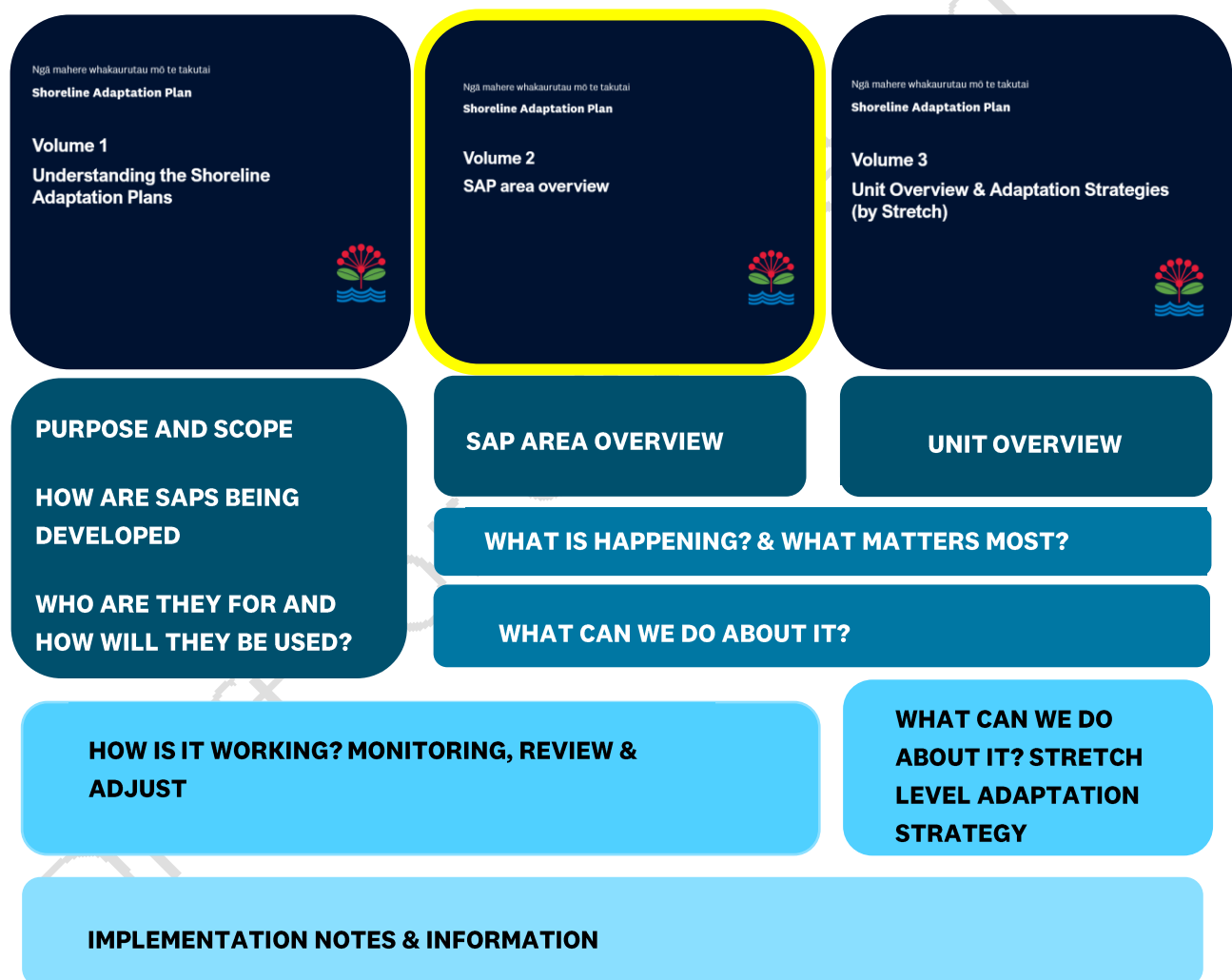
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## Quick Reference

The Shoreline Adaptation Plan (SAP) programme is presented across three volumes of reporting:

- **Volume 1:** Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans - programme and regional scale context
- **Volume 2:** Shoreline Adaptation Plan area specific overview – subregional scale (across 20 SAP areas)
- **Volume 3:** Unit (and stretch) context and adaptation strategies set for each section of Auckland's 3,200 km of coastline.



## Glossary

Key terminology and infographics commonly used within this volume and all of the shoreline adaptation plan documents are outlined below.

	Definition
<b>Adaptive planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptive planning encompasses the hazard assessments, the values and objectives and the vulnerability and risk assessments that feed into the dynamic adaptive pathways planning approach, and the measures to implement them through the Resource Management Act 1991, Long-Term Plans, asset plans and other Auckland Council plans, along with the monitoring framework for review and adjustment (Ministry for the Environment, 2024).</li> </ul>
<b>Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The probability of an event occurring in any given year, e.g. the 1% AEP has a 1% chance of being met or exceeded in any given year.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity Focus Area (BFA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritised areas of ecological significance that guide a delivery of conservation activity and were identified as they protect a representative range of all indigenous species and ecosystems within the region.</li> </ul>
<b>Catchment flooding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flooding which occurs when the amount of rainfall exceeds the capacity of an urban stormwater network or the ground to absorb it.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The potential occurrence of climate-related physical events or trends that may cause damage and/or loss.</li> </ul>
<b>Coastal erosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The removal of the material forming the land due to natural processes, resulting in the coastline moving inland over time.</li> </ul>
<b>Coastal inundation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The flooding of low-lying coastal land that is normally dry, due to elevated sea levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Council-controlled organisation (CCO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organisations in which Auckland Council has the responsibility to appoint at least 50% of the board of directors or trustees. Auckland Council has four substantive CCOs: Auckland Transport, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Eke Panuku Development Auckland, and Watercare.</li> </ul>
<b>Council</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auckland Council</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Auckland Council database which contains records for archaeological sites, historic buildings, historic botanical sites, shipwrecks, and other places of heritage interest in the Auckland region.</li> </ul>
<b>Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A decision-making approach to analyse the flexibility of options and pathways under conditions of uncertainty using scenarios for stress testing options and monitoring of signals and triggers for anticipatory planning (MfE).</li> </ul>
<b>Exposure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and degree to which a system is exposed to significant climate variations.</li> </ul>
<b>Hazardscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The net result of natural and man-made hazards and the risks they pose to an area.</li> </ul>

Term	Definition
<b>Indigenous biodiversity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A living organism that occurs naturally in Aotearoa, and the ecological complexes of which they are part of – this includes all forms of indigenous flora, fauna, fungi, and their associated habitats.</li> </ul>
<b>Nature-based solution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A collection of approaches to address societal issues, including climate change, through the protection, management, and restoration of ecosystems.</li> </ul>
<b>SAP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoreline Adaptation Plan</li> </ul>
<b>SAP area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An identified area for the purposes of the SAP development of Shoreline Adaptation Plans. There are 20 SAPs for the Auckland region.</li> </ul>
<b>SAP stretch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each SAP unit is typically broken down into smaller stretches considering coastal processes, Auckland Council-owned land and asset location, public-land boundaries, and infrastructure considerations.</li> </ul>
<b>SAP unit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SAP area is divided into smaller SAP units to enable a more detailed and comparative view of how risk is attributed across the subject area.</li> </ul>
<b>Sea-level rise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The increase in the level of the ocean, caused by the melting of glaciers and ice sheets and thermal expansion of water as it warms.</li> </ul>
<b>Significant Ecological Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) have been identified by the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP: OP) for terrestrial areas, and parts of the coastal marine area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Marine Significant Ecological Area (SEA-M):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified areas of important indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna located in the coastal marine area, and are afforded protection under the AUP:OP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Terrestrial Significant Ecological Area (SEA-T):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified areas of important indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna located on land or in freshwater environments and are afforded protection from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.</li> </ul>
<b>Site and place of significance to Mana Whenua</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua applies to sites and places in the Tāmaki Makaurau/ Auckland region that are protected for their significance to mana whenua. It acknowledges that sites and places have tangible and intangible cultural values in association with historic events, occupation, and cultural activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Statutory Acknowledgement Areas (SAA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A statutory acknowledgement is an acknowledgement by the Crown that recognises the mana of a tangata whenua group in relation to specified areas - particularly the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional associations with an area.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities and assets that support social activities, interactions, and wellbeing within a community.</li> </ul>

## Shoreline Adaptation Plan Areas

Tāmaki Makaurau, Auckland, is a coastal city, bounded to the east and west by the South Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea. The region has around 3,200 km of dynamic coastline and encompasses three major harbours: the Kaipara, Manukau and Waitemata. Due to its location, much of the city's urban development and supporting infrastructure is concentrated in coastal areas and exposed to coastal processes such as erosion and inundation. These natural processes are considered hazards when they impact on things or locations of value. Climate change related to greenhouse gas emissions is contributing to rising sea levels, which have a range of impacts including increasing the frequency and magnitude of coastal hazard events. Auckland Council began developing a series of Shoreline Adaptation Plans (SAPs) in 2021. These area-based plans form the first step for the SAP programme in achieving a resilient future for Auckland's coasts. A more detailed discussion on the SAP Program can be found in *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans*. Twenty SAPs make up Auckland's ~3200 km of coast as follows:

- Aotea Great Barrier and the Hauraki Gulf Islands
- Āwhitu
- Beachlands and East
- Central Auckland
- Highbrook to Whitford
- Kaipara Harbour Moana
- Manukau Harbour East
- Manukau Harbour North
- Manukau Harbour South
- Orakei to Tahuna Torea
- Pahurehure Inlet
- Pākiri to Matheson Bay
- Snells Beach to Ōrewa
- Tamaki Estuary
- Ti Point to Sandspit
- Waiheke Island
- Waimanawa Little Shoal Bay mini SAP
- Waitemata Harbour West
- Weiti Estuary to Devonport Peninsula
- Whangaparāoa
- Whatipu to South Head

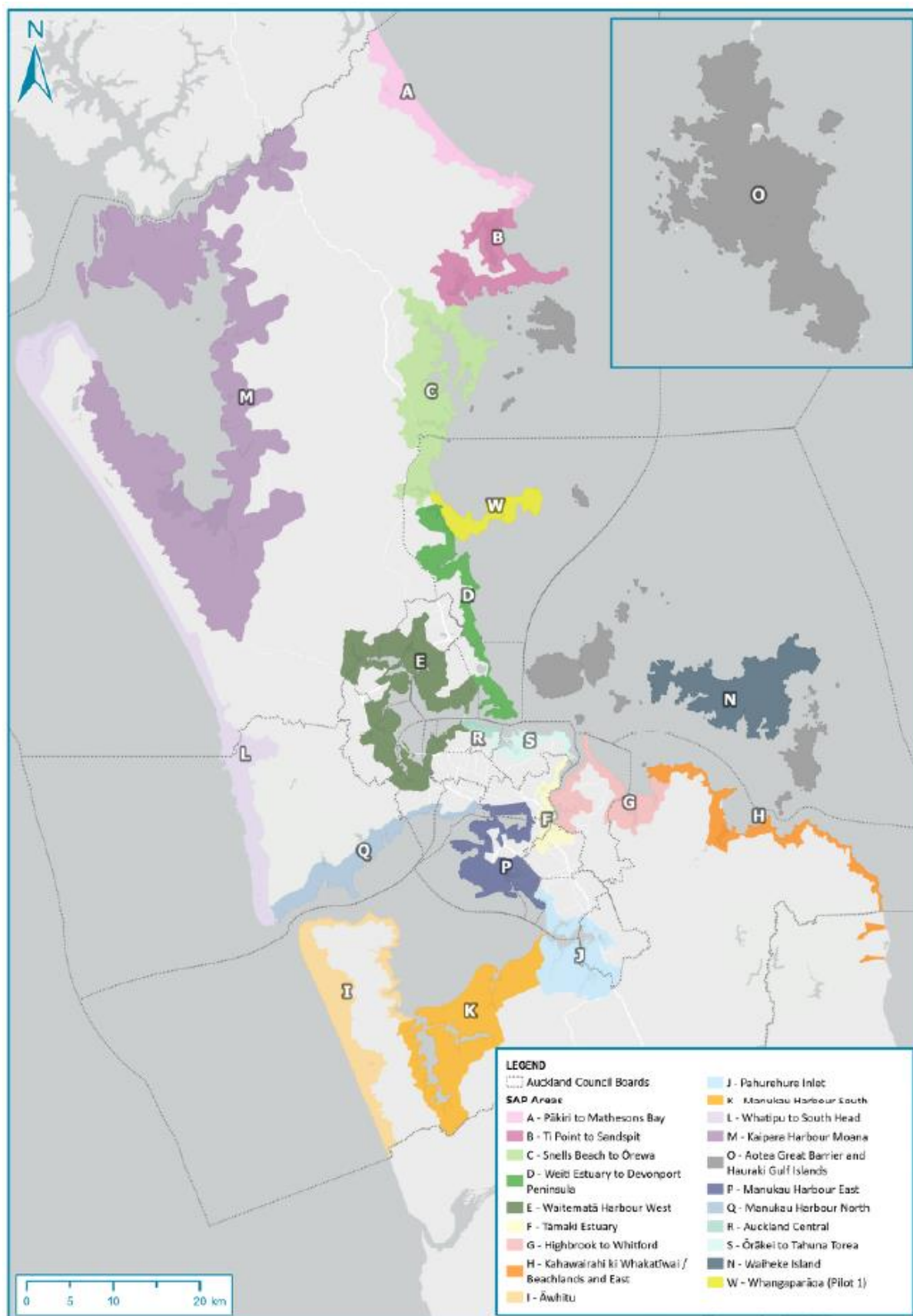
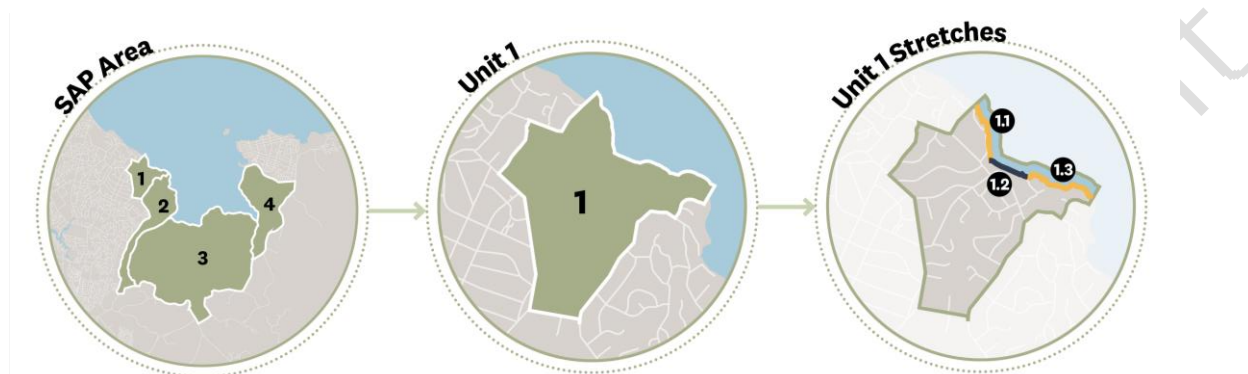


Figure 1-1: Regional overview of Shoreline Adaptation Plans

## SAP areas, units & stretches





Within each SAP area, the coastline has been broken up into coastal stretches based on coastal processes, Auckland Council-owned land and asset location, public land boundaries, and infrastructure considerations. Coastal stretches have been grouped into broader coastal unit areas. It is important to note here that coastal units and stretches do not strictly reflect the historical cultural boundaries which often extend over multiple units or coastal stretches. The figure below outlines the delineation of scale between each SAP area, its sub-units and stretches:



## Climate change scenarios (timeframes for change)

For the SAPs, the following scenarios are used to evaluate how exposure to coastal inundation, erosion and instability and sea-level rise may impact coastal land and assets.

Table 1-1: Shoreline Adaptation Plan climate change scenarios

				
	<b>Sea-level Rise</b>	<b>Coastal Inundation</b>	<b>Coastal Erosion</b>	<b>Catchment flooding</b>
<b>Low climate change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present day (relative) sea level</li> <li>Up to 0.5 m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1% AEP storm surge event</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion &amp; instability susceptibility line '2050'</li> <li>(RCP 4.5)</li> <li>includes consideration of 0.28 m of sea-level rise)</li> </ul>	1% AEP rain fall event + climate change projections for rainfall
<b>Moderate climate change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.5 m</li> <li>Up to 1 m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1% AEP storm surge event plus 0.5 m of sea-level rise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion &amp; instability susceptibility line '2080 RCP 4.5 and 8.5'</li> <li>Includes consideration of 0.55 m of sea-level rise</li> </ul>	
<b>High climate change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.0 m</li> <li>Up to 2 m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1% AEP storm surge event plus 1.0 m, 1.5 and 2 m of sea-level rise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASCIE 2130 (RCP8.5 and 8.5H+)</li> <li>Includes consideration of 1.18 m and up to 1.52 m of sea-level rise</li> </ul>	

## Auckland Council's adaptation strategies

High-level adaptation strategies are developed for each coastal stretch under a low, moderate and high climate change scenario (inclusive of sea-level rise projections), with an indication of how these choices reflect the escalating risk, considerations of infrastructure providers, and the values and objectives of local iwi and the local community. Importantly, strategies outlined within each unit and subsequent coastal stretch apply only to the area of Auckland Council-owned land and assets along the coastal margin.

These recommended strategies do not apply to offshore activities (such as marine farms) or private property. Each high-level strategy provides flexibility for how it is applied to different assets. The value of the strategic approach is to ensure general continuity across asset management, acknowledging hazard risks and impacts of management of one asset class may impact on or have implications for others. Coastal adaptation strategies applied to each coastal stretch are described in further detail below:



### No Action

- There are limited risks identified to Auckland Council land and assets as a result of coastal hazards and climate change.
- Natural coastal processes may be complementary to the natural coastal environment or its values.



### Maintain

- Better decision-making today for Auckland Council land and assets.
- Actions manage risk, build resilience and support best practice coastal management outcomes.



### Protect

- Uses and assets are maintained in their current location.
- Protection measures (mitigations) are required to manage risk, and nature-based solutions and hard protection may be utilised.



### Adaptation Priority Area

- Auckland Council land and assets are exposed to hazard risk including the impacts of climate change.
- The value and importance of assets, complexity of the hazardscape and social, cultural or ecological values are present which requires further adaptation planning to determine a management response.

## 1

## SAP Area introduction

The Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area is located on Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland's east coast, fronting the Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana. As shown in the map overleaf (Area Overview), the area has been divided into 11 units, with a total of 60 stretches, for the purposes of adaptation planning. It begins at Snells Beach, which faces into Kawau Bay, and includes the Mahurangi Peninsula, the land area surrounding Mahurangi Harbour, and the coastline and estuaries stretching down to Ōrewa and Silverdale. The total coastline is approximately 170 km long.

Auckland Council assets, such as town halls, libraries, and sports clubs are generally located in larger urban centres including Snells Beach-Algies Bay (Unit 1), Warkworth (Unit 6) and Ōrewa (Unit 10). Central Ōrewa and Warkworth areas include a mix of commercial uses in addition to more intensive residential development. As a result, they have a higher concentration of Council land in the form of parks, reserves and roading areas and associated assets such as piped water infrastructure and community facilities. Key areas of Council-owned or managed land are identified in the map overleaf.

Outside of these settlements, rural land uses result in more distributed land and assets with limited Auckland Council assets other than those located within the regional parks. Public connections to the coast located within parks and reserves are at Martins Bay, Scott Point, Jamiesons Bay and Opahi Bay.

There are five regional parks within the SAP area: Scandrett, Mahurangi East, Mahurangi West, Te Muri, and Wenderholm. These regional parks contain numerous Auckland Council assets, including accommodation and rangers' houses, walking tracks along with rich cultural, historic and ecological landscapes.

Transport infrastructure includes the old SH1 (Hibiscus Coast Highway) which traverses the SAP area on a north-south alignment crossing the Waiwera and Pūhoi River inlets. Access to Mahurangi Peninsula (Units 1-5) is set back from the coastal edge and smaller rural roads serve rural areas of the western Mahurangi Harbour.



# Area Overview

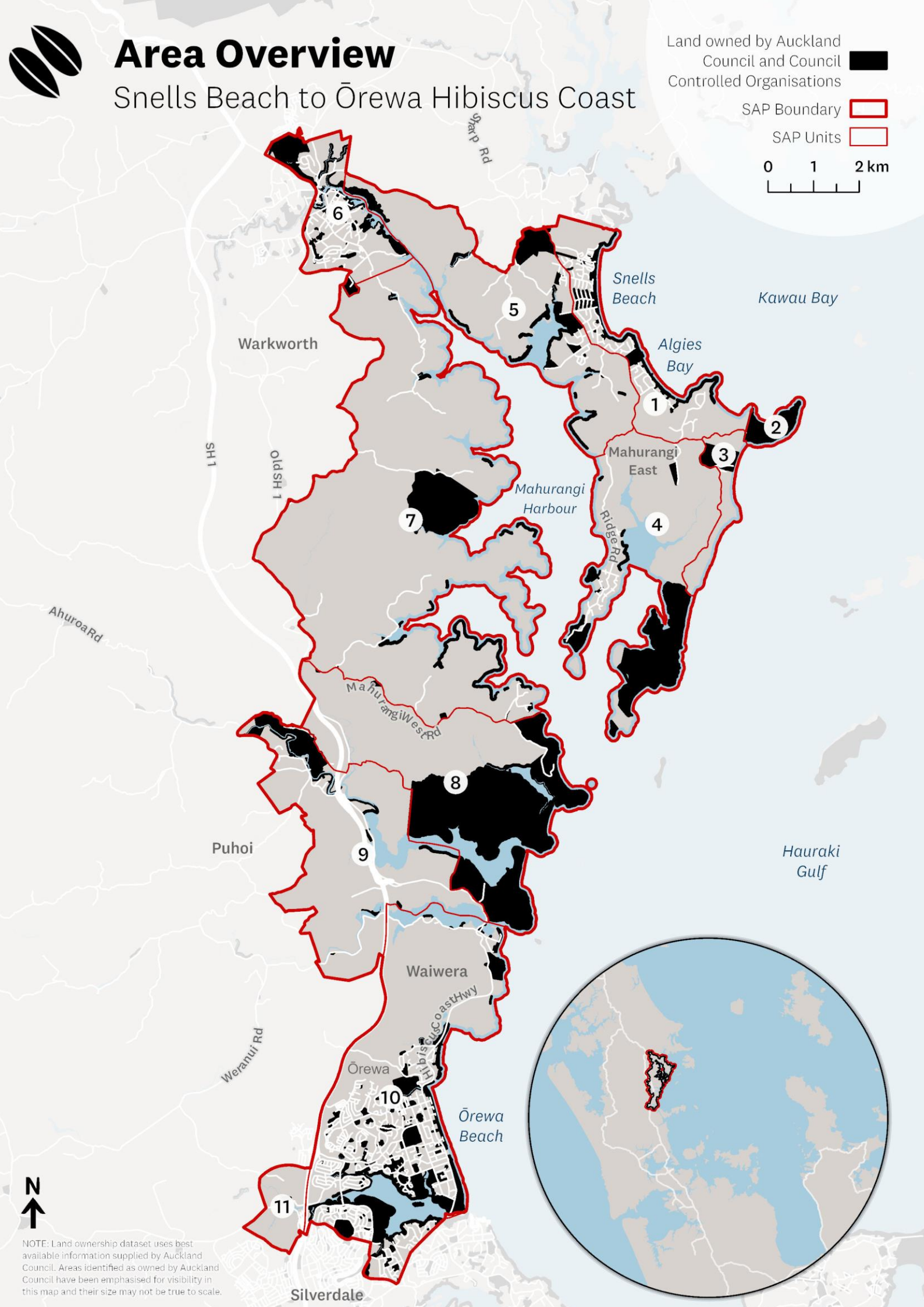
## Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast

Land owned by Auckland Council and Council Controlled Organisations

SAP Boundary

SAP Units

0 1 2 km



NOTE: Land ownership dataset uses best available information supplied by Auckland Council. Areas identified as owned by Auckland Council have been emphasised for visibility in this map and their size may not be true to scale.

## 2

## What's happening

This SAP report considers natural hazards relating to coastal inundation, coastal erosion and coastal land instability, catchment flooding and climate-change induced sea-level rise. Other hazards, including inland land instability, drought and wildfires, are not within the scope of this assessment. In addition, risks from low probability but high potential impact events (such as volcanic, tsunami, and earthquake events) are not included. Such hazards are managed through measures put in place by emergency management groups including Auckland Emergency Management (Civil Defence).

For further discussion regarding coastal hazards and climate change, as considered within the scope of the Shoreline Adaptation Plans, refer to *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans*.

### Coastal context

The coastline of this SAP area is varied in character, ranging from the estuarine environments to areas of more exposed open coast. Estuaries and river mouths include:

- Mahurangi River Estuary is a drowned valley estuary, with extensive sheltered areas of mangroves and saltmarsh habitat, and numerous small bays towards the mouth with small pocket beaches. The estuary extends up to the Warkworth Town Basin and Mahurangi River.
- The Pūhoi/ Wenderholm and Waiwera estuaries are relatively sheltered environments strongly influenced by riverine/fluvial processes, with extensive areas of mangrove stands.
- Ōrewa Estuary, where the mouth at the southern end of Ōrewa Beach has been historically realigned and is controlled by a groyne. Extensive areas of mangroves are present within the estuary.

The beaches on the more open east coast include the sheltered beaches within Kawau Bay, and the more exposed higher energy and dynamic beaches of the Hibiscus Coast including Martins Bay, Wenderholm, Waiwera, Hatfields and Ōrewa. Low vegetated dunes are present at Snells Beach, Te Muri, Wenderholm, Hatfields and Ōrewa beaches. These beaches and dunes are dynamic coastal environments that are impacted by storm-driven erosion, and natural slow beach rebuilding. Seawalls armour sections of some of these beaches, including Algies Bay, Waiwera and Ōrewa. Sections of this coastline have been modified with significant areas of residential development and coastal edge modification, such as Snells Beach and Ōrewa Beach, while others remain more naturalised such as Te Muri and the Te Kapa inlet.

## 2.1 Natural hazards & climate change

Natural processes, such as coastal inundation and erosion, become hazards when they have the potential to negatively impact things of value. Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland is frequently affected by natural hazard events and is likely to experience more frequent and severe events in the future due to climate change. Sea-level rise will increase the zone of exposure. For shoreline areas with assets and infrastructure, or cultural heritage sites near the coastal edge (including recreational and environmental areas), the impacts of coastal hazards may be significant.

Scenarios for change, or scenario-based climate projections (inclusive of sea-level rise) have been used to evaluate how the risk of coastal inundation, erosion and instability may impact the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area, noting that projected conditions may occur sooner or later depending upon climate emissions.

Coastal inundation is predicted to have the greatest impact to Auckland Council assets on low-lying or reclaimed land, particularly for the eastern-facing dynamic beaches of Snells Beach, eastern areas of Algies Bay, Martins Bay, and popular beaches within regional park areas and Ōrewa.

Within more sheltered, low-lying inlets, there are other areas where the inundation extent will increase with future sea-level rise, such as Opahi Bay, within the Warkworth, Pūhoi and Waiwera inlets and at Hatfields Beach and upper areas of the Ōrewa inlet.

Throughout the SAP area there is a moderate coastal erosion risk impacting the dynamic beach coast areas of popular beaches at Martins Bay, Te Muri, Wenderholm, Waiwera, Hatfields and Ōrewa and affecting cliff coast areas. This is most notable where residential development and infrastructure is near the coastal edge such as at Ōrewa and Hatfields beaches.

Catchment flooding and land instability has been experienced in many areas within the SAP. Notable events which have impacted the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area include events which date back to the 1960s and more recently, the 2023 Cyclone Gabrielle and Auckland Anniversary Floods, particularly during the 2023 storm events.

A fulsome discussion around low, moderate and high scenarios for (climate) change and how each is considered to inform the selection of coastal adaptation pathways can be found in *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans*.

### **Coastal inundation (including sea-level rise)**

The Kawau Bay beaches of Snells Beach, Algies Bay, Goldsworthy Bay and in Scandrett Regional Park are typically low energy environments being in the lee of Kawau Island with short, depth-restricted fetches. These beaches are relatively low volume perched sandy beaches characterised by extensive fronting shallow intertidal flats. During elevated water levels and extreme weather events, these beaches can be exposed to a higher degree of wave energy, with approximate significant wave heights estimated to be up to 1 m.

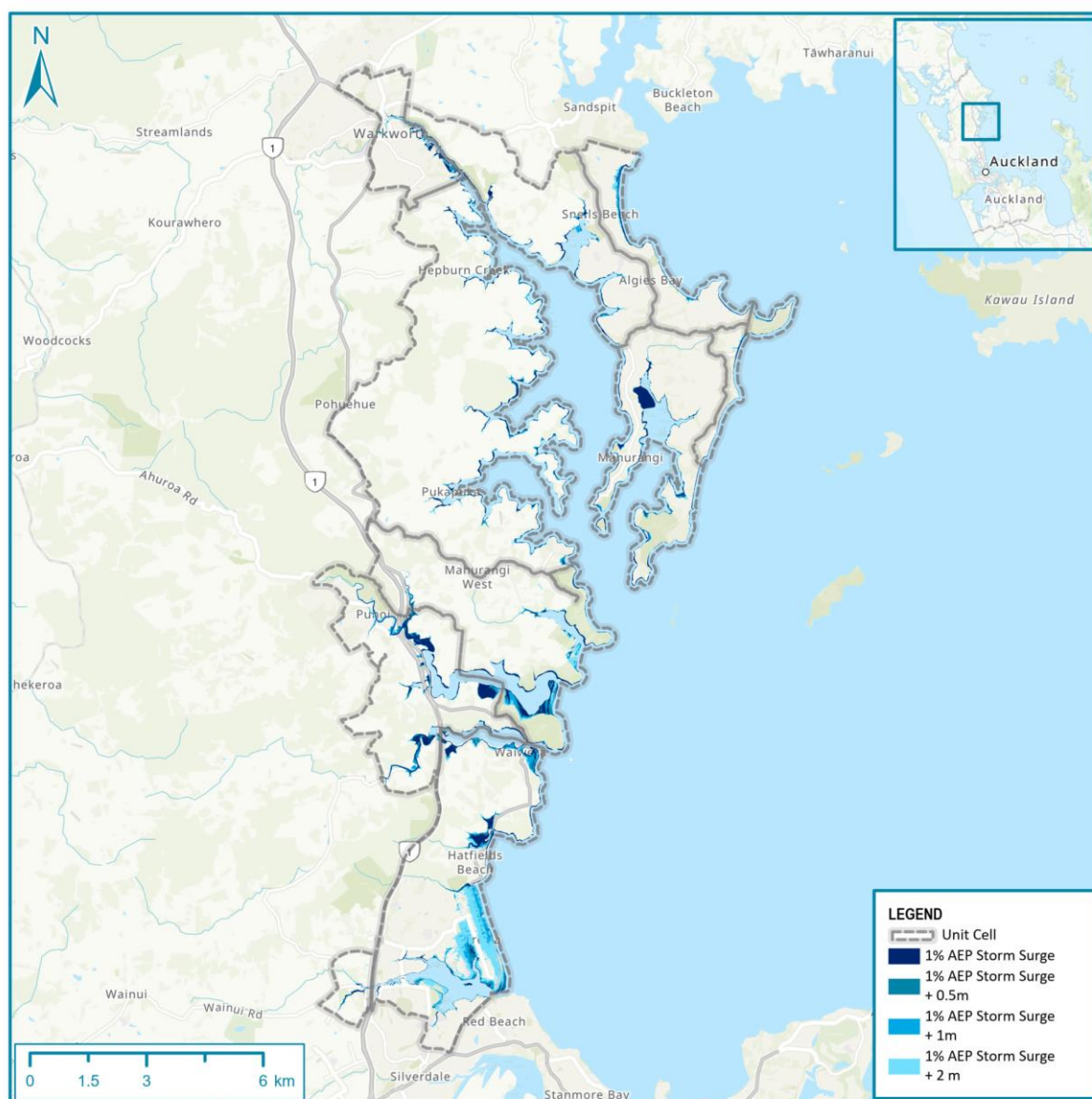


Figure 2-1: Coastal Inundation (CI) for 1% AEP storm surge for present day and with 0.5 m, 1 m and 2 m sea-level rise. Source: Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast Risk Assessment Technical Report, 2024, Tonkin & Taylor.

### Coastal erosion (including sea-level rise)

The most exposed beaches in this SAP area (Martins Bay, Te Muri, Wenderholm, Waiwera, Hatfields and Ōrewa) are moderately exposed dynamic sandy beaches. These beaches, and the adjacent rocky or coastal cliff shorelines, are exposed to significant fetches from the northeast to southeast, with some sheltering by Kawau Island, Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island, Aotea (Great Barrier Island) and the Coromandel Peninsula. While typically low energy, during significant events they receive moderate and on occasion, high wave energies. Small sand dunes are present at Wenderholm, at Waiwera towards the estuary mouth, and at the southern and occasionally northern end of Ōrewa Beach. These sand dunes go through cycles of erosion when impacted by storm events, followed by phases of recovery.

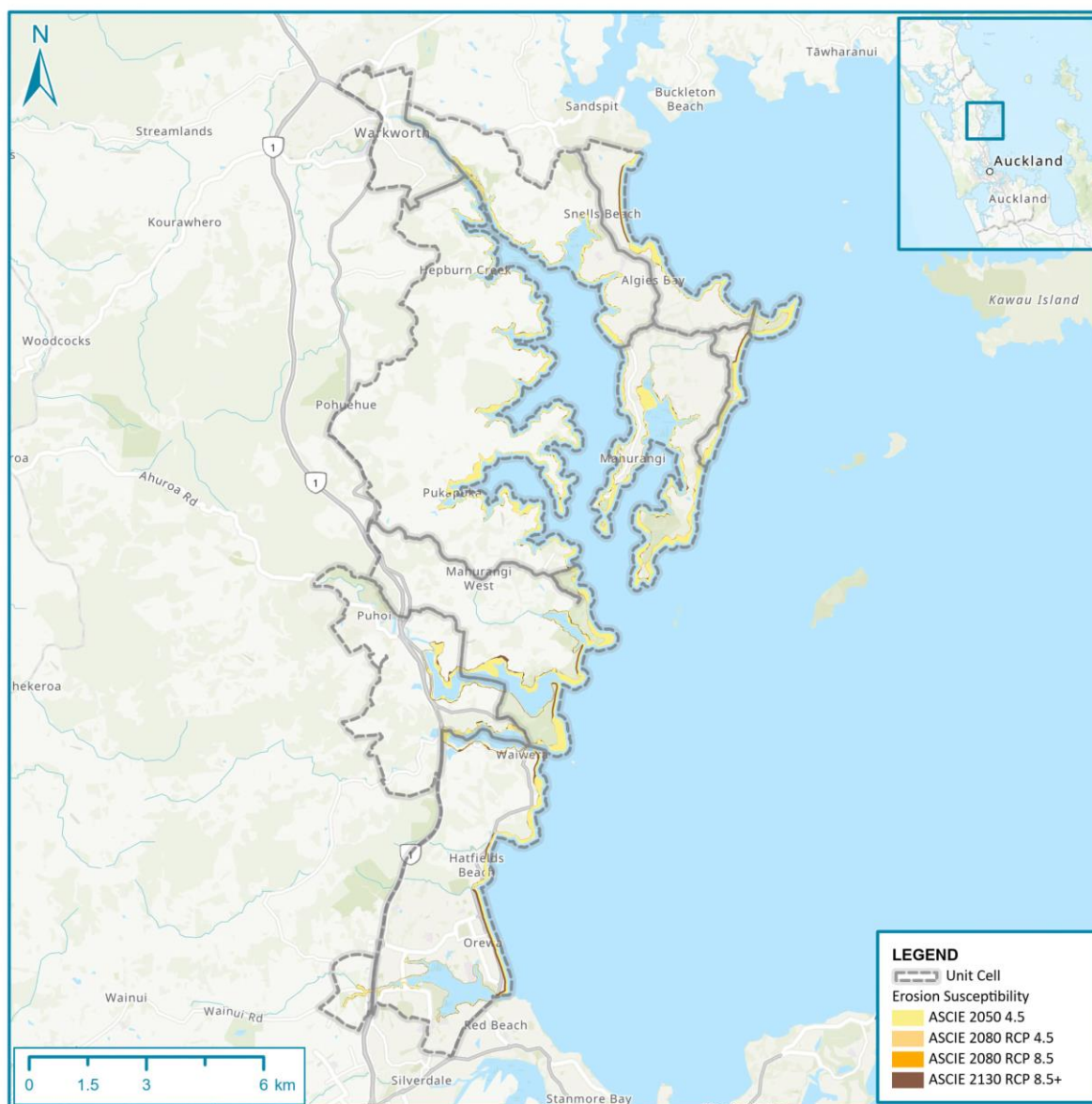


Figure 2-2: Coastal Instability and erosion susceptibility for 2050, 2080 and 2130 considering RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 emission scenarios Source: Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast Shoreline Adaption Plan: Risk Assessment Technical Report, 2024, Tonkin & Taylor

## Catchment flooding and climate change

Flooding, as a result of extreme rainfall when the drainage capacity of the natural and/or built environment systems cannot cope, is a natural occurrence and is Auckland's most commonly occurring natural hazard. The flooding event with the highest probabilistic risk is a 1 % AEP event (1% probability of occurring in any given year), because an event of such intensity is likely to result in more severe consequences than flooding events that are more common but of lesser intensity.

The figure below identifies the key stormwater catchments located within the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area, highlighting the larger catchments associated with Mahurangi Harbour, Pūhoi and Waiwera catchments.

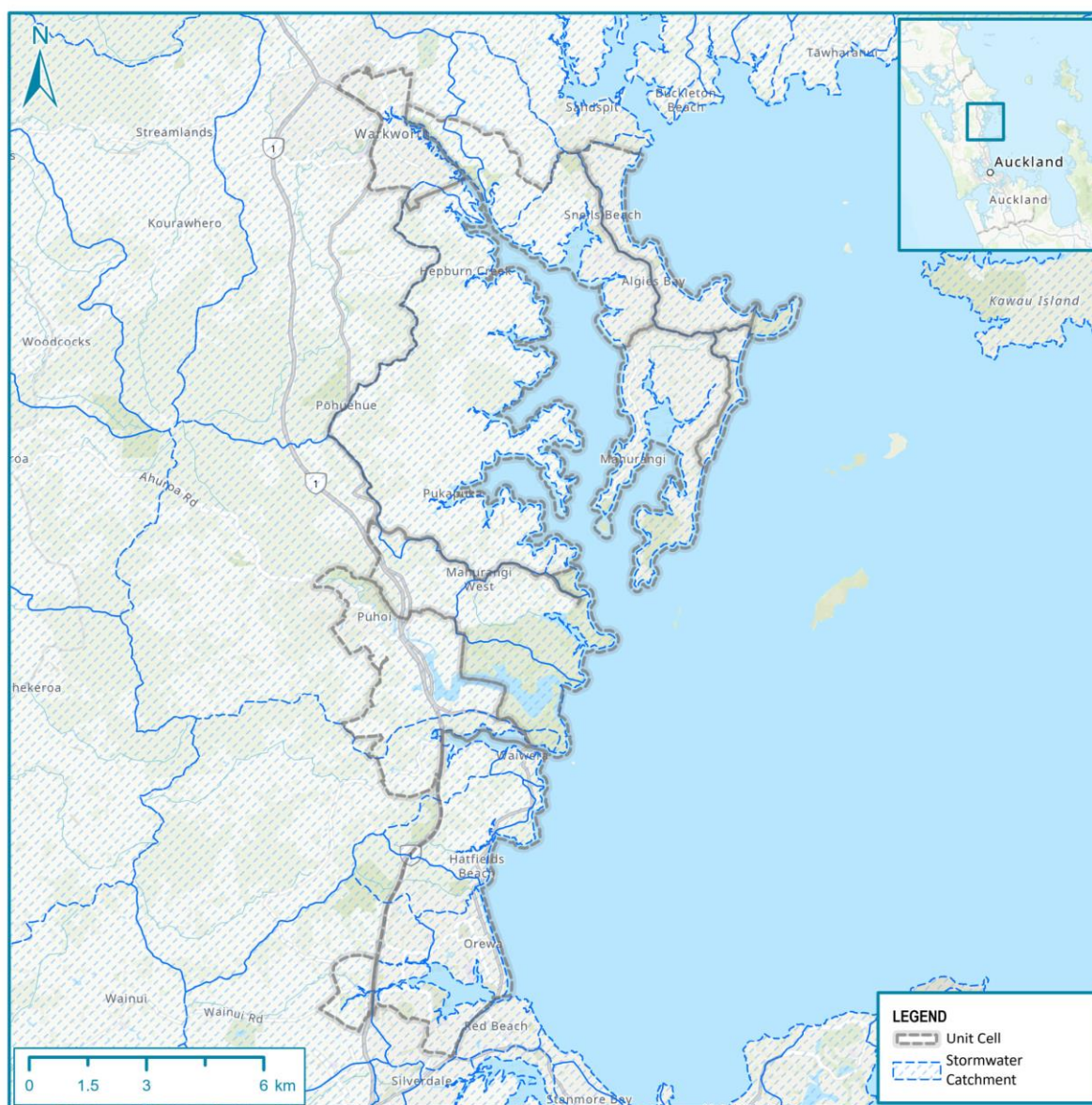


Figure 2-3: Stormwater catchment areas within the shoreline adaptation plan area.

Auckland Council's web-based portal GeoMaps (Natural hazard theme) models the spatial extent of potential flooding. The maps, developed at catchment scale, indicate areas – flood plains, flood prone areas, flood sensitive areas, and overland flow paths - which may be affected by a rainfall event that has a 1% AEP.

The map at Figure 2- 4 illustrates that flooding hazards are focused in lower-lying areas where streams and overland flow paths within the catchment drain to the coast. Overland flow paths and floodplains cross throughout the SAP area. Locations identified as being particularly exposed to flood risk include Warkworth, Pūhoi and areas of Ōrewa. Flood hazards can compound with coastal

inundation to exacerbate flood impacts and duration in low-lying areas. Flood impacts have recently been experienced with the 2023 storm events affecting property and access for the Pūhoi area.



Figure 2-4: Flood Plain areas 1% AEP hazard, Auckland Council Flood Viewer.

## Other hazards

Auckland is affected by several other natural hazards that are not considered within this shoreline plan, including volcanic activity, tsunami, earthquakes, severe weather (such as cyclones) and tornadoes. Refer to *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans* for a more detailed discussion of other hazards impacting Auckland.

Hazards identified to most likely impact the Rodney Local Board area in addition to those expressly discussed above include tsunami, severe thunderstorm, landslides, drought (including water shortages) and associated infrastructure failure. The effects of climate change on the area have been assessed as part of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri (Auckland's Climate Change Plan), which highlights vulnerability to catchment flooding and coastal inundation for low-lying areas.

A key natural hazard the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area is exposed to is the threat of a tsunami. These damaging waves are generated by offshore earthquakes (along undersea fault lines, the highest risk being off the east coast of the North Island and the Kermadec Trench) and travel towards the coast. If the waves are large enough, they can travel inland causing damage to buildings and infrastructure (these areas are indicated by the yellow zone of Figure 2-5).

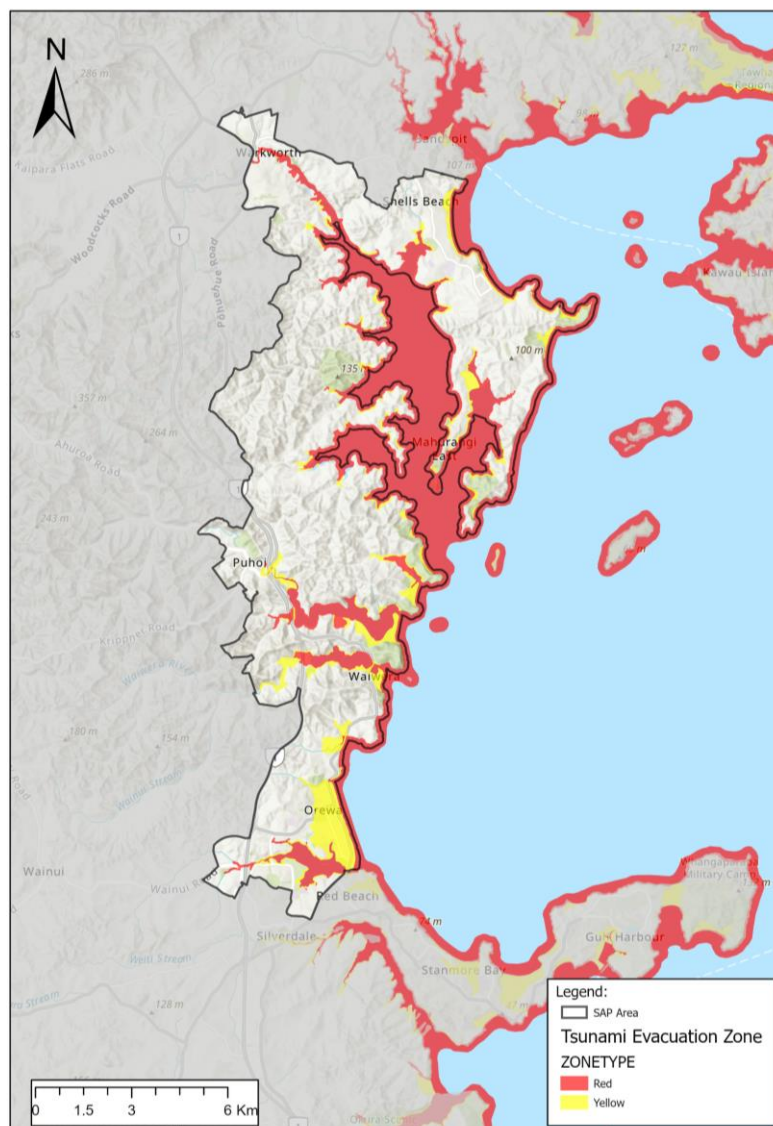


Figure 2-5: Tsunami Evacuation Zones along the east coast of Auckland (indicated by the yellow colour). Beaches, rivers, inlets and harbours are at risk of being influenced by strong and unusual current during a tsunami that may not make landfall.

## 2.2 Current coastal management practices

The east coast and estuarine river inlets of this SAP area result in an extensive coastal edge. An overview of existing current coastal management across the Snells beach to Ōrewa SAP is summarised below and discussed in greater detail in *Volume 3: Adaptation Strategies for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa SAP*.



### Coastal protection

- Warkworth town basin – rock revetment seawall.
- Cement works – concrete and rock seawalls armouring reserve/hardstand area/boat ramp access.
- Snells Beach - timber seawall adjacent Sunburst Avenue access point, recently renewed with slight landward realignment following 2023 storms.
- Algies Bay – a range of rock masonry and rock revetment seawalls armour Algies Bay, Alexander Reserve and Willjames Reserve. This has included recent coastal renewal works at Willjames.
- Opahi Bay – timber seawall at northern end of Opahi Beach Reserve.
- Jamiesons Bay – timber seawall.
- Scotts Landing – recently constructed masonry rock seawall armouring reclamation area, car parking and wharf access.
- Waiwera – rock revetment seawalls armouring Waiwera Reserve and The Strand. Timber wall inside estuary armouring Waiwera Road Esplanade Reserve.
- Hatfields – rock armouring protecting the reserve.
- Ōrewa – A variety of coast protection structures including rock revetment and rock masonry seawalls. Recent storm response emergency works in Ōrewa North and the masonry rock seawall between Marine Parade and Kohu Street is currently under construction. Waitemata rock groyne at estuary mouth/southern end of beach.



### Nature-based options

- Dune planting is undertaken at a number of beaches including: Snells Beach, Algies Bay (Albro Lane Reserve), Mahurangi/ Te Muri Regional Park, Scandrett Regional Park, Wenderholm, Ōrewa.



### Sand replenishment/ soft or nature-based engineering

- Whisper Cove, Snells Beach – artificially engineered dune construction (vested to Council).
- Ōrewa Beach – post-storm operational sand transfers from the southern beach to the central beach area.

## 2.3 Risk assessment

The SAP coastal risk assessment provides a regionally consistent method to quantify risk to Auckland Council land and assets over three climate change scenarios. This risk assessment demonstrates how the risk to these assets will increase over time with projected sea-level rise. To read more about the risk assessment please refer to *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans*.

The table below lists the asset groupings for the risk assessment and a description of what they include.

Table 2-1: Risk assessment asset groupings and descriptions

Grouping	Description
Council-owned land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Park and reserve land area.</li></ul>
Council community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carparks, accessways, paths and tracks, ramps, seawalls, wharves and jetties, community buildings and park amenities.</li></ul>
Transport infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Roads, bridges, ferry terminals and train stations.</li></ul>
Water assets and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Publicly-owned three waters infrastructure.</li></ul>

For the Snells Beach to Ōrewa SAP area (Tonkin + Taylor Ltd, 2024), these risk results were considered consistent for the topography, geology, and land use within the SAP area. This is represented in the tables below and at a unit scale in Volume 3.

Unit	Hazard	Council-owned land			Council-community facilities			Transport infrastructure			Water infrastructure		
		Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
0	Erosion	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	High
	Inundation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
1	Erosion	High	High	High	High	High	High	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low
	Inundation	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low
2	Erosion	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
	Inundation	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
3	Erosion	High	High	High	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
	Inundation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
4	Erosion	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Inundation	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low	Low	Low
5	Erosion	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low	Low
	Inundation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	Very low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
6	Erosion	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low	Low	Low
	Inundation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
7	Erosion	Very high	Very high	Very high	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low
	Inundation	High	High	High	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very low	Very low	Very low
8	Erosion	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very low	Very low	Very low
	Inundation	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Low
9	Erosion	High	High	High	High	High	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	High	High	High
	Inundation	High	High	High	High	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	High	High	Very high
10	Erosion	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
	Inundation	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low

Figure 2-6: Council-owned land, Council community facilities, transport infrastructure and water infrastructure risk ratings per unit

## 3

## What matters most?



### 3.1 Auckland Council land and assets

Auckland's SAPs focus on coastal land and assets owned by Auckland Council. These include, but are not limited to, coastal reserves, defence structures, public facilities, roads, and water infrastructure. This also encompasses infrastructure located within coastal areas, whether situated on, beneath, or adjacent to Auckland Council land or on private land.

While the SAPs consider third-party infrastructure near the coast, as well as culturally and ecologically significant areas, they are not specifically aimed at managing these assets or values. However, the strategies and associated guidance may reference these connections where relevant, particularly at the level of individual shoreline units or stretches.

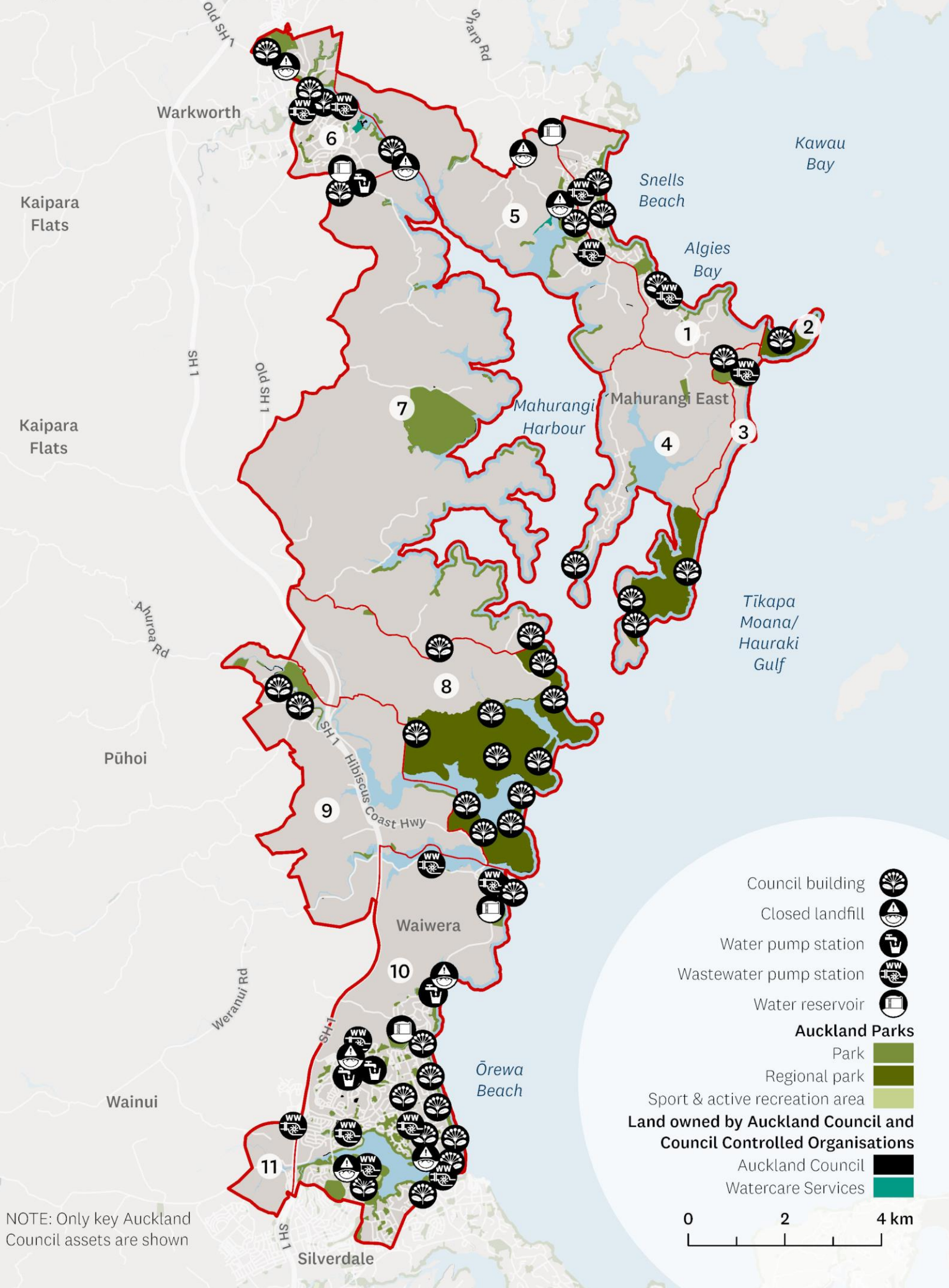
The SAPs were developed with input from key stakeholder partners including Auckland Transport, Watercare Services, and Eke Panuku. Council-owned land is primarily identified through Auckland Council's GIS data; in some areas there are landholdings and facilities which involve numerous asset owners and third-party infrastructure providers with different ownership, management or interests.

The Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area includes a wide range of Council-owned land and assets, including regional parks, reserves and open space, boat ramps, wharfs, parks amenities and facilities and numerous Auckland Council or Council-controlled organisation (CCO)-owned buildings. The figure overleaf shows the general location of these assets. These are further identified in each unit and stretch as relevant to the shoreline adaptation strategies in Volume 3.



# Auckland Council Land and Assets

Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast





## Auckland Council land and parks

There are approximately 201 reserves/parks located within the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area, including numerous small esplanade reserves and five regional parks which are discussed in more detail in their respective unit descriptions.

Significant landholdings include the regional parks and numerous smaller reserves and coastal esplanades. Several of these larger parks are clustered by the heads of Mahurangi Harbour and nearby estuaries. These parks typically contain roads and carparks, boat ramps and jettys, campgrounds and accommodation buildings, rangers' offices, a variety of sheds, pump sheds and toilets, walking trails, and cultural and historical sites. In general, the land surrounding these regional parks is rural.

Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast contains several important coastal access points, reflecting the community uses of the coast. Smaller boat ramps are located throughout the SAP area, including in most of the smaller settlements, and in a particularly high number in Snells Beach (Unit 1), Algies Bay (Unit 1), and Ōrewa (Unit 10). Jetties are located within Wenderholm Regional Park, Scotts Landing, the Ōrewa Estuary, and on Pūhoi River. Within Warkworth (Unit 6) are several wharves and small marinas, however these are not Auckland Council assets.

Coastal reserves and beaches are also important for community access to the beach. Public walkways and seawalls are located along many of the more popular areas, such as along Ōrewa Beach.

- Snells Beach: Ariki Reserve, Esplanade Sunburst Reserve & Tamatea Esplanade, Sunrise Boulevard, Te Whau Esplanade Reserve, Dalton Rd, Fidelis Avenue Reserve, Goodall Reserve, Piccadilly Circus Reserve, Woodlands Avenue Reserve
- Algies Bay: Albro Lane, Algies Bay Alexander Recreation Reserve, Algies Bay Highfield Garden & The Glade Reserve, Algies Bay Mariner Grove Esplanade Reserve, Algies Bay Reserve, Algies Bay Willjames Ave Esplanade & Recreation Reserve
- Warkworth: Cement Works, Elizabeth Street Reserve, Falls Rd River Esplanade Reserve, Lucy Moore Memorial Park, Warkworth RiverBank - Town Walkway, Kowhai Park, Warkworth - Mahurangi River Alnwick Street (Wastewater treatment), Sesquicentennial Walkway
- Goldsworthy Bay esplanade reserve
- Scandretts Regional Park
- Martins Bay Recreation Reserve & Holiday Park
- Mahurangi East Road Esplanade Reserve, Mahurangi River Kowhai View
- Scotts Landing Esplanade, Scotts Landing Walkways, Scotts Landing Wharf, Scotts Landing- numerous road reserve and road ends.
- Mahurangi Regional Park (east)
- Te Muri/ Mahurangi Regional Park (West)
- Opahi Bay Beach Reserve, Jamisons Reserve/road end
- Pūhoi reserves and park areas
- Wenderholm Regional Park
- Hatfields Beach Reserve
- Waiwera Hill Scenic Reserve, James Titford Reserve, Waiwera Place Reserve, Waiwera Road Esplanade Reserve, Waiwera - Strand Reserve
- Ōrewa - Arundel Reserve, Centreway Reserve, Kinloch Reserve, Marine Parade Reserve, Moana Reserve, Moenui Avenue Reserve, Remembrance Reserve, Te Ara Tahuna Cycleway Pohutukawa/Moffat, Western Reserve, Crocodile Island, Ōrewa Estuary South Bridge Esplanade Reserve, Ōrewa Holiday Park, Lakeside reserve, Maygrove Esplanade Reserve, Metro Park - East D, Ōrewa North Lookout, Ōrewa Reserve, Riverside Road Esplanade, Totara Views Reserve
- Silverdale - Arran Point, Moores Point Reserve



## Water Infrastructure

Water infrastructure located within this SAP area includes wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), transmission pipes, and several freshwater reservoirs.

In the northern areas (Units 1 and 5), the Snells Beach WWTP has been upgraded to cater for growth and improve water quality in Mahurangi Harbour. This facility is intended to enable the decommissioning of the existing WWTP at Warkworth. Within Unit 10, the Waiwera WWTP and Millwater wastewater ponds are located within low-lying inner estuary areas.

- Pump stations and other transmission infrastructure are clustered in the main urbanised areas of Snells Beach-Algies Bay, Warkworth, and Ōrewa-Hatfields Beach. With rural coastal settlements generally reliant on on-site services for potable water and wastewater.
- Water infrastructure includes the Snells and Thompson Road Reservoir, Waiwera, Hillcreat Road, Marie Road and Westhoe Reservoirs and associated piped networks.
- Stormwater infrastructure is generally associated with more urbanised areas, such as Snells Beach, Algies Bay, Warkworth, Pūhoi, Waiwera, Hatfields Beach and Ōrewa. In more rural coastal areas, stormwater assets tend to be located in proximity to roading networks or parks and communities facilities with impervious areas.



## Facilities and structures

Auckland Council assets are clustered in Warkworth and Ōrewa, where there are libraries, community centres, halls, and sports clubs. Reserves across the SAP area include supporting infrastructure of toilets, carparking, paths, and playgrounds, and in Ōrewa and Algies Bay they also include community surf/yacht clubs.

Key park amenities and facilities are located within coastal reserves and regional park areas. Buildings included in the SAP area include Mahurangi East community centre and library, Tennis Club, Bowling Club, Warkworth showground buildings, Warkworth community buildings, Pūhoi town library and numerous buildings within the Ōrewa area, including the community centre and library. Holiday parks are located within reserve areas at Martins Bay and Ōrewa Holiday Park.

There are two Volunteer Fire Service stations within this unit. The Snells Beach Fire Service is based on Goodall Reserve, and the Pūhoi Volunteer Rural Fire Force is located on Council land adjacent to the upper Pūhoi River.

The Mahurangi, Te Muri and Wenderholm regional parks include numerous houses/offices, ancillary structures and buildings.

Heritage interests include the cement works heritage ruins located south of Warkworth and the Parry Kauri Museum, along with numerous heritage buildings and structures located within regional park land holdings such as the Scott's Landing (Unit 4) and the Scandretts Regional Park (Unit 2).

## Roads and access



Key/arterial roads within the coastal area of this SAP area, or which provide key access to the coast, include:

- Sandspit Road-Mahurangi E Road-Martins Bay Road (Units 1, 3, 5)
- Ridge Road (Unit 4)
- Hepburn Creek Road (Unit 7)
- Pukapuka Road (Unit 7)
- Mahurangi W Road (Unit 7)
- Schischka Road (Unit 8)
- Pōhuehue Road (Unit 9)
- Weranui Road (Unit 10)
- Hibiscus Coast Highway (Unit 10)



## Popular walking tracks/ Access to the coast

There are a range of walking paths throughout the SAP area, which are used for recreation as well as to facilitate access to the coast. Key paths include:

- Baxter Street/Lock Moore Memorial Park
- Goodall Reserve Paths
- Kowhai Park
- Mahurangi West Regional Park (Mita Bay Loop Track, Cudlip Point Loop Track)
- Ōrewa River (Te Ara Tahuna, Moores Point, Esplanade Reserve, Metro Park East, Pohutukawa Reserve and local reserve paths)
- Parry Kauri Park
- Snells Beach Reserve to Dawson Road
- Scandrett Regional Park (Kawau Bay Track, Lookout Track, Mullet Point Track, Sled Track)
- Te Araroa National Trail
- Wenderholm Regional Park (Perimeter Track, Pūhoi Track, Couldrey House Track, Waiwera Ōrewa Coast, Wenderholm Cliff Walkway)

The figure overleaf shows the location of key beaches, parks, reserves and walking trails in this SAP area. More detailed social context is provided per unit.



## Coastal access

This SAP area contains many points of access to the coast. In the more densely populated settlements of Snells Beach, Algies Bay, Hatfields Beach, and Ōrewa, the local beaches are easily accessible from multiple points, with carparking, pathways, and boat ramps provided. In the more rural areas, access to the coast is more often restricted to walking tracks, including in the regional parks. In the more urbanised areas, the coastal edge has often been fortified, or otherwise formalised, to create a more dependable recreational offering or to protect key assets (such as wharves and wastewater treatment plants). However, in much of the SAP area the coastline remains naturalised, particularly in the more remote, rural areas. In some of these areas, particularly the coast of Te Muri and Mahurangi East Regional Parks, their remote character enables them to protect areas of natural, cultural, and historical significance.

Coastal access is provided through the following boat ramps/ coastal infrastructure (non-exhaustive list):

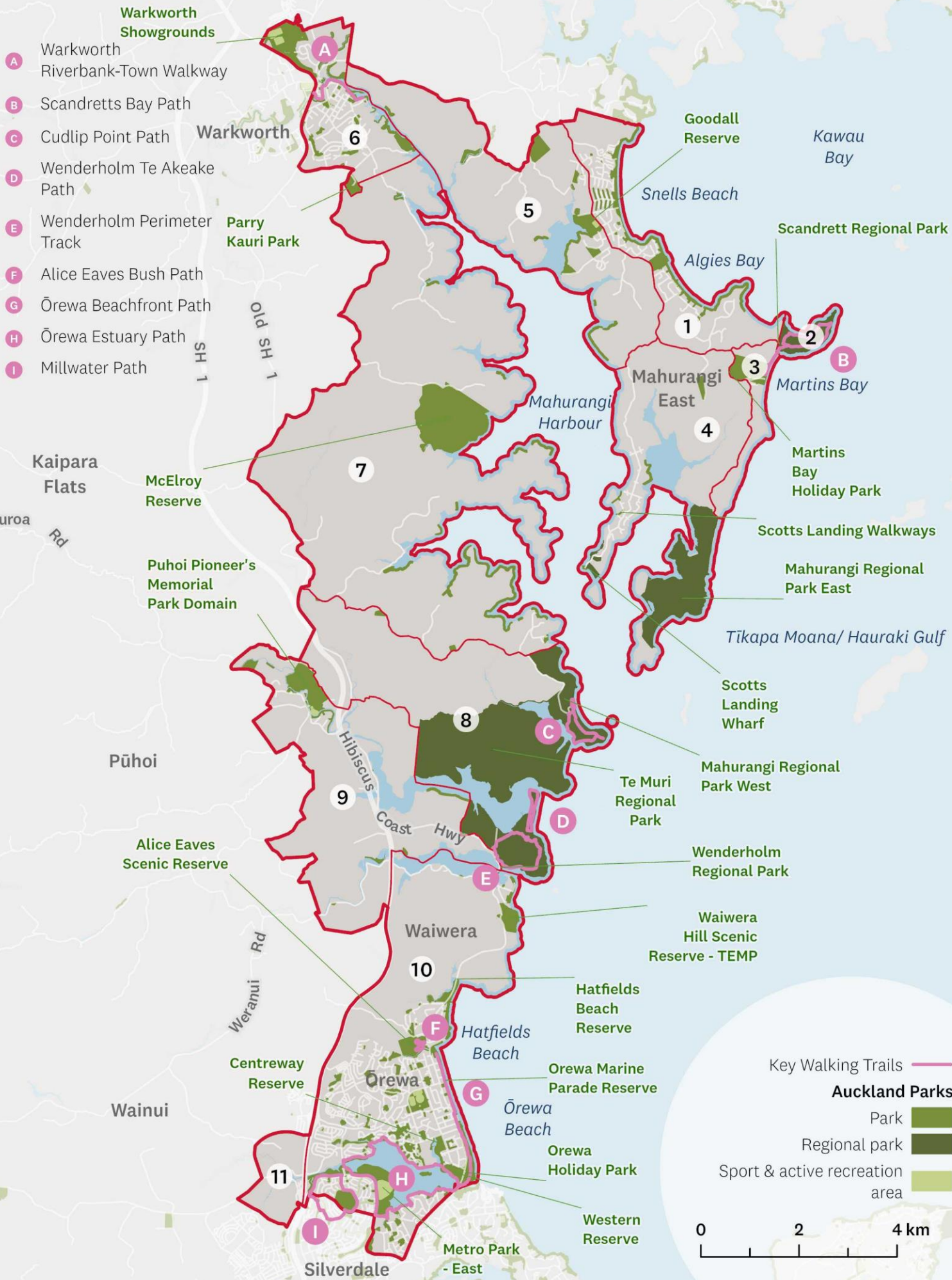
- Algies Bay - Algies Bay Reserve main ramp)
- Alnwick St by wastewater plant
- Hatfields Beach
- Jamisons Bay
- Martins Bay
- Opahi Bay
- Ōrewa Marine View
- Ōrewa Reserve campground
- Sullivans Bay
- Snells Beach (Sunburst Ave, Ariki Dr, Snells Beach Rd, Dalton Rd, and Dawsons Landing)
- Waiwera Beach
- Waiwera Bridge
- Wenderholm Regional Park

The figure overleaf provides a spatial overview of some of the key coastal accessways and pathways (non exhaustive list) along the coast in the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP.



# Social Context

## Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast





## 3.2 Te Ao Māori

The diverse coastlines, estuaries, catchments and harbours of Tāmaki Makaurau hold great spiritual and cultural value to the hapū and iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau who not only live within these areas but are also kaitiaki (guardians, protectors, stewards) of these spaces. Acknowledging intrinsic ancestral connections to lands, water, wāhi tapu (sacred areas) and other taonga (treasures) dispersed in remnants around the coast of Tāmaki Makaurau, engagement and collaboration with ngā hapū me ngā iwi o Tāmaki Makaurau is a vital step in establishing partnership through the creation and implementation of SAP area plans under the SAP programme. Auckland Council's commitment to growing and supporting partnerships was developed at the programme's inception in 2021 and will continue beyond the completion of these SAP area plans. Programme principles underpinning the development of each SAP area plan are discussed in greater detail in *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans*, along with engagement processes underpinning Mana Whenua engagement regionally and locally.

### Context and information



The cultural history and context of the area, especially the integration of mātauranga Māori and Te Ao Māori principles, has been crucial to the development of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP. To inform engagement with iwi who have an association with the area which this SAP applies to, initial research has been undertaken, using publicly available information, including that which is identified on the AUP:OP maps, within the Cultural Heritage Inventory, legacy parks planning documents and research from other publicly available iwi planning documents. Overarching matters considered within the scope of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast, along with the wider programme, are discussed in further detail in *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans*.

It is important to note that coastal units and stretches reflected in the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast have been developed to capture Auckland Council asset units and do not reflect the historical cultural boundaries which often extend over multiple units or coastal stretches. Therefore, while all attempts have been made to align with the identified coastal units, the cultural commentary provided throughout this SAP often extends across multiple areas. Where possible, the names of these stretches and units have also been updated to reflect the traditional names.

### 3.3 Working together- Local iwi engagement

For the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP, iwi groups were identified using several tools including treaty settlement documents, statutory acknowledgment areas and rohe overlays (identified using Auckland Council GeoMaps). Following identification, iwi were formally approached via a letter extending an invitation to engage on this particular SAP. Where no response was received following provision of the letters, email follow ups were provided.

Ongoing updates on the SAP programme are also provided through the Council's Mana Whenua Forum, with an overview on the upcoming SAP areas and the extension of an invitation to engage if other parties wished to be involved in the development of upcoming SAP area plans.

In no particular order of relevance, those who whakapapa to the area and/or have expressed an interest in the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP kaupapa include:

- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Ngāti Manuhiri
- Ngāti Tamaterā
- Ngāti Maru
- Te Ākitai Waiohū
- Ngāti Paoa
- Te Kawerau Ā Maki
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Marutūāhu Collective (Ngāti Maru, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Patukirikiri (of Kapetāua))

Throughout the SAP development process, Auckland Council has been engaging with iwi representatives to develop individual iwi authored 'Cultural Statements' and/or cultural commentary to inform the understanding of cultural values, interests and associations with the coastal environment and the adjoining whenua. The Cultural Statements can guide the selection of adaptation approaches for each of the stretches set out within this SAP and are also to be held by iwi and used as they might require when addressing and commenting on other related kaupapa.

Importantly we recognise each iwi own and have control over their respective mātauranga and thus all cultural narrative (in this SAP and the supporting 'Cultural Statements') are safeguarded and subject to a disclaimer to protect the intellectual property of each iwi. The same applies for all cultural kōrero, values and mātauranga embedded within this report. Following publication of this report, each iwi has communicated that they will direct how their respective mātauranga and aspirations should be shared through ongoing and continuous engagement as project partners in the implementation of the SAPs. A partnership approach with iwi must be applied to coastal management within each specific coastal stretch and across the entire Tāmaki Makaurau coastline. Failure to do so has the potential to result in significant adverse cultural impacts and Auckland Council not fulfilling its obligations to iwi as Treaty partners.

## Local iwi aspirations, values and principles

### Holding statement:

*All Auckland Council Shoreline Adaptation Plans are considered living documents, noting that the SAP team is committed to ensuring that the values, aspirations and outcomes sought by Ngā hapū me ngā iwi o Tāmaki Makaurau are represented in each plan and supported throughout implementation. The SAP team will continue to work with and support iwi to respond to the SAP programme and include linkages to this cultural narrative in further revisions of the SAP reports within the rohe of respective iwi authorities.*

Acknowledging the importance of protecting cultural narratives and sustaining ongoing, lasting relationships with iwi, the “Holding Statement” reflected above has been created. This serves as a reminder that this document, and any others which are developed as a result of this document, may be revised to incorporate additional cultural context provided by iwi when they choose to share it.

In addition, for each coastal stretch, iwi may share additional mātauranga through the ongoing engagement to occur through the various stages of the SAP programme including through the implementation of the approaches set out in Section 4.0 and Volume 3. Reflected in the sections below, some iwi have chosen to share some high-level mātauranga ā iwi values that are fundamental to ensuring that coastal management is undertaken in a way that is respectful of the cultural associations of iwi and supports the cultural values present within each of these areas. Beyond those which are identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan, the specific location of sites of cultural significance may be protected by iwi and not shared. In addition, some of these sites, due to their proximity to the coast, may sit within private ownership which has resulted in iwi being excluded from these areas, with iwi unable to protect them and exercise the appropriate tikanga. Where Auckland Council has an interest and/or assets within these areas, it is vitally important for direct engagement to be undertaken with iwi so that cultural impacts can be identified and avoided, Auckland Council is committed to the provision of ongoing engagement with iwi as project partners through the full extent of the SAP programme.

Except where otherwise stated below, to ensure that engagement with iwi in the Snells Beach to Ōrewa SAP is effective, meaningful and aligned with Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi, the following guidelines set out below should be followed for each stage of the SAP programme.

<b>SAP development Phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local iwi who whakapapa to the area and have a recognised interest need to be provided the opportunity to review and respond to the risks and adaptation approaches identified by Council in each of the relevant SAP Plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Programming Phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local iwi who whakapapa to the area and have a recognised interest wish to be engaged with to provide cultural input on how the SAP kaupapa will be programmed and prioritised.</li> </ul>
<b>Design and Consenting Phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For any Tranche specific implementation of the proposed adaptation approaches, local iwi who whakapapa to the area and have a recognised interest wish to be involved in the concept and detailed design of any approach</li> </ul>

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<b>Implementation Phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A role in the consent design and post consent process to provide the kaitiaki responsibilities of local iwi who whakapapa to the area and have a recognised interest in the Snells Beach to Ōrewa SAP.</li> </ul>
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## Ngāti Manuhiri

The SAP programme has worked with Ngāti Manuhiri on various SAP plans within their rohe with the aim of gathering the feedback of Ngāti Manuhiri on the SAP programme and the individual plans. This ongoing partnership has extended to the development of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa SAP, noting that Ngāti Manuhiri has expressed interest in specific aspects of the SAP that relate to their rohe.

Over the course of the SAP programme, multiple hui have been undertaken and a cultural statement in response to the SAP programme is anticipated. The SAP team will continue to work collaboratively with Ngāti Manuhiri to input into the implementation of the SAPs for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa area and other SAPs of interest within their rohe.

Mātauranga shared by Ngāti Manuhiri to underpin coastal management on the SAP programme to date includes:

- Tino Rangātiratanga – Self-Determination
- Rangātiratanga - Leadership
- Toitutanga - Sustainability
- Whakahautanga - Restoration
- Tiakitanga - Stewardship
- Manaakitanga – Support.

These values are categorised into three major themes which reflect the Kia Ora Te Tātai outcome; *Whakapapa - Ancestry, Taiao-Environment, and Tangata Hononga - Connecting People*. For each theme, Ngāti Manuhiri have provided objectives on how the Shoreline Adaptation Plan will give effect to these values in the Pākiri to Mathesons Bay / Te Kohuroa SAP.

### Whakapapa (Ancestry)

Wāhi tapu are protected, celebrated, and enhanced through an integrated approach, by natural means first and foremost and in partnership with mana whenua. The celebration of mana whenua values includes the acknowledgement, respect and recognition of cultural and spiritual values of mana whenua. Wāhi Tapu and Taonga must be respected, treasured and valued. This may include archaeological sites, cultural landscapes and artefacts as well as sites of spiritual and historic significance to the trust. For example, wāhi tapu may include pā sites, battlefields, burial grounds, significant historic iwi sites, and waka landings.

### Objectives

Mana whenua will not prioritise any wāhi tapu and confirm they all require protection and that all are crucial to mana whenua identity. Mana whenua should always be contacted/consulted where works will be conducted near or at wāhi tapu. An open toolbox must be provided to mana whenua proactively/in advance of any methodology being developed or risks being presented to these sites.

Some examples of valuing Whakapapa include:

- Wāhi Tapu are protected by natural means such as dunes and natives planting
- Respect for significant cultural landscapes and Wāhi Tapu
- Respect for rahui that are established in specific areas
- Continual engagement with mana whenua will support the celebration
- Protecting Marae pā and urupa sites.

### Taiao (Environment)

The environment is protected, enhanced and celebrated through an integrated approach, by natural means first and foremost and in partnership with mana whenua. This includes proactive enhancement and/or conservation activities that will aim to naturalise and enhance the natural environment and ultimately contribute towards preserving the coastline. Guardianship and stewardship of the environment in terms of Kaitiakitanga. Restoration and enhancement of the mauri.

#### Objectives

- Proactively protecting and restoring nature's first line of defences for the coastline, (prioritising nature's ability to absorb the effects of climate change)
- Historical planting - mangroves and dunes with native planting all around the coastal area, consistent with what was historically present. A planting regime should be commenced in advance of any potential risks
- Proactively protect and enhance coastal dunes
- Proactively protect and enhance wetlands
- Proactively protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity.

Some examples of valuing Taiao include:

- Restoration planting of native plants along the coastline
- Removal of pest/exotic vegetation. Manual removal is preferred
- Prevention of damage to habitats from sedimentation issues (too much mud or silt deposition)
- Daylighting of streams with riparian planting.

### Tangata Hononga (Connecting people)

Through involving the community, the people are connected and invested in their environment and therefore uplifted. The SAP recognises that people and the environment are holistically intertwined. Resource management should be implemented in a way that sustains and supports the ability of Manaakitanga, ongoing generosity and hospitality, and enables and supports mana whenua's role as Kaitiaki.

## Objectives

Marine life and whenua cannot be separated. The SAP must be considered and implemented holistically with an integrated approach as the moana and the whenua cannot be separated.

- Recognising and providing for Kaitiaki opportunities for mana whenua in future
- Make room for water, enable natural processes where possible
- Naturalising where possible (e.g. daylighting of streams)
- Some examples of valuing Tangata Hononga include:
  - Mana whenua-led planting days with the community
  - Educating the community about mana whenua cultural values, Mātauranga Māori and climate change.

## Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki

The rohe boundary of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki includes the area to which this SAP applies to being Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast. The cultural narrative shared below serves as a starting point, acknowledging the partnership development and the intention to ensure each SAP report remains a living document and may be updated to reflect further cultural context shared by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.

Acknowledging the statement below is provided as a 'holding statement', the commentary outlines a starting point for the aspiration and processes for fostering meaningful engagement with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki as the SAP programme advances through its various implementation phases. It also emphasises the importance of recognising Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki interests and ensuring their active participation in the planning and execution of the SAP programme and highlighting that their role as kaitiaki of whenua, wai, and Taonga is respected and upheld.

The rohe boundaries of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki have a long and deeply rooted connection to their ancestral boundaries. Prior to the arrival of European explorers and their decision to adopt Tāmaki Makaurau as a hub of settlement and population growth, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki upheld their territorial responsibilities for hundreds of years, through the right of ahikā and the expression of manaakitanga to those who arrived on our shores. In some cases, these arrivals became their allies.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki developed sophisticated agricultural practices, supported by domestic trade and well-established societal routes that extended through Tāmaki Makaurau and beyond. Enterprise was a cornerstone of Ngāi Tai identity, grounded in deep knowledge of maramataka, weather systems, and wave patterns.

Regarding the Council's SAP programme, and acknowledging that Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki wish to protect all of our areas of interest ki uta, ki tai, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki kaitiaki responsibilities extend over the area to which this Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP applies.

The partnership between Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Auckland Council within the SAP programme presents a valuable opportunity to ensure that environmental adaptations are culturally aligned, sustainable, and acknowledge the role of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki as Kaitiaki. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki have identified a set of aspirations and outcomes, with the intention that these are upheld and supported through the implementation of coastal adaptation strategies and SAPs as follows:

- Mātauranga is equally important in guiding coastal adaptation and management strategies and approaches. All coastal / shoreline management should be subject to cultural input and co-design from Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki.
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki prefer the use of ‘soft’ engineering solutions wherever possible, recognising that interference with natural processes is not always necessary. Where appropriate, we advocate for nature-based approaches to coastal engineering—initiatives that support and enhance ecologically significant areas and vital ecological corridors
- Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki is supported to conduct its own monitoring of the effectiveness of environmental regulation in the protection of its cultural resources, biodiversity wāhi tapu and other taonga within their rohe.
- Kaitiakitanga is embraced and empowered as a commitment to rehabilitate and heal the natural systems that support us all.

## Te Kawerau ā Maki

Te Kawerau ā Maki values ultimately stem from Te Ao Māori – our world view – and are given effect through our Te Kawerautanga – the body of tikanga or customs specific to our people. Te Kawerau ā Maki worldview, at its foundational or metaphysical basis, consists of different domains of the world governed by ancestral atua (such as Papatūānuku, Rangi, Tāne, and Tangaroa), and core concepts such as whakapapa (lineage), mana (authority), wairua (spirit), mauri (life essence), and tapu (sacredness). Te Kawerau ā Maki values include ensuring the mana of our ancestors and our descendants is upheld. We emphasise a holistic ethic where people are part of the world, rather than separate from it. The body of knowledge passed down and expanded upon each generation is our mātauranga (what we know of the world). The practices of how to use it is our tikanga (how to navigate the world). While some publicly identified sites of significance and portages have been identified at a local scale across Volume 3, the kōrero around management of these sites is to be lived and activated by Te Kawerau ā Maki and requires ongoing engagement to do so.

## Mātauranga shared by Te Kawerau ā Maki includes:

The organization (legal entities) that represent Te Kawerau ā Maki people have adopted the following values and tikanga as guiding principles:

Mana Motuhake	Independence
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship and stewardship of te tiao
Whanaungatanga	Whanau-focused
Auaha	Innovation
Mātauranga Māori	Culture-led

The table above has been developed as a starting point for guiding the implementation of coastal adaptation strategies set out in Volume 3.0 of this report.

To help guide the use of this table, the following questions have been set out through engagement with Te Kawerau ā Maki, and are to be addressed by Te Kawerau ā Maki during implementation of coastal adaptation strategies:

- Are Te Kawerau ā Maki rights protected?
- Is Te Kawerau ā Maki making/contributing to decision-making or otherwise collaborating?
- Is Te Kawerau ā Maki mana maintained/increased?
- Is Te Kawerau ā Maki identity acknowledged and celebrated?
- Are Te Kawerau ā Maki heritage places protected or otherwise managed and interpreted/activated?
- Is tapu maintained?
- Is mauri maintained/enhanced?
- Can Te Kawerau ā Maki safely collect kai?
- Can Te Kawerau ā Maki access the coastline?
- Can Te Kawerau ā Maki access the harbour?

Table 3-1: Te Kawerau ā Maki framework for Coastal Management across the *Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast* SAP

	<b>Rangātiratanga</b> (whakapapa to place, rights, mana over resources, mana to make decisions, and identity of Te Kawerau ā Maki)	<b>Wairuatanga</b> (whakapapa to entities, recognition of spiritual elements and practices, protection of tapu)	<b>Kaitiakitanga</b> (ability to uphold the mauri of the place, protection of taonga)	<b>Manaakitanga</b> (ability to care and provide for guests)
<b>Tangaroa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki rights and associations with the harbour are acknowledged</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki decision-making is upheld</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki identity is acknowledged</li> <li>Our marae and lands are protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tangaroa is acknowledged and the interactions he has with other atua</li> <li>The interaction between Tangaroa and Taane at coastline is natural, and therefore hard infrastructure/hold the line should be avoided except in exceptional circumstances</li> <li>Taniwha are acknowledged</li> <li>Tapu of certain places is protected</li> <li>Cultural tohu/indicators are utilised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauri is thriving</li> <li>Kaimoana can be safely collected - mahinga kai</li> <li>No noa/kino activities are discharged into harbour</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki can access the harbour easily along the coastline and via boat ramps</li> <li>Heritage places are protected and celebrated</li> <li>Native species are protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitors/public can safely access the coastline</li> <li>Visitors/public can safely access the harbour</li> <li>Emergency services can access the harbour</li> <li>Critical infrastructure is maintained</li> <li>Kaimoana can be gathered to provide for the needs of guests and customs (i.e. tangi)</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki can activate tourism opportunities on the harbour</li> </ul>

	<b>Rangātiratanga</b> (whakapapa to place, rights, mana over resources, mana to make decisions, and identity of Te Kawerau ā Maki)	<b>Wairuatanga</b> (whakapapa to entities, recognition of spiritual elements and practices, protection of tapu)	<b>Kaitiakitanga</b> (ability to uphold the mauri of the place, protection of taonga)	<b>Manaakitanga</b> (ability to care and provide for guests)
<b>Papatuaanuku</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki rights and associations with the coastline are acknowledged</li> <li>Te Kawerau decision-making is upheld</li> <li>Te Kawerau identity is acknowledged</li> <li>Our marae and lands are protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Papatuaanuku is acknowledged and the interactions she has with other atua</li> <li>Taniwha are acknowledged</li> <li>Tapu of certain places is protected</li> <li>Cultural tohu/indicators are utilised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauri is thriving</li> <li>Topsoil is preserved</li> <li>Coastal topography is preserved</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki can access the harbour easily along the coastline</li> <li>Heritage places are protected and celebrated - where these are naturally eroding the maatauranga about them is protected e.g. via cultural activation of space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitors/public can safely access the coastline</li> <li>Critical infrastructure is maintained</li> </ul>
<b>Taane</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki rights and associations with the coastline and its vegetation are acknowledged</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki decision-making is upheld</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki identity is acknowledged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taane is acknowledged and the interactions he has with other atua</li> <li>The interaction between Tangaroa and Taane at coastline is natural, and therefore hard infrastructure/hold the line should be avoided except in exceptional circumstances</li> <li>Tapu of certain places is protected</li> <li>Cultural tohu/indicators are utilised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauri is thriving</li> <li>Native vegetation is protected and enhanced</li> <li>Vegetation provides for rongoa and textiles (i.e. weaving)</li> <li>Te Kawerau ā Maki can access areas of native vegetation</li> <li>Heritage places are protected and celebrated</li> <li>Native species are protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitors/public can safely access the coastline</li> <li>Rongo/textiles can be gathered to provide for the needs of guests and customs (i.e. tangi)</li> </ul>

Noting the numerous sites of significance situated along the coastline of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP, it is important to note here Te Kawerau ā Maki concerns in regard to heritage, noting that only the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust or its agents can establish the significance of any historic place or area associated with Te Kawerau ā Maki. Heritage in this context refers to Te Kawerau ā Maki's history, culture, traditions, tikanga, place, names, artefacts, wahi tapu and historical places and areas. Each of these are all taonga and their significance is recognised under the Treaty of Waitangi, Conservation Act 1987, Resource Management Act 1991 and Historic Places Act 1993.

Concerns of Te Kawerau ā Maki in regard to heritage include ensuring:

- The protection of Te Kawerau ā Maki heritage without necessarily prohibiting all use and development in areas associated with Te Kawerau ā Maki heritage
- Recognition of and provision for Te Kawerau ā Maki cultural heritage and spiritual values in decision making
- Real opportunities for Te Kawerau ā Maki to manage, enhance and monitor heritage are created, supported and realised
- That Te Kawerau ā Maki's guardianship of our cultural property is recognised and provided for.

It is of note here that the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust Resource Management Statement has a section on Coastal Marine Areas which identifies areas of key concerns, these identified as being:

- Protecting heritage sites and areas from inappropriate access and development
- Water quality
- The quality and availability of kaimoana
- Waste disposal from boats and the provision of waste disposal facilities for boats
- Development and rental of coastal space
- Additionally, it is noted that the statement discusses the protection of waterways from waste from industry services.

Te Kawerau ā Maki expects to be involved in any plans to improve access to coastal areas to ensure the access does not impact negatively upon heritage sites. Additionally, Te Kawerau ā Maki wishes to be informed and actively engaged in any coastal development proposals in order to assess the likely effects on heritage sites. Other points raised by Te Kawerau ā Maki:

- It is key that the SAPs are clear that in the Māori world view it is tikanga that guides the activities and practices in respect to the taiao, including within Tangaroa and on Papatuanuku. The interactions of these environments need to be developed but not reinvented.
- Mātauranga is equally important in guiding coastal adaption and management strategies and approaches. All coastal / shoreline management should be subject to cultural input and co-design.
- It is the preference of Te Kawerau ā Maki that 'soft' engineering is used where required, noting that there is not always a need to interfere in the natural processes.

- An acknowledgement that areas may not be able to be, or need to be, 'saved' as nature is the dominant force, with the loss of the whenua and sites being in part accepted as coastal adaptation. Te Kawerau ā Maki consider that recording (e.g. taking photos and surveys) te taiao in its present state and also progressively recording the changes that occur over time. Te Kawerau ā Maki consider that this is a way of preservation and an opportunity to regenerate mātauranga.
- Recognise and uphold tino rangātiratanga over natural resources.

## **Te Ākitai Waiohūa**

The Te Ākitai Waiohūa area of interest centres on Māngere and the wider South Auckland area and their principal marae, Pūkaki, is located near Auckland Airport in Māngere on the shores of the Manukau Harbour. Te Ākitai Waiohūa also claim customary interests across a wider area extending from the Waikato River in the south to the Waiwera in the north and captures the area which this Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP relates to.

Over the 2024 - 2025 calendar year, the SAP team deepened their understanding of the cultural landscape through further hui and hikoi for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP area. Korero and hui remain ongoing.

This SAP is considered a living document, and the SAP team is committed to ensuring that the values, aspirations and outcomes sought by Te Ākitai Waiohūa are represented in this plan and through implementation. The SAP team will continue to work with and support Te Ākitai Waiohūa to be involved in different phases of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP report.

## **Ngāti Whātua Orākei**

The SAP team has worked with Ngāti Whātua Orākei on various SAP plans within their rohe, including through the development of the Manukau East, Manukau North, and Wai Manawa Little Shoal Bay 'mini' SAP, with the aim of gathering Ngāti Whātua Orākei's feedback on the SAP programme and the individual plans. This ongoing partnership has extended to the development of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP, noting that Ngāti Whātua Orākei has expressed interest in specific aspects of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP that relate to their rohe.

Multiple hui with Ngāti Whātua Orākei have been undertaken and a cultural statement. The SAP team will continue to work collaboratively with Ngāti Whātua Orākei to input into the implementation of the SAPs for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area and other SAPs of interest within their rohe.

## Marutūāhu Collective

The Marutūāhu Confederation (collective) is comprised of Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngaati Whanaunga and Te Patukirikiri (of Kapetaua). The interests across the Marutūāhu iwi extend from Mahurangi in the north to the Bay of Plenty in the south (as shown in Figure 3-1), noting that the individual rohe bounaires of each iwi entity within this confederation may fluctuate in terms of areas of interest.

Responding to matters raised during individual hui over 2024- 2025, engagement has been undertaken with the Marutūāhu as a collective, with a statement in response to the SAP programme anticipated. The intention is that this statement will set out a response to the SAP program, an overview of customary acknowledgements and historical accounts, as well as expectations around engagement and aspirations for the Marutūāhu collective in relation to coastal management across Tāmaki Makaurau and the offshore motu.

Acknowledging the cultural footprint of the Marutūāhu confederation (as per figure 3-1), the SAP team will continue to work collaboratively with the Marutūāhu Collective to reflect this statement in future revisions of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP, as well as other SAPs of interest. The collective statement will also enhance and provide vital context to the individual contributions each iwi has made to the SAP programme.



Figure 3-1: Marutūāhu Collective Iwi areas of interest. (New Zealand Government, 2018)

## Ngāti Tamaterā

The rohe of Ngāti Tamaterā is vast and extends from the Kaimai Ranges near Tauranga Moana in the south, to Warkworth in the northwest and the Coromandel Peninsula and Aotea (Great Barrier Island) to the east. The figure below represents the area over which Ngāti Tamaterā exercises kaitiakitanga.

The SAP team is currently working with Ngāti Tamaterā on various SAP plans within their rohe, in with the aim of gathering Ngāti Tamaterā feedback on the SAP programme and the individual plans. This ongoing partnership has extended to the development of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP, noting that Ngāti Tamaterā has expressed interest in specific aspects of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP that relate to their rohe.

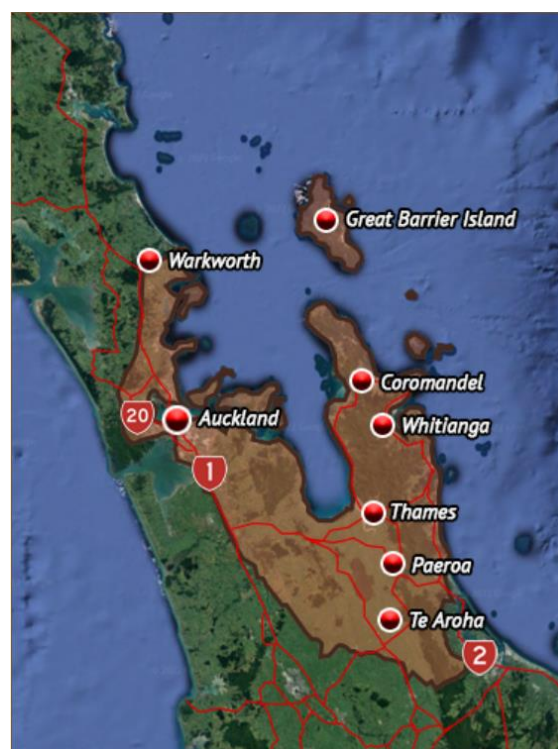


Figure 3-2: Ngāti Tamaterā Rohe Map

Multiple hui have been undertaken and a cultural statement in response to the SAP programme is anticipated. The SAP team will continue to work collaboratively with Ngāti Tamaterā to input into the implementation of the SAPs for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area and other SAPs of interest within their rohe. While this statement is being developed, the below provides a “Holding Statement” on behalf of Ngāti Tamaterā.

### Ngāti Tamaterā Aspirations

For Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Moananui-ā-toi - captures the wider Hauraki Gulf and surrounding areas of the moana and includes the Waitematā Harbour. The view of Ngāti Tamaterā is that the Auckland Council’s SAP programme needs to acknowledge the connection of the entirety of Te Moananui-ā-Toi and its impacts on the shoreline and whenua within the SAP programme boundary of Tāmaki Makaurau.

The Ngāti Tamaterā Environmental Management Plan identifies their overarching goals and aspirations. These goals and aspirations are summarised below and include:

Kaitiakitanga and Tino Rangatiratanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uphold and exercise guardianship and self-determination over land, water, and sacred sites in alignment with Ngāti Tamaterā tikanga and kawa.</li> </ul>
Sustainability and Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support long-term sustainable practices that protect and enhance the mauri (life force) of water, land, and biodiversity for future generations.</li> </ul>
Uphold the Treaty of Waitangi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are upheld in all resource management decisions affecting their rohe.</li> </ul>
Active Participation and Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and maintain partnerships with external parties responsible for resource management within the Tamaterā rohe.</li> </ul>
Preservation of Mātauranga (Knowledge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard and promote traditional knowledge held by kaitiaki for the benefit of Ngāti Tamaterā.</li> </ul>
Resilience to Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure land use planning avoids significant risk, and that Ngāti Tamaterā are prepared for, and resilient to, natural hazards while maintaining environmental integrity.</li> </ul>

### Ngāti Tamaterā Engagement Statement

Ngāti Tamaterā view the partnership with Auckland Council and other iwi as being crucial in advancing our collective goals and advocating for the needs and aspirations of our people. The following principles support best practice engagement and consultation with Ngāti Tamaterā:

- Kanohi ki te kanohi – face-to-face meetings
- Upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles of partnership, mutual respect and good faith
- Early engagement on issues of known mutual interest
- A commitment to open and honest and transparent communication
- Operating from a ‘no surprises’ approach

- Acknowledging that the relationship is evolving and not prescribed
- Respecting the independence of the parties and their respective individual mandates, roles and responsibilities
- Recognising and acknowledging that both parties benefit from working together and sharing knowledge and expertise
- Committing to good faith engagement at the highest level.

## **Ngāti Pāoa**

The SAP team is currently working with Ngāti Pāoa on various SAP plans within their rohe, including through the development of the Waiheke and Orakei to Tahuna Torea, with the aim of gathering Ngāti Pāoa feedback on the SAP programme and the individual plans. This ongoing partnership has extended to the development of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP, noting that Ngāti Pāoa has expressed interest in specific aspects of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP that relate to their rohe.

Multiple hui have been undertaken and a cultural statement in response to the SAP programme is anticipated. The SAP team will continue to work collaboratively with Ngāti Pāoa to input into the implementation of the SAPs for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area and other SAPs of interest within their rohe.

Reflecting on the above, this section of the report serves as a “holding statement” for Ngāti Pāoa until the cultural statement can be finalised.

## **Partnership and Engagement with Ngāti Paoa**

Noting the above, to ensure that engagement with Ngāti Paoa for the duration of the SAP programme is effective and meaningful and in accordance with the Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi, the engagement expectations for each stage of the SAP programme are set out below.

- Initiate consultation early: prior to submitting any application for a plan change or resource consent application to ensure perspectives shape decision-making to build trust and address any concerns promptly.
- Ensuring council staff have read and understood the relevant Ngāti Paoa documents (treaty settlement now and when it becomes assented, future management plans) that apply to a project area or any area within the iwi's rohe and understanding co-management arrangements that facilitates joint-decision making.
- Continued offering of resources to support participation and ongoing training and workshops to understand technical aspects and cultural considerations.
- Co-development with Ngāti Paoa to develop detailed designs and mitigation measures incorporating traditional knowledge and values for any SAP approach identified within the rohe.

## **Ngaati Whanaunga**

Over the course of the SAP programme, the SAP team had the opportunity to work with kaitiaki representatives from Ngaati Whanaunga through the development of the Kahawarahi ki Whakatiwai (Beachlands and East), Wai Manawa Little Shoal Bay 'mini' SAP, Manukau East, Manukau North and Pahurehure Inlet including the process at which hui were held and koorero was shared.

Over the 2024 -2025 calendar year the SAP team has deepened their understanding of Ngaati Whanaunga cultural footprint across the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP area through further hui and koorero, with hui remaining ongoing to support Ngaati Whanaunga to input into plans of interest at a regional scale via the completion of a Cultural Statement on behalf of the iwi for the wider rohe.

### **Matauranga shared by Ngaati Whanaunga:**

#### Kaupapa Matua Guiding Principles:

*“Ki te whakarite te taha tinana, te taha hinengaro, te taha wairua, te taha whaanau ki te aoturoa, kia tino whai mana te mauri”*

To ensure that there is a holistic balance between and in tune with the natural world and that the mauri of Te Taiao is enhanced via the implementation of all SAPs.

*Whakataauakii by “Auntie Betty Williams”*

*“Kaitiaki Principles are practised by all”*

Ngaati Whanaunga enhances the mauri elements of the Te Taiao and seeks to protect our whenua tuupuna, moana waahi tapuu and other taonga, from the effects of development and the many activities that take place within the rohe.

The core objectives of Ngaati Whanaunga Environmental Plan seek to ensure the long-term wellbeing of land, freshwater, coastal and marine areas, biodiversity, air, culture, and heritage such as historic structures, archaeological sites, places of significance that may include nature features such as trees, springs, rivers, or awa<sup>1</sup>

Coastal and marine areas are important to Ngaati Whanaunga because they:

- Provide valuable habitat, nurseries and feeding grounds for native species. Ngaati Whanaunga advocate for the protection and enhancement of the mauri of indigenous flora and fauna

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<sup>1</sup> Estuarine tool kit developed by NIWA in consultation with Ngaati Whanaunga. This can be supplied via the Ngaati Whanaunga office @ 24 Wharf Road Coromandel. Ph 07 866 1011.

Shellfish monitoring toolkit supplied by the Hauraki Gulf Forum/ translated in the dialect of Ngaati Whanaunga for use at schools – Yr 1- Yr 13. This can be supplied via Ngaati Whanaunga website [www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz](http://www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz) or office @ 24 Wharf Road Coromandel. Ph 07 866 1011.

- Provide mahinga kai, weaving and carving materials
- Regulate rainwater, drinking water, and climate
- Recreational/ community values and amenities when they align with Te Taiao (kia tino whai mana te mauri)
- Economic values e.g. tourism/ ecology/ aquamarine areas/ commercial development of fisheries, shorebird adaptation centre (supporting the migration of taonga species).
- Ngaati Whanaunga Aspirations and Outcomes for the Takutai and whenua
- Ngaati Whanaunga seeks to achieve the following goals in the Takutai moana space:
  - To enhance coastal and marine habitats: regeneration of wetlands, use of mangroves as nature-based solutions and recognize their role in ecosystem services.
- Sustainable resource use:
  - To recognise connections – mountains to the sea.

Documents which support Ngaati Whanaunga outcomes and aspirations include but are not limited to the Estuarine Tool Kit developed by NIWA in consultation with Ngaati Whanaunga and the Shellfish monitoring toolkits supplied by Hauraki Gulf Forum/ translated in the dialect of Ngaati Whanaunga for use at schools.

Further to the principles above, Ngaati Whanaunga seek to be included in any decision-making as part of the SAP kaupapa through:

- Encouraging applicants to consult with Ngaati Whanaunga prior to submitting any application for a Plan Change or resource consent application
- Ensuring plan rules and policies make provision for Ngaati Whanaunga involvement
- Recognising and supporting kaitiaki initiatives. For example, raahui, whakatapuu (cultural tools) as well as monitoring, enforcement and enhancement programmes
- Ensuring staff have read and understand the Ngaati Whanaunga Environmental Management Plan<sup>2</sup>
- Working with Ngaati Whanaunga to develop appropriate risk and mitigation measures for protecting and enhancing Te Taiao and all cultural sites of significance within and beyond the confines of the Shoreline Adaptation Plan kaupapa.

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<sup>2</sup> Ngaati Whanaunga advocates for ongoing recognition, acknowledgement and reference to the Ngaati Whanaunga Environmental Plan. Kaitaitanga is the responsibility of all.

### Public access and equity

Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledges the importance of public access to coastal and marine areas but emphasises that access must be balanced with the protection of cultural sites, environmental sustainability, and kaitiakitanga responsibilities, advocated by the following principles:

### Protection of cultural and environmental values

Public access should not compromise the mauri of Te Taiao or the integrity of wāhi tapu, urupā, mahinga kai, and other taonga. Ngaati Whanaunga advocates for:

- Controlled access to wāhi tapu and culturally significant areas, ensuring tikanga and kawa are followed.
- Clear guidelines on visitor behaviour to protect ecosystems and species.
- The ability to implement rāhui where needed to allow natural recovery of resources.

### Equitable access for Ngaati Whanaunga

Ngaati Whanaunga expects that access to traditional lands, waterways, and marine areas will prioritise tangata whenua rights, including:

- Unrestricted access to mahinga kai areas for customary harvesting
- Recognition of tikanga-based management practices in access rules
- Collaborative governance ensuring iwi voices shape access policies.

### Sustainable and managed public use

Ngaati Whanaunga supports responsible public access that aligns with environmental and cultural values, such as:

- Designated pathways or boardwalks to minimise ecological damage
- Education initiatives to inform the public about kaitiakitanga and responsible behaviour
- Limits on commercial or recreational activities that may harm Te Taiao, such as overfishing or unregulated tourism.

### Expectations for decision-making

Public access policies must:

- Be developed in partnership with Ngaati Whanaunga to ensure equity
- Reflect Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations and protect iwi rights
- Provide mechanisms for monitoring and enforcement of access rules
- Include resourcing for iwi-led management and educational programmes
- Te ao Māori worldview: connection to the te taiao.

## **Climate change and adaptation measures**

### Understanding the impacts of climate change

Ngaati Whanaunga recognises that climate change is already affecting coastal and marine environments. Key impacts include:

- Rising sea levels threatening wāhi tapu, urupā, and coastal communities
- Increased coastal erosion affecting whenua tūpuna and biodiversity
- More frequent and severe storms damaging mahinga kai, ecosystems, and infrastructure
- Changes in ocean temperature and acidity impacting fisheries and traditional food sources.

### Kaitiakitanga-based adaptation approaches

To respond to these challenges, Ngaati Whanaunga supports adaptation measures that uphold the mauri of Te Taiao, including:

<b>Nature-based solutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoring wetlands, maintaining mangroves, and using native vegetation to prevent erosion.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural protection measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying at-risk wāhi tapu and developing strategies to safeguard them from climate impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable resource management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring fisheries, freshwater sources, and other taonga species are managed in a way that adapts to changing conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Community resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting whānau and hapū in preparing for climate-related risks, including emergency planning and relocation strategies if necessary.</li> </ul>

### Expectations for decision-making and engagement

Ngaati Whanaunga expects that climate adaptation planning will:

- Be co-developed with iwi, ensuring Te Ao Māori perspectives shape adaptation strategies.
- Recognise and uphold tino rangātiratanga over natural resources.
- Include mātauranga Māori alongside Western science in risk assessments and solutions.
- Provide funding and support for iwi-led climate adaptation projects.
- Ensure that any changes do not further harm cultural and environmental values.

## **Expectations around engagement on the implementation of Shoreline Adaptation Plans**

### Early and ongoing consultation

- Ngaati Whanaunga must be engaged before any plans or changes are made, not just after decisions have been drafted
- Regular hui and wānanga with iwi representatives to discuss concerns, priorities, and aspirations
- Access to all relevant information (i.e. coastal hazard assessments, coastal options assessments) in a timely and transparent way.

### Co-governance and decision-making

- Ngaati Whanaunga has a seat at the table for planning, implementation, and monitoring
- Decision-making should align with Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles and ensure Māori perspectives shape outcomes

- Recognition of mātauranga Māori (traditional knowledge) alongside scientific approaches.

#### Protection of cultural sites and taonga

- Active identification and safeguarding of wāhi tapu, mahinga kai, and other areas of significance
- Support for iwi-led kaitiaki initiatives, including rāhui, ecological restoration, and resource monitoring
- Development of cultural protocols for site access, use, and protection.

#### Clear communication and accountability

- A formal agreement outlining how engagement will happen and who is responsible
- Regular progress updates and opportunities for iwi to provide feedback
- Commitment from councils and agencies to honour the role of Ngaati Whanaunga as kaitiaki.

### **Ngāti Maru**

The SAP team is currently working with Ngāti Maru on various SAP plans within their rohe, with the aim of gathering Ngāti Maru feedback on the SAP programme and the individual plans. This ongoing partnership has extended to the development of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP, noting that many areas and sites across Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast hold great significance to Ngāti Maru. In Tamaki, Ngāti Maru along with other the Marutūāhu Tribes had many fortified Pā, sites of significance and Wahi Tapu and a deep whakapapa connection and intermarriages with other early iwi of the district. For Ngāti Maru, occupation in the Tamaki area began many generations before the coming of the British Crown's occupation and settlements.

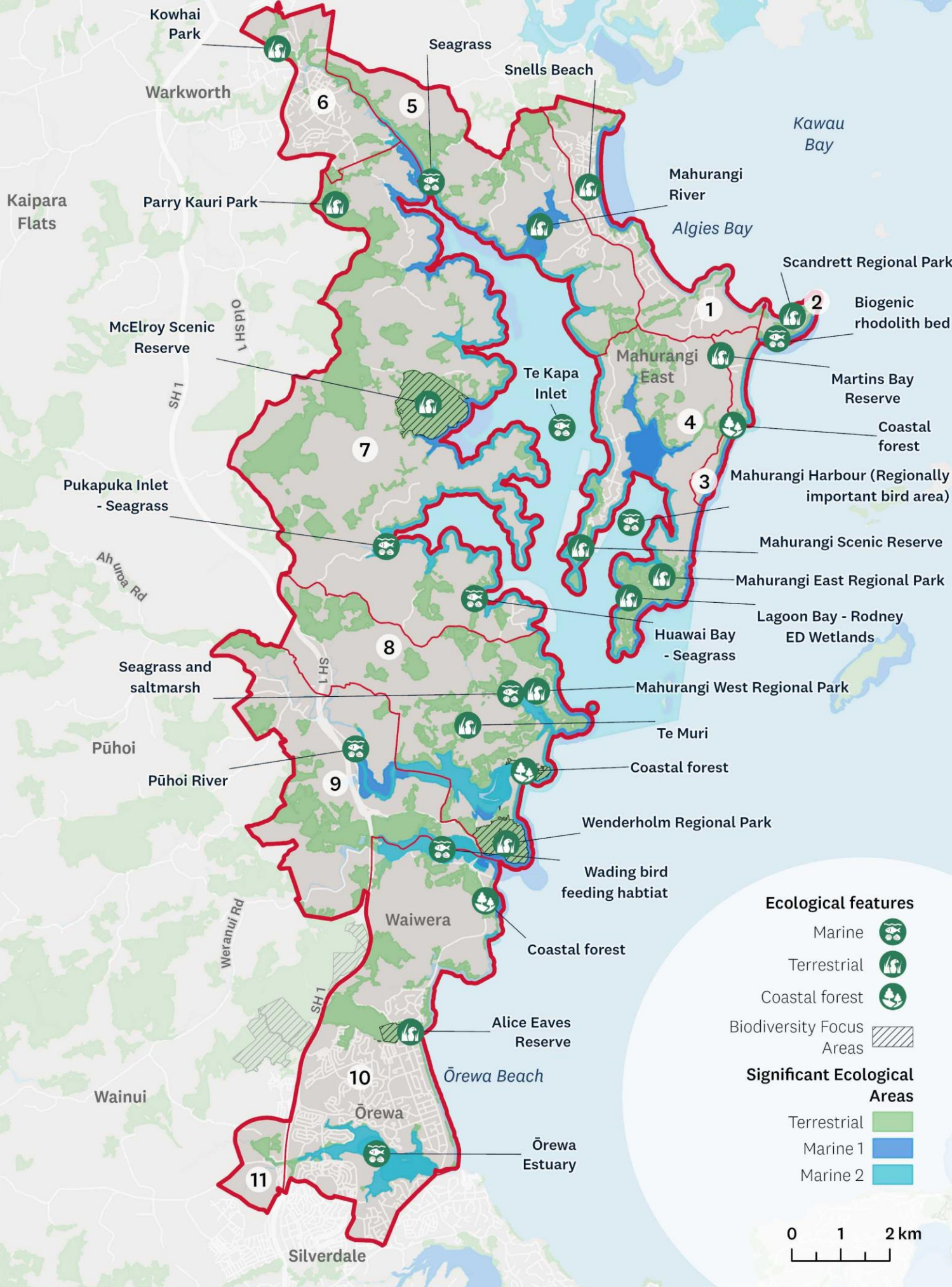
Noting that engagement is ongoing, this section of the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP will be updated with cultural narrative in future revisions, noting the Ngāti Maru Runanga are yet formalise their Treaty Settlement with the Crown.



# Ecological Context

## Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast

Sharp Rd



### Ecological features

Marine



Terrestrial



Coastal forest



Biodiversity Focus Areas



### Significant Ecological Areas

Terrestrial



Marine 1



Marine 2



0 1 2 km



## 3.4 Ecological context

296

Terrestrial  
Significant  
Ecological Areas



38

Marine Significant  
Ecological Areas



4

Biodiversity  
Focus Areas



### Ecosystems and significant ecological areas

There are 29 indigenous ecosystem types that cover approximately 2970 ha within the boundaries of this area. Ecosystems are described using the regional ecosystem classification system (Singers N. , et al., 2017) and regional or national species threat classifications as appropriate.

This table has been informed by Significant Ecological Area (SEA) schedules and descriptions, Biodiversity Focus Area (BFA) information, fauna and flora records and other publicly available information.

There are several regional parks within this area which boast large coastal forest fragments and important wetland ecosystems, including Scandrett Regional Park, Mahurangi East Regional Park, Mahurangi West Regional Park, Te Muri and Wenderholm Regional Park.

More detailed ecological context is provided per unit. The figure overleaf (Ecological Context) shows key ecological features within this SAP area.



- 38 marine SEAs.



- The Mahurangi River and harbour has been impacted by development in the wider catchment over prior decades. Iwi and community initiatives along with local and central government support has resulted in the establishment of programmes (including the Mahurangi East Land Restoration Programme (MELR)) to reduce sediment in the Mahurangi River catchment.
- Restore freshwater ecosystems and wetlands through riparian planting and sediment reduction is a key objective of local board planning.



- 29 indigenous ecosystem types cover approximately 2970 ha within the boundaries of this SAP area.
- There are 296 terrestrial SEAs noting that while the SEA overlay encompasses majority of the region's terrestrial and marine biodiversity, there are additional ecosystems, habitats and corridors that will not have been captured.



- Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000: The marine area within the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area is included within the boundaries of the Hauraki Gulf.
- The Act emphasises conservation, sustainable management, and protection of natural and historic resources within this area. Any proposed activities, including building structures or dredging, require a thorough assessment of potential adverse impacts on marine ecosystems, habitats, and cultural sites.



- Statutory direction to protect and enhance the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area is reflected in several national and regional policy documents and more specifically, the Rodney Local Board Plan and the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Plan.



Biodiversity focus areas include:

- McElroy Scenic Reserve
- Rodney ED Wetlands
- Wenderholm and Te Muri Coastal Forest
- Alice Eaves-Nukumea.



- Ecological restoration in the form of weed and animal pest control is undertaken by Auckland Council Community Facilities at high-value sites (HVS) on local parks. High-value sites are informed by the SEA-Terrestrial Schedule and have been selected specifically to protect and enhance ecological values.
- These include the following sites; Kowhai Park, Parry Kauri Park, McElroy Reserve and Alice Eaves Scenic Reserve

A more detailed discussion of the key features, located within each unit, is included in Volume 3. This includes ecological features and values that may influence the selection of adaptation strategies or are vulnerable to climate change hazards.

### **Potential opportunities: nature based solutions?**

Coastal environments around the world are under pressure from climate change. Pressures can vary from localised flooding and erosion to changes in habitats and species distribution. To avoid losing highly valued, vulnerable ecosystems, there is an opportunity to consider a range of nature-based solutions.

For example, where indigenous ecosystems are threatened by increasing inundation and sea-level rise, supporting ecosystems to shift inland, or allowing to adapt naturally is encouraged. Another opportunity is to utilise nature-based solutions (e.g. beach nourishment, dune planting) to protect shorelines from climate change in favour of hard protection structures, which can cause displacement of impacts further around the coastline and coastal squeeze (amongst other impacts).

Recognising the microcosm of ecosystems lining the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP coastline, opportunities for nature-based solutions will be factored into decision making in implementation.



### 3.5 Social and policy context

The social context provides a foundation of knowledge for testing adaption strategies and the key drivers for each community, their assets, uses and how this may be conveyed in local policy within a SAP area.

It is important to understand who lives in an area and how they use and interact with coastal areas to understand the role that Auckland Council land and assets play in supporting community and social outcomes. Considering what communities have already conveyed as important and the outcomes or aspirations they may have adopted in policy also complements the engagement undertaken directly with communities.

#### Who lives here

The total population of Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast is approximately 26,600, with Ōrewa being the most populous centre (Statistics New Zealand, 2018). The following figure shows the population distribution across the SAP area. Warkworth is an important regional centre for north Auckland, and the area around has been zoned to grow significantly over coming decades (Auckland Council, 2023b).

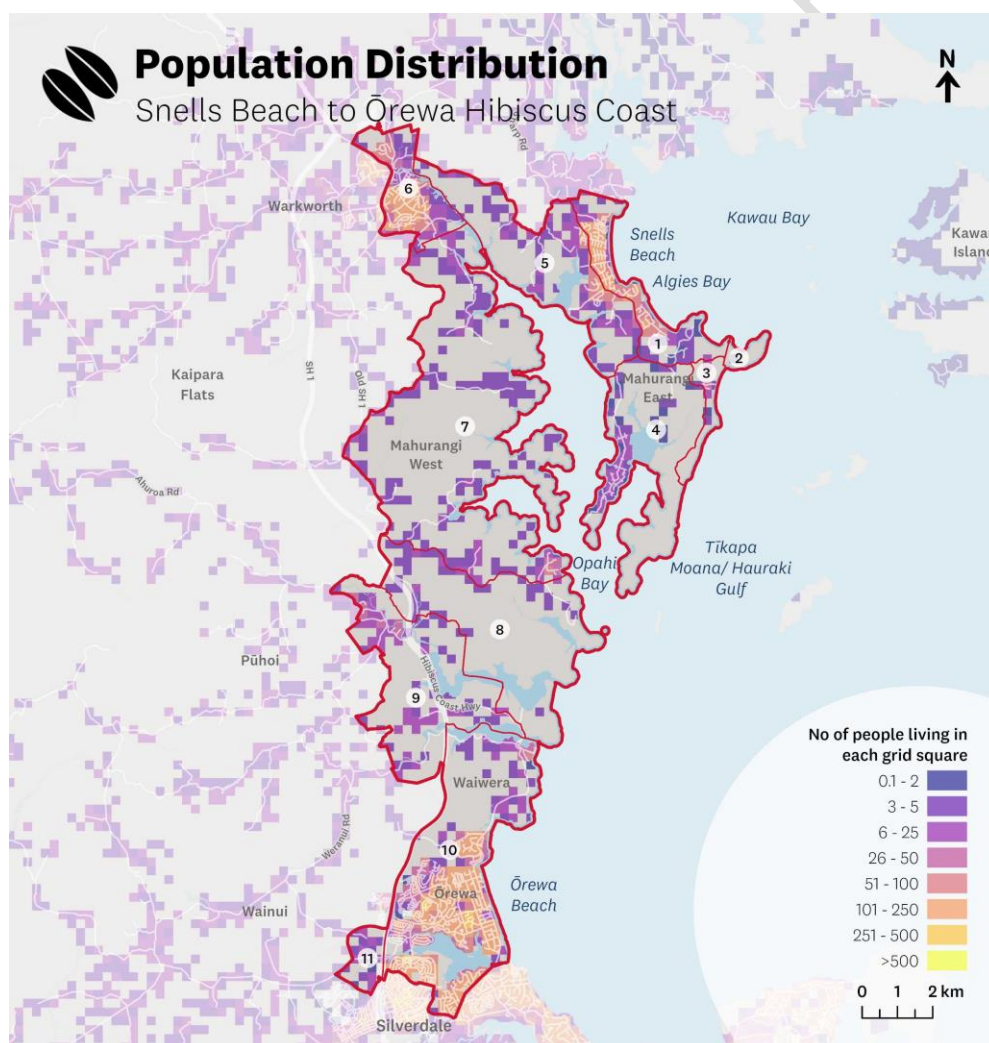


Figure 3-3: Population distribution Waitematā Harbour West

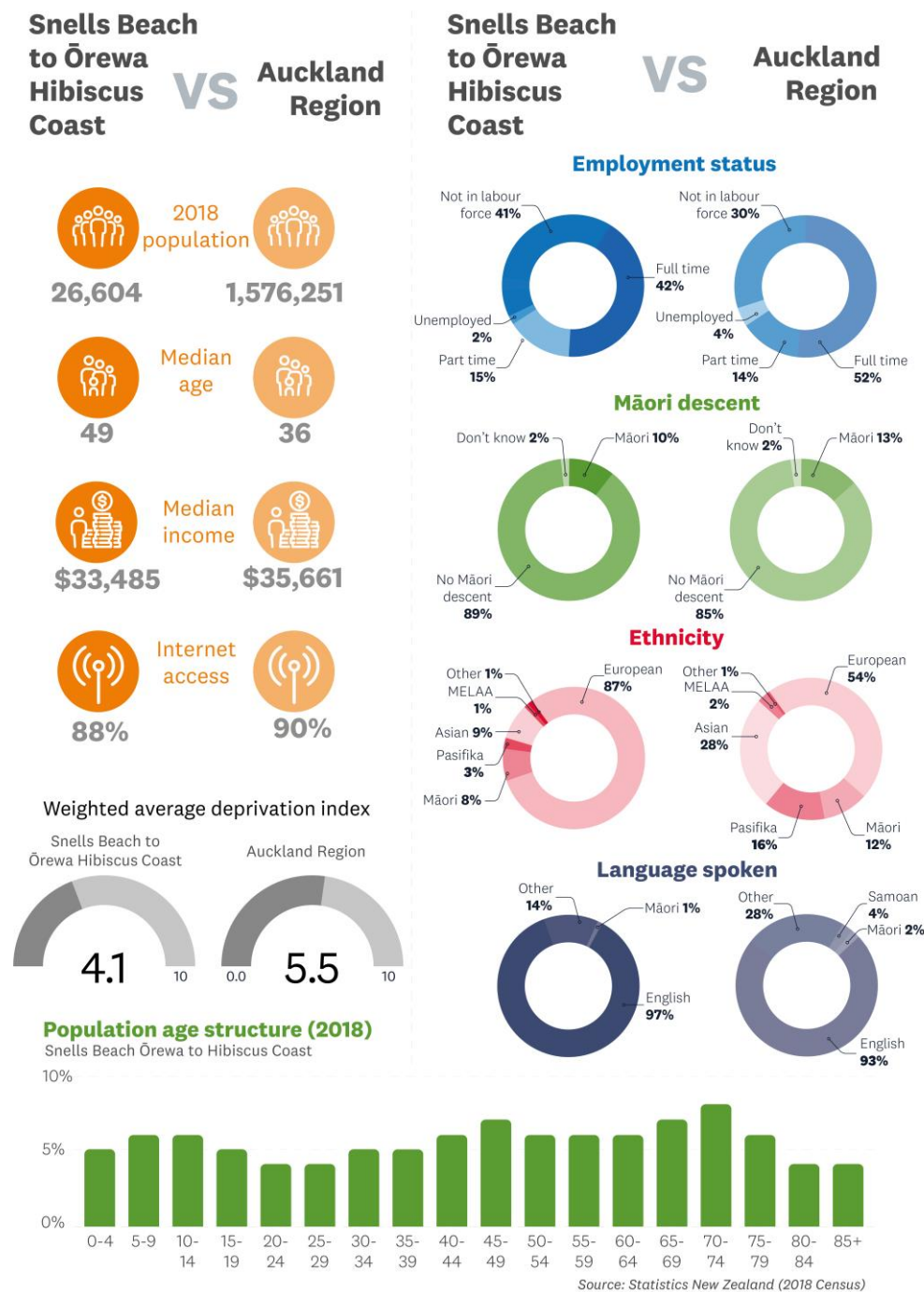


Figure 3-4: Infographic of key demographic characteristics for this SAP area

## Community groups and organisations

Over 20 active community organisations<sup>3</sup> have been identified within the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP area. Key community volunteer organisations identified and who have engaged through community engagement forums include (non-exhaustive list):

- Warkworth liaison group, Warkworth Rotary and Warkworth Lions, which are supported by seven online community groups for different parts of the SAP area
- Snells Beach Residents and Ratepayers' Association
- Algies Bay Resident and Ratepayers' Association
- Mahurangi East Residents and Ratepayers' Association (MERRA)
- Waiwera Property Owners and Residents' Association (WAIPORA)
- Ōrewa Reserve Community Association (ORCA)
- Destination Ōrewa Beach, a local business association for Ōrewa.

Sports and recreation groups include those with a need to be located near the coast including the Ōrewa Surf Life Saving Club, and Sea Scouts located within Unit 10.

Key local environmental groups, encourage greater pest management and ecosystem restoration in their respective areas, and include:

- Pūhoi Landcare
- Forest and Bird Hibiscus Coast
- Restore Rodney East
- Restore Hibiscus and Bays.



## Statutory and policy context

Understanding the regulatory and policy context applicable to the area helps us understand previously expressed issues by the communities, as well as their values, objectives and aspirations. The following are key plans and documents of relevance to the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP development. Key documents are identified as applicable to the programme in Volume 1 and at a unit scale in Volume 3.

Policy direction and contextual documents of note includes (not an exhaustive list) those documents listed below:

- Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACAA)
- The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 (New Zealand Government, 2000)
- The Auckland Plan 2050 (Auckland Council, 2018)
- Auckland Unitary Plan 2016

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<sup>3</sup> These were identified through a community organisation mapping exercise that included reviewing maps and desktop based research

- Auckland Council Long Term Plan 2024 – 2034 (Auckland Council, 2024)
- Asset-specific asset management plans (various including Auckland Transport, Stormwater Asset Management Plan, Watercare Services, Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan, and Community Facilities Strategic Asset Management Plan)
- Rodney Local Board Plan (Rodney Local Board, 2023a)
- Regional Parks Management Plan (Auckland Council, 2022a) for Scandrett Regional Park, Mahurangi East Regional Park, Mahurangi West Regional Park, Te Muri Regional Park, and Wenderholm Regional Park
- Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Plans (Hibiscus and Bays Local Board, 2023)
- Rodney Local Park Management Plan (Rodney Local Board, 2023b)
- Hibiscus and Bays Local Park Management Plan (Hibiscus and Bays Local Board, 2022)
- Rodney Greenways Paths and Trails Plan (Rodney Local Board, 2017)
- Te Araroa National Trail



### **Land use and communities**

In the north of this SAP area is Warkworth, a major commercial and community centre for north Auckland, servicing the surrounding rural areas as well as the neighbouring areas of Snells Beach, Algies Bay, and also those living in the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area. It is anticipated to grow considerably, with Auckland’s Future Development Strategy 2023 (FDS) describing it as a “modal anchor” and one of the “rural nodes” (alongside Pukekohe).

Warkworth Showgrounds are located within the SAP area, and just outside the grounds is an area of light industry. The Cement Works Ruins are a popular attraction for freshwater swimming and picnics, and forms part of a WWI trail (Cement Works Warkworth Conservation Trust, 2023).

To the east is the Mahurangi East Peninsula; Snells Beach and Algies Bay are the main coastal settlements with suburban-style residential areas with a consolidated area containing shops, community buildings, and light industry (and a wastewater treatment plant). The remainder of this peninsula is primarily rural, much of which is used for countryside lifestyle living, with a coastal settlement at Mahurangi East, a holiday park at Martins Bay, and Scandrett and Mahurangi East Regional Parks.

South of Warkworth is more rural land, largely used for similar purposes – large areas of countryside lifestyle living as well as some pasture, remnant bush, and several regional parks. These parks contain walking tracks and campgrounds. The historic settlement of Pūhoi is located on the Pūhoi River. Just south of Wenderholm is Waiwera, a small settlement which once contained the now demolished Waiwera Thermal Spa Resort (Almeida, 2023).

Within this SAP area, most people live in the southern units of the contiguous urbanised area of Hatfields Beach, Ōrewa, and Millwater. Large developments are continuing to expand this urban area inland to the west. The land use is predominantly suburban-style residential, with detached 1-2 storey homes, however more recent developments also contain terraced homes. Numerous small parks and walkways are present throughout this area. Several retirement villages provide higher-density apartment living.

For kite surfing, paddle boarding, swimming, fishing and dog walking. Ōrewa is a particularly popular summer destination, with a large beachfront reserve, holiday park, and surf lifesaving club.

## Future uses and development

Significant growth is anticipated around Warkworth, with significant areas zoned Future Urban, and the population anticipated to increase from 5,000 to 22,000 in the coming decades (Auckland Council, 2023a). Future Urban zoned land at Algies Bay is also staged for development over the same period. Growth is also anticipated around Ōrewa and Milldale (Unit 10 and 11).

This growth will likely result in more people accessing the coast and using existing infrastructure and services. A more urbanised landscape may also affect the natural environment, including catchment dynamics. Future land use possibilities have also been identified through the Rodney and Hibiscus and Bays Local Boards aspirations for the future of the area.

Te Tupu Ngātahi Supporting Growth (2024b) has also planned additional roading upgrades in the Ōrewa and Milldale area to accommodate future growth. Public hearings have recently occurred for these proposed works and so future developments on this should be taken into consideration.



### Community buildings / assets

Note that while the adaptation strategies relate to Auckland Council-owned land, infrastructure and assets, the wider social context of the area has been considered when determining strategies in terms of understanding how the community use and value the area.

Social infrastructure, which may be located on Auckland Council-owned land or other landholdings identified by the community and relevant to the consideration of adaptation strategies, is clustered in Ōrewa in the southern parts of the SAP area, and in Warkworth in the northern parts. Warkworth (partially within Unit 5) is a key commercial and community centre node for North Auckland, including for those living outside this SAP area. In the north of the SAP area, Snells Beach operates as a secondary local node for social and commercial services for the Mahurangi Peninsula. To the south of Ōrewa, along the Ōrewa River Estuary, several more sports facilities and community buildings are located along the coast. Numerous buildings and assets make up the social context within these centres, captured in Volume 3.



### Emergency services, facilities or key infrastructure

Whilst developing the SAPs, Auckland Emergency Management has, in collaboration with local communities and local boards, developed Emergency Response and Readiness Plans for each of the 21 local board areas. Plans for the Rodney and Hibiscus and Bays local board areas have been produced and they identify key information and details for response and readiness including the location of Civil Defence centres, community hubs, marae and urgent care facilities throughout the wider area. These plans can be located on the Auckland Council website [here](#). Civil defence centres and hubs identified in these plans are generally set back from the coastal edge and may be identified in Volume 3 where applicable to coastal adaptation strategies.



## **Landscape features and character**

Significant portions of this SAP area are identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONL) and/or Outstanding Natural Features (ONF) (Auckland Council, 2024e) (Auckland Council, 2024f). Most of the SAP area is identified as one of three major ONLs.

### Outstanding natural landscapes:

- On the Mahurangi Peninsula, four adjacent ONLs recognise the dramatic large peninsula landform with coastal cliffs and an interplay of remnant coastal forest and pasture (Auckland Council, 2024f).
- The western Mahurangi Harbour is recognised as a very distinctive coastal landscape, with a complex harbour topography framed by large pockets of native forest.
- The distinctive and signature coastal landscape at Mahurangi-Waiwera, combining the deep valleys of the Pūhoi and Waiwera Rivers together with estuaries which feed into the Hauraki Gulf, and framed by dramatic headlands.

### Outstanding natural features:

- Located between Units 7-8, the Wenderholm Sand Barrier & Pūhoi Estuary is recognised as an excellent example of a drowned river valley contained by a bay-mouth sandspit.
- Te Muri Beach and Estuary (one of the least modified examples of a small estuary remaining on the east coast).
- Cudlip Point deformed Waitematā Group rocks on the headland.
- A historically important limestone source is located in proximity to Warkworth which served the first Portland cement plant in the Southern Hemisphere (Auckland Council, 2024e) located within Unit 6.

The figure overleaf (Regulatory and Policy Features) shows key regulatory and policy features within the SAP area.



0      1      2 km



## Historic heritage

This SAP contains a total of 160 identified historic heritage sites (Auckland Council, 2024d). Four Category A sites are located within the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP area:

- John Darrach's shipyard site R09\_816 (Unit 3)
- Riverina (Unit 5)
- Wilson's Cement Works R09\_703, including remains of cement works, quarry and associated wharf (Unit 5)
- Warkworth Town Hall (Unit 5)
- Browne's spar station site R09\_43, R09\_433, including associated settlements, accessway and burials (Unit 6).

176 notable trees have been identified within this SAP area, primarily within Warkworth and Ōrewa (Auckland Council, 2024a).

## Popular beaches

The Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast area contains several distinct coastal environments. This includes the following long sandy beaches, smaller bays and coves:

- |                   |                              |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Algies Bay      | • Lagoon Bay                 | • Otawawao Bay     |
| • Big Bay         | • Martins Bay                | • Scandretts Bay   |
| • Brownes Bay     | • Ngaio Bay                  | • Snells Beach     |
| • Cowan Bay       | • Opahi Bay                  | • Te Muri Beach    |
| • Goldsworthy Bay | • Ōtānerua / Hatfields Beach | • Waiwera Beach    |
| • Huawai Bay      | • Ōrewa Beach                | • Wenderholm Beach |
| • Jamieson Bay    | • Otawawaea Bay              |                    |

Much of the coastline within the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus coast area is comprised of estuaries or mangrove-lined inlets, interspersed by several sandy beaches which are key areas for community recreation. Significant beaches located near urban areas are Snells Beach, Algies Bay Beach, Hatfields Beach, and Ōrewa Beach. Each of these is well patronised and has (at least to some extent) been modified from its natural state with seawalls, sand replenishment, or other forms of coastal defence or erosion response.

Away from these settlement areas, key popular beaches include Wenderholm Beach, Otawawao/Sullivans Bay Beach, Scandretts Bay Beach (all located within regional parks), and Martins Bay. These are popular for swimming, kayaking, and day-trip recreation. Many other small beaches and bays, such as Waiwera, Opahi Bay, and Jamieson Bay provide recreational amenity for smaller settlements. There are many other beaches and bays located in more remote areas that are less frequently accessed by the public.



## 3.6 Community Feedback

Community engagement throughout the SAP development process has been extensive in order to understand how communities use and value their coastal areas including contemporary interests, issues and aspirations regarding their interaction, and use of coastal areas. By identifying broad community objectives which reflect shared contemporary outcomes or aspirations sought by each community for their coastal areas, this can then inform the selection of appropriate coastal adaptation strategies.

Community engagement for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa SAP ran in parallel to the Pākiri to Mathesons Bay / Te Kohuroa, Ti Point to Sandspit, and Kaipara Harbour SAPs. Engagement for all four plans was undertaken in two rounds.

To capture a diversity of demographics, a range of events and engagement opportunities were utilised, including both in-person and online engagement. These are summarised in the discussion below, noting that during both periods of community engagement feedback was received via the ‘AK have your say’ survey, social pinpoint and email submissions. Refer to the community engagement report for full details of the feedback received and to Volume 1 for more on the methodology used to plan and undertake community engagement.

### Round 1: Values and use based community engagement

The first round of community engagement was focused on understanding community values and uses of coastal spaces and places for each SAP and was open from 8 April 2024 to 31 May 2024.

In person events during this time included:

- 10 May 2024: Wellsford Library
- 11 May 2024: Matakana Village Farmers Market
- 14 May 2024: Ōrewa Library
- 17 May 2024: Warkworth Library
- 18 May 2024: Leigh Community Hall
- 19 May 2024: Helensville Market
- 26 May 2024: Ōrewa Market
- 27 May 2024: Warkworth Town Hall

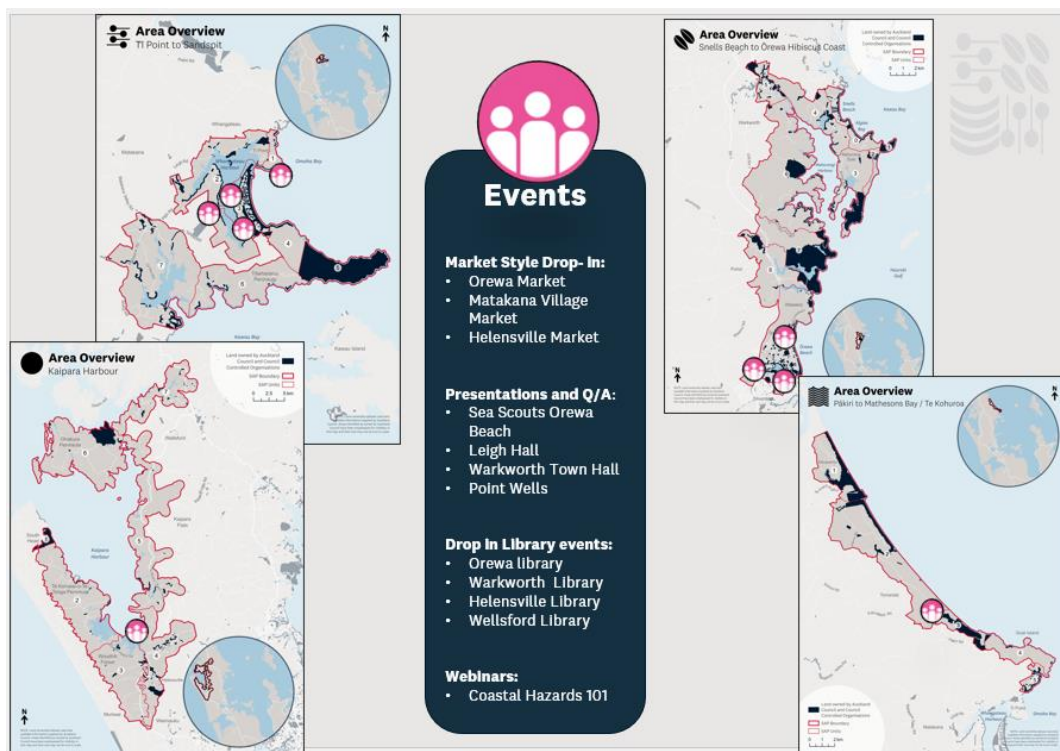
Running in parallel to digital engagement platforms, public events during this provided an opportunity to inform people of the SAP programme, sharing prior examples with experts to respond to questions as required. The key call to action at these events was encouragement to identify ‘what matters most’ to them about the public coastal areas and their associated facilities (through sharing this with the team or identifying this on sticky notes on the large format maps) or to use the ‘AK have your say’ survey or social pinpoint to share their thoughts. Notes from each event captured basic attendance observations and key issues or matters discussed. During this time, 87 comments were received via the digital platform Social Pinpoint, whilst 198 surveys were completed via ‘AK Have Your Say’.

### Round 2: Draft coastal adaptation strategy community engagement

The second round of community engagement focused on socialising and seeking feedback on draft coastal adaptation strategies developed based on changing coastal hazardscapes and input from asset owners, infrastructure providers, and local iwi and communities, running from 15 October to 6 December 2024. During this time feedback was received via digital platforms Social Pinpoint and AK Have Your Say, community submissions and in person feedback at events.

In-person events during this time included:

- 11<sup>th</sup> November 2024: Wellsford Library
- 11 May 2024: Matakana Village Farmers Market
- 4<sup>th</sup> November 2024: Ōrewa Library
- 21 October 2024: Warkworth Library
- 30<sup>th</sup> November 2024: Leigh Community Hall
- 8<sup>th</sup> November 2024: Helensville Library
- Point Wells Residents and Ratepayers Meeting on 3 November 2024
- Ōrewa Sea Scouts on 3 December 2024.



Community feedback (in-person and digital) was analysed alongside that which has been received from local boards and key stakeholders. Key themes were identified and findings at a SAP scale are shown below. Volume 3 includes more detailed analysis of specific feedback alongside any quantitative community views of the draft adaptation strategies that were provided for engagement.



### Community uses/ values

Respondents highlighted two significant areas that matter the most:

- Ecosystems, coastal habitats and biodiversity, flora and fauna – highlighting a real appreciation of the local coastline
- Recreation and amenities - indicating that they derive enjoyment from using the beaches for swimming/walking, etc.

Ōrewa Beach was identified as the most visited beach by respondents, followed by Snells Beach and Algies Bay. This is likely reflective of core resident populations in the SAP area. With respect to parks, Snells Beach Esplanade Reserve and Wenderholm Regional Park were both highly recognised by respondents.



### **Community values of ecosystems and impacts of climate change**

Ecosystems and coastal habitats were identified as key values through survey responses including protecting biodiversity, fauna and flora of the SAP area, with much of the coastline perceived as highly significant bird roosting sites.

Concern was expressed about the erosion of sand dunes and the concept of enabling them to respond naturally. Ongoing engagement with communities is required to demonstrate the resilience of these systems as a natural buffer against coastal hazards and climate change.

Acknowledging the value of the natural environment, community groups (i.e. the Algies Bay Residents and Ratepayers' Association, ABRRA) spoke to their role in actively carrying out pest control initiatives along the SAP area, with a focus on reducing populations of rats, mustelids, mice, possums, and German/Common wasps and enhancing local biodiversity by encouraging the return of native birds and plant species, while also reducing pest-related risks to residents.



### **Community experience of hazards / concerns**

Coastal erosion was the hazard of most common concern cited by respondents. Others were coastal storm events and rainfall flooding/ flooding from extreme events. Several noted they had observed land erosion and an increased frequency of tidal inundation. Community commentary also highlighted concern for a growing number of stormwater outlets along the foreshore, combined with increased rainfall and runoff due to climate change, which is seen as contributing to accelerated beach erosion.

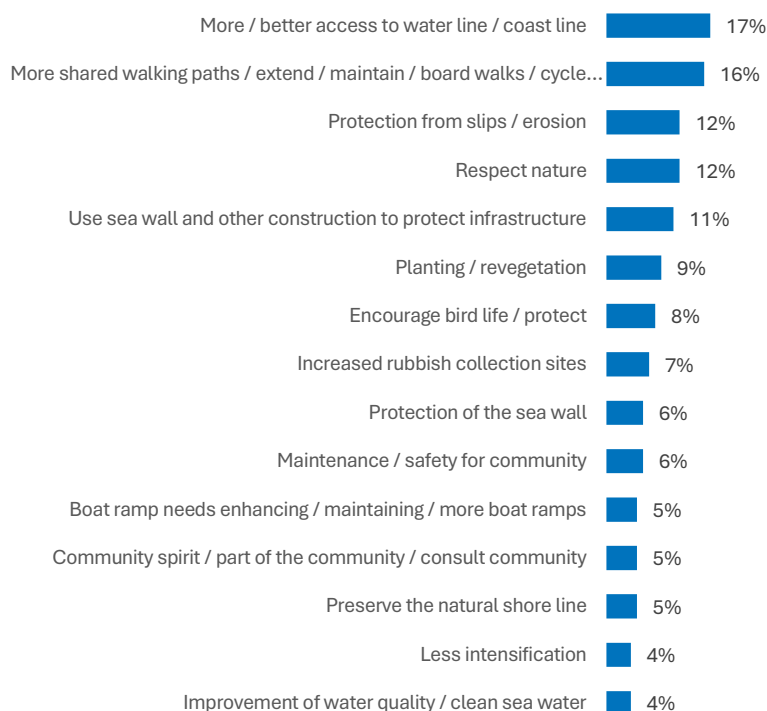
Respondents also noted changes in sediment quality around beaches, such as Ōrewa Beach, again seen as due to stormwater overflows and water quality issues. Several community members, especially from Ōrewa, advocated for better management of the catchment areas feeding into the beach, highlighting how runoff and stormwater contribute to worsening flooding risks.



### **Community values and aspirations**

In response to what residents would like to see enhanced or restored within the SAP area, the highest mentions were for 'more/better access to the water/coastline' and 'more shared walking paths'.

Overall, public access was a key value and aspiration for this SAP area. Ensuring easy, safe access to beaches and reserves, along with ensuring maintenance of existing public facilities. There was support for the use of natural coastal protection methods (such as dune restoration), over hard infrastructure, while ensuring public safety.



### Community objectives for the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP area

Overall, the community advocates for a balanced approach that protects coastal ecosystems, ensures sustainable development, and maintains accessible, safe public spaces for future generations. Community feedback received during both periods of engagement was collated and reviewed in collaboration with Auckland Council's Parks and Community Facilities Department, to develop the following high-level objectives, reflecting key themes identified:

#### Coastal connections, use and access

- Work to support safe, ongoing public access to and along the coast through the development and maintenance of accessible walkways and recreational facilities, catering to a range of users, whilst preserving the natural character of the coastline.

#### Social and Cultural

- Work to strengthen community engagement and collaboration in environmental planning and decision-making by ensuring ongoing involvement of local iwi, residents and landowners, fostering partnerships that support effective conservation and coastal management outcomes
- Recognising the distinct nature of the coastal environment and the diversity of community values, work with local iwi, local communities and asset owners to develop locally tailored signals and triggers to respond effectively to the dynamic coastal environment and sea-level rise, thereby supporting informed adaptation decisions

#### Responding to risk

- Promote sustainability and build climate resilience by implementing measures to address the impacts of flooding, erosion, and sea-level rise, working to support long-term planning that integrates sustainable practices and reflects community priorities for climate adaptation.

- 
- Prioritise the maintenance and resilience of existing coastal assets and community facilities, while minimising impacts on natural coastal landscapes, reflecting the need to integrate catchment planning that considers upstream influences—such as stormwater discharge points along the foreshore—to ensure long-term environmental and infrastructural sustainability.
- 

**Environmental**

- Strive to protect and restore natural environments by supporting nature-based solutions (i.e. dune restoration and the planting of native vegetation) and ecological corridors along the coast, working to protect highly valued natural landscapes, with a focus on rehabilitating wetlands, dunes, and biodiversity to address erosion and enhance ecosystem resilience.
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Draft for endorsement

## 4

## What can we do about it?

### Summary of adaptation strategies per unit

The adaptation strategies are identified in the quick reference guide at the start of the document. The table below lists adaptation strategies for each unit and stretch. Volume 3 provides additional detail on adaptation strategies at a stretch level.

#### Climate scenarios





To reflect that exposure and therefore risk will change depending on climate scenarios, necessitating flexibility to change as required, strategies are split across:

- Low (climate) change – sea-level rise
- Moderate (climate) change – sea-level rise
- High (climate) change – sea-level rise.

Scenarios are indicative only and transitions between strategies will be in response to identified changes in conditions at a given location (i.e. signals, triggers and thresholds).

#### Auckland Council's adaptation strategies

Coastal adaptation strategies applied to each coastal stretch are described in further detail below:

Icon	Acronym / colour	Adaptation strategy
		<b>No Action</b>
		<b>Maintain</b>
		<b>Protect</b>
		<b>Adaptation Priority</b>

Unit	Stretch	Adaptation Strategy		
		Low	Moderate	High
<b>1: Snells Beach to Algies Bay</b>	1.1: Brick Bay to Boatshed Bay	No action	No action	No action
	1.2: Snells Beach	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	1.3: Snells to Algies	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	1.4: Algies Bay North	Protect	Protect	Protect
	1.5: Algies Bay Central	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	1.6: Waimana Point & Goldsworthy Bay	No action	No action	No action
<b>2: Purahurawai Bay (Scandrett Regional Park)</b>	2.1: Scandrett Regional Park	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
<b>3: Martins Bay</b>	3.1: Martins Bay North	No action	No action	No action
	3.2: Martins Bay Reserves & Beach	Maintain	Maintain	Adaptation Priority
	3.3: Martins Bay South	No action	No action	No action
<b>4: Mahurangi East &amp; Scotts Landing</b>	4.1: Regional Park (Casnell Island)	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	4.2: Te Kapa River	No action	No action	No action
	4.3: Scotts Point East	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	4.4: Te Muri Scotts Point historic waterfront	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	4.5: Scotts Point	Protect	Protect	Protect
	4.6: Scotts Landing West	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	4.7: Te Kapa North	No action	No action	No action
<b>5: Snells Beach South to Warkworth</b>	5.1: Algies Bay South	No action	No action	No action
	5.2: Snells Beach South (Dawsons to Goodall Reserve)	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	5.3: Snells Beach supporting water infrastructure	Protect	Protect	Protect
	5.4: Mahurangi River North (Snells Beach to Warkworth)	No action	No action	No action
<b>6: Puhinui Warkworth</b>	6.1: Mahurangi River Esplanade	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	6.2: Puhinui Warkworth Township	Protect	Protect	Protect
	6.3: Puhinui Warkworth South Reserves	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	6.4: Warkworth private marina	No action	No action	No action
	6.5: Warkworth wastewater treatment facility and reserves	Protect	Protect	Protect
	6.6: River Esplanade Reserve - Kowhai View	No action	No action	No action
	6.7: Cement works	Protect	Protect	Adaptation Priority

	6.8: Southern Warkworth, Mahurangi River Inlet	No action	No action	No action
<b>7: Mahurangi West</b>	7.1: Mahurangi Estuary west, Warkworth South	No action	No action	No action
	7.2: Jamieson Bay	Protect	Protect	Adaptation Priority
	7.3: Jamieson Bay to Opahi Bay	No action	No action	No action
	7.4: Opahi Bay	Maintain	Maintain	Adaptation Priority
	7.5: Opahi south	No action	No action	No action
<b>8: Te Muri Mahurangi (west) and Wenderholm</b>	8.1: Te Muri North	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	8.2: Otawao Bay	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	8.3: Te Muri South	Maintain	m	m
	8.4: Wenderholm Schischka	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	8.5: Wenderholm Te Akeake	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	8.6: Wenderholm Maungatauhoro & Kokoru Bay	No action	Maintain	Maintain
<b>9: Pūhoi and Waiwera</b>	9.1: Pūhoi Inlet North	No action	No action	No action
	9.2: Pōhuehue Road	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	9.3: Pūhoi River/Wenderholm Esplanade	No action	No action	No action
	9.4: Waiwera Inlet North	No action	No action	Maintain
<b>10: Hatfields and Ōrewa</b>	10.1: Waiwera Inlet Southwest	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.2 Waiwera wastewater and road	Protect	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.3 Weranui road east	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.4: Waiwera Inlet South	Maintain	Maintain	Adaptation Priority
	10.5: Waiwera East Inlet	No action	No action	No action
	10.6: Waiwera Beach (north)	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.7 Waiwera Beach (The Strand & south)	Protect	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.8: Waiwera to Hatfields	No action	No action	No action
	10.9: Hatfields Beach	Maintain	Maintain	Adaptation Priority
	10.10: Hatfields Beach to Ōrewa	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.11: Ōrewa Beach North	Maintain	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.12: Ōrewa Beach Central	Protect	Protect	Adaptation Priority
	10.13: Central Beach (private)	Maintain	Maintain	Adaptation Priority
	10.14: Ōrewa Beach Reserve South	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority	Adaptation Priority
	10.15: Ōrewa Estuary	Maintain	Maintain	Adaptation Priority
<b>11: Silverdale</b>	11.1: Upper Ōrewa Estuary	No action	No action	Maintain

## **4.1 SAP Monitoring and implementation**

Implementation of this SAP is a live and developing process which will require continued collaboration across multiple Auckland Council departments and Auckland Council-controlled organisations and entities. This will be undertaken alongside ongoing engagement with iwi to ensure that iwi have a partnership/co-management role in the project design, development, and implementation phases. This is a live document which will be kept updated by Auckland Council to reflect any developments in the ongoing implementation of the SAP.

The SAP area reports are currently anticipated to be reviewed on a five-yearly cycle. This will enable updated information to become available and be appropriately considered. Several specific factors may trigger a review or update of this SAP including review requested by iwi and national or regional legislative or policy changes.

Coastal monitoring activities in the Snells Beach to Ōrewa Hibiscus Coast SAP area will be considered in implementation to inform signals triggers and thresholds. A more detailed discussion regarding implementation of the Shoreline Adaptation Plan Programme can be found in Volume 1.

## 5

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