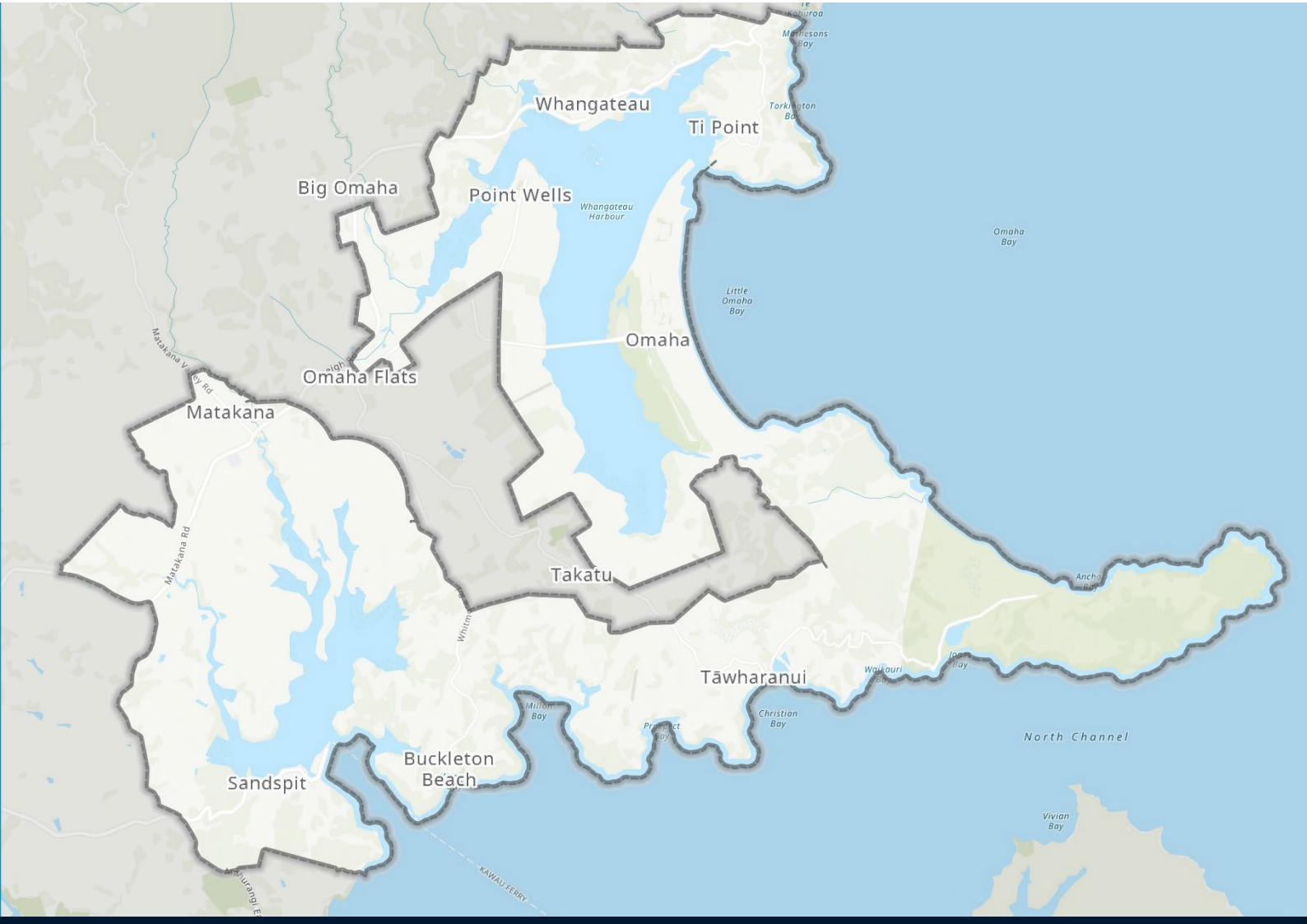

Ngā mahere whakaurutau mō te takutai

Shoreline Adaptation Plan

Ti Point to Sandspit

Volume 2: Introduction to the SAP area

2025

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Shoreline Adaptation Plan: Ti Point to Sandspit Volume 2: Introduction to the SAP area

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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 Ti Point to Sandspit 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 NZTA Waka Kotahi; New Zealand Defence Force and Transpower) and users of the wider Weiti Estuary to Devonport Peninsula coastline for their engagement, support, and ongoing interest in this SAP.

As set out in Volume 1: Understanding Shoreline Adaptation Plans, adaptation planning is an ongoing process, with SAPs 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 (for example 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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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.

Term	Definition
Adaptive planning	• 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).
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	• 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.
Biodiversity Focus Area (BFA)	• 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.
Catchment flooding	• Flooding which occurs when the amount of rainfall exceeds the capacity of an urban stormwater network or the ground to absorb it.
Climate hazard	• The potential occurrence of climate-related physical events or trends that may cause damage and/or loss.
Coastal erosion	• The removal of the material forming the land due to natural processes, resulting in the coastline moving inland over time.
Coastal inundation	• The flooding of low-lying coastal land that is normally dry, due to elevated sea levels.
Council-controlled organisation (CCO)	• 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.
Council	• Auckland Council
Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)	• 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.
Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP)	• 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).
Exposure	• The nature and degree to which a system is exposed to significant climate variations.
Hazardscape	• The net result of natural and man-made hazards and the risks they pose to an area.

Term	Definition
Indigenous biodiversity	• 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.
Nature-based solution	• A collection of approaches to address societal issues, including climate change, through the protection, management, and restoration of ecosystems.
SAP	• Shoreline Adaptation Plan
SAP area	• An identified area for the purposes of the SAP development of Shoreline Adaptation Plans. There are 20 SAPs for the Auckland region.
SAP stretch	• Each SAP unit is typically broken down into smaller stretches considering coastal processes, Auckland Council-owned land and asset location, pubic-land boundaries, and infrastructure considerations.
SAP unit	• 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.
Sea-level rise	• 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.
Significant Ecological Area	• Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) have been identified by the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP: OP) for terrestrial areas, and parts of the coastal marine area. **Marine Significant Ecological Area (SEA-M):** • 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. **Terrestrial Significant Ecological Area (SEA-T):** • 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.
Site and place of significance to Mana Whenua	• 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.
Statutory Acknowledgement Areas (SAA)	• 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.
Social Infrastructure	• Facilities and assets that support social activities, interactions, and wellbeing within a community.

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 Shoreline Adaptation Plan Program can be found in Volume 1: Understanding 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 Orewa
- Tamaki Estuary
- Ti Point to Sandspit
- Waiheke Island
- Waimanawa Little Shoal Bay mini SAP
- Waitemata Harbour West
- Ti Point to Sandspit Peninsula
- Whangaparāoa
- Whatipu to South Head

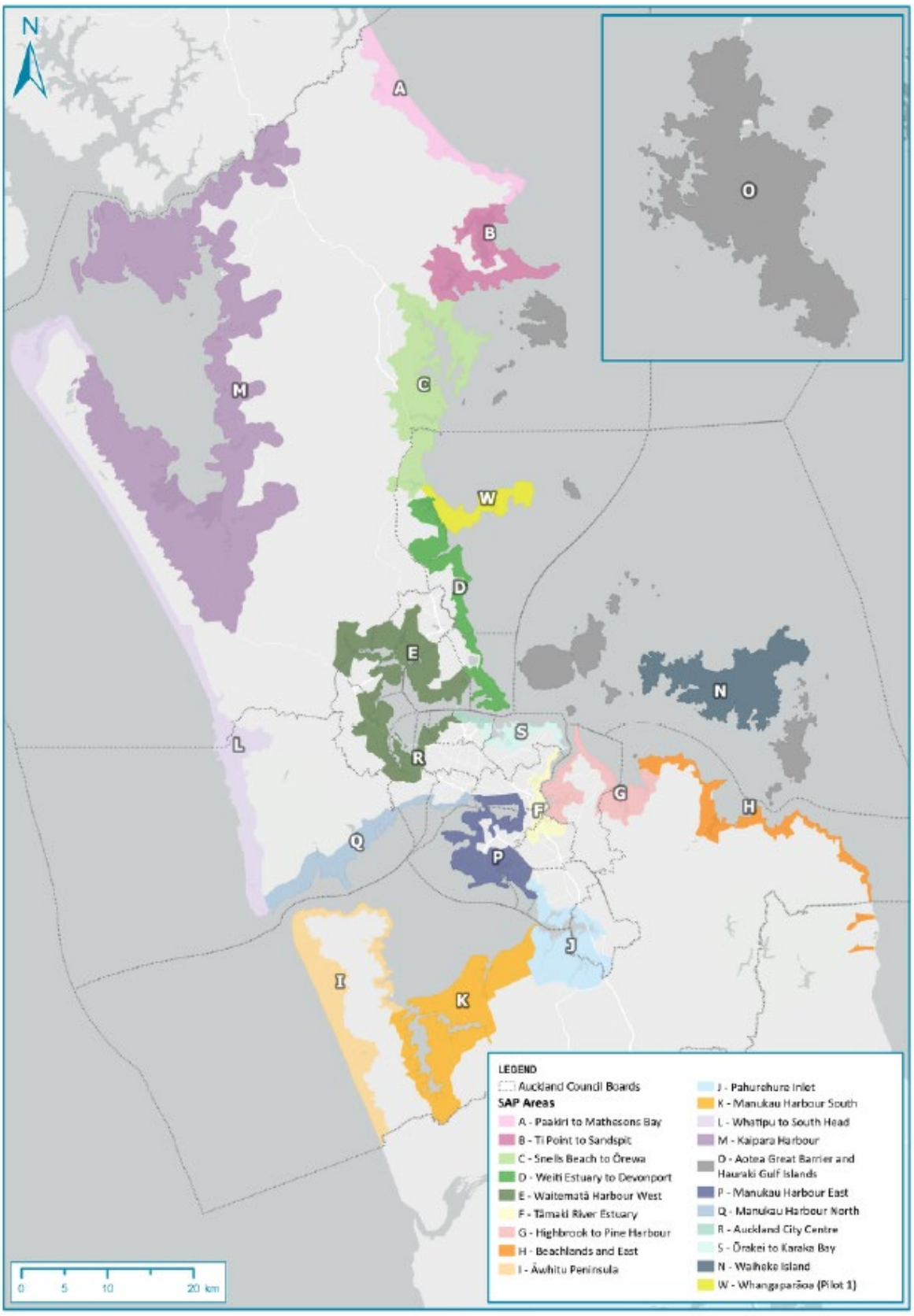
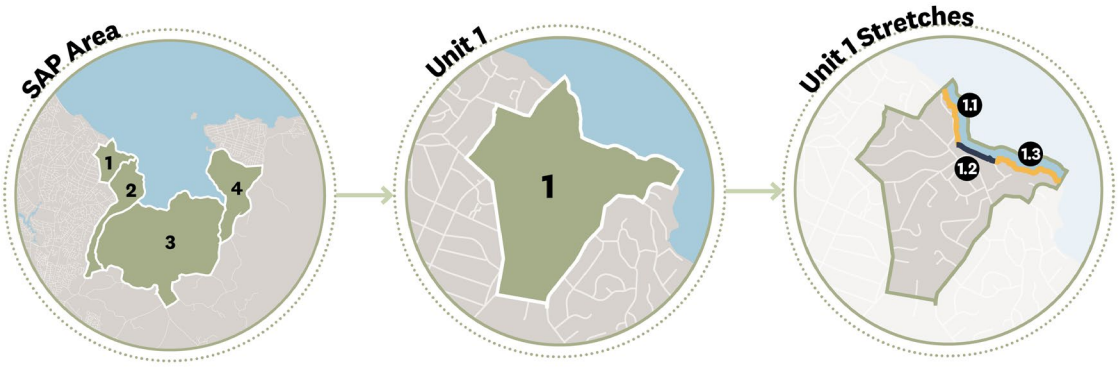


Figure 1-1: Shoreline Adaptation Plans (regional)

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

	Sea-level Rise	Coastal Inundation	Coastal Erosion	Catchment flooding
Low climate change	• Present day (relative) sea level • Up to 0.5 m	• 1% AEP storm surge event	• Erosion & instability susceptibility line '2050' • (RCP 4.5) • includes consideration of 0.28 m of sea-level rise)	1% AEP rain fall event + climate change projections for rainfall
Moderate climate change	• 0.5 m • Up to 1 m	• 1% AEP storm surge event plus 0.5 m of sea-level rise	• Erosion & instability susceptibility line '2080 RCP 4.5 and 8.5' • Includes consideration of 0.55 m of sea-level rise	
High climate change	• 1.0 m • Up to 2 m	1% AEP storm surge event plus 1.0 m, 1.5 and 2 m of sea-level rise	• ASCIE 2130 (RCP8.5 and 8.5H+) • Includes consideration of 1.18 m and up to 1.52 m of sea-level rise	

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 risk 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 Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area is in the north of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland, on the east coast fronting the Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana. The map overleaf shows how the area extends from Ti Point in the north to Sandspit in the south. It includes Tāwharanui Peninsula and the areas surrounding the Ōmaha River and Matakana River inlets. While only approximately 12 km from north to south directly, the total coastline is approximately 125 km in length. It has been divided into seven units and 47 stretches.

Approximately 3,600 people live in the Ti Point to Sandspit area The population is well distributed across the Ti Point to Sandspit area with most people living in and around Ōmaha Beach, Point Wells, and Matakana, and lower-density populations in more rural areas and the Tāwharanui Regional Park covering Unit 5.

A large part of the land of this SAP area is characterised by rural agricultural and horticultural uses, including vineyards, orchards, and pasture. Several urbanised areas of varying sizes intersperse these rural uses, with significant areas of housing in Ōmaha (Unit 3), Point Wells (Unit 2), Matakana (Unit 7), and Sandspit (Unit 7). These settlements, alongside Whangateau (Unit 2), each have a small community area with a handful of local shops while Matakana is the primary hub for social and commercial uses in this SAP area.

The development of these shoreline adaptation strategies is a starting point for dynamic adaptation planning for the Auckland region and also acknowledges Te tiro ā Māori ki tōna ake ao, a Māori worldview. This reflects the consideration of intergenerational time horizons as a fundamental part of addressing the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise. It also acknowledges the need to consider the tangible and intangible, the inter-relationship of all living and non-living things and the vital connection between people and te taiao (the natural environment) in which they live. The adaptive strategies (Section 5) which guide how coastal land and assets owned by Auckland Council will be sustainably managed have been informed by:

- Local iwi, acknowledging the cultural values and associations of iwi which centred on supporting local iwi objectives and aspirations set out in Section 3
- The objectives of the local community, identified through community engagement and analysis of social context, set out in Section 3 (community feedback and social context)
- Technical inputs including hazard risk, coastal hazard and climate change projections, ecological and policy framing (as set out in Section 2)
- Advice from infrastructure and assets owners/managers (Auckland Council asset owners, Auckland Transport, Eke Panuku and Watercare Services).

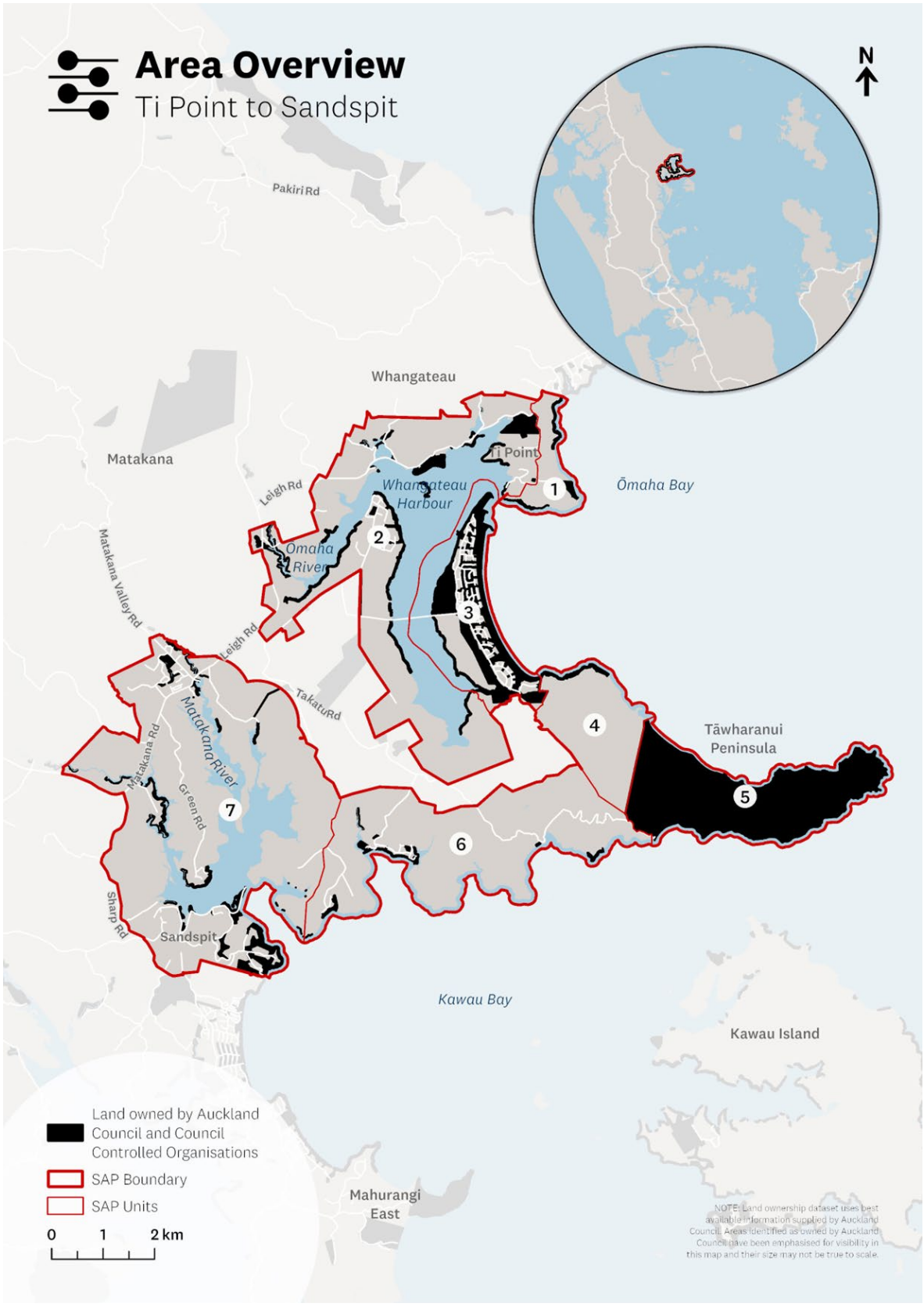


Figure 1-1: Ti Point to Sandspit area overview

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 125 km long Ti Point to Sandspit coastline is highly varied in terms of wave climate exposure, with a range of sheltered estuarine harbours to open ocean beaches. The estuarine or harbour environments of the Whangateau and Matakana Estuary/River are low energy environments, only exposed to low short period depth restricted wind waves, with limited local fetch distances.

The northern extent of the SAP area is characterised by a predominantly rocky shoreline backed by coastal cliffs, before the entrance to the Whangateau Harbour. Whangateau Harbour is a relatively large estuarine environment, characterised by a sequence of depositional sands with extensive intertidal flats. There are low seawalls in place along the harbour's coastline, while in other places there is native saltmarsh vegetation and established mangroves along or adjacent to the coastal edge. South of the causeway crossing the harbour, extensive areas of established mangroves extend into saltmarsh and an area of kahikatea swamp forest.

Ōmaha is a large sand spit, with the northern position of the spit controlled by large rock groynes. Ōmaha Beach is an exposed sandy beach that extends for approximately 4 km. Tāwharanui Peninsula extends the east of Ōmaha. The Peninsula's northern facing coastline is frequently exposed to medium to high wave energies, with periodic large events resulting in significant wave heights of 2 m or larger. This side of the peninsula is characterised by sandy beaches contained within shore platforms and subtidal reefs, backed by vegetated sand dunes, and coastal cliffs and rocky foreshore at the eastern end of the Peninsula. Due to sheltering by Kawau Island, the coastline on the southern facing edge of Tāwharanui Peninsula extending to the entrance of the Matakana Estuary/River is only exposed to short period fetch and depth limited waves. This southern facing coastline, and the coastline extending to the entrance of the Matakana Estuary/River, is characterised by coastal cliffs and small pocket beaches.

The Matakana Estuary/River is a shallow sandy to muddy intertidal environment, sheltered from any significant wave energies by the sand spit feature at the mouth. Several upper estuary arms/tributaries connect to freshwater streams and waterways. Large areas of established mangroves and saltmarsh habitat are present in these upper estuary areas. In places, these extend into coastal kanuka-manuka shrublands and coastal forest.

The large sand spit feature at Sandspit has been modified through reclamation and associated development, with much of its perimeter armoured with seawalls. Sandspit Marina occupies a dredged area of the estuary. Continuing along the coastline to the southern entrance to the Matakana Estuary/River, beyond Sandspit, the coastal edge is characterised by vegetated coastal cliffs, before the small, sandy, pocket beach of Brick Bay.

Figure 2-1: Ōmaha rock groynes and associated beach cells

Figure 2-2: Anchor Bay, Tāwharanui Regional Park

2.1 Natural hazards & climate change

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 SAPs, refer to *Volume 1: Understanding the Shoreline Adaptation Plans*.

Coastal inundation (including sea-level rise)

Coastal inundation refers to the flooding of normally dry, low-lying coastal land due to extreme high-water levels. It is a temporal event as opposed to the gradual and ongoing effects of sea-level rise which will change the location of mean high water and the land-sea interface over time.

Extreme high sea-water levels (commonly referred to as storm tides) are a result of a storm surge coinciding with a high spring tide. When king tides (the highest spring tides that occur over the year) occur, the risk of inundation is greatest. Storm surge occurs due to relatively low atmospheric pressure (the" inverted barometer" effect of 1 cm rise in sea level per 1 hPa fall in pressure) combined with water level set-up at the coast from onshore winds or alongshore winds.

Rainfall flooding may also combine with coastal inundation and contribute to the area that is inundated, particularly within narrow sections of an estuary.

Auckland Council's best available information on extreme sea-water levels in the Auckland region is presented in the report *Auckland's exposure to coastal inundation by storm-tides and waves*[4]. The modelled spatial extent of potential inundation is published on Auckland Council's web-based portal GeoMaps[5] (Natural hazards theme). A range of scenarios are mapped on this platform, spanning from the 5-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) to the 100-year ARI event to demonstrate Auckland's exposure to a range of present-day extreme events.

Figure 2-below shows the resulting hazard extents for:

- Coastal Inundation 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event (equivalent to a 1% chance of occurring in any year, or a 1 in 100-year return period)
- The same event with 0.5 m, 1.0 m, and 2.0 m sea-level rise added.

Based on the figure below, sea level rise is projected to be uniform along this coastal area, but the relative sea level rise experienced will be dependent on the rate of vertical land movement (i.e. uplift or subsidence of land). This movement varies from Ti Point to Sandspit. Areas with the greatest subsidence rates (e.g., Big Ōmaha) will have greater relative sea level rise.

Coastal inundation is predicted to have the greatest impact to the harbour environments of this SAP area, particularly in Point Wells and Whangateau (Unit 2) and the back of Ōmaha (Unit 3) bordering the Whangateau Harbour.

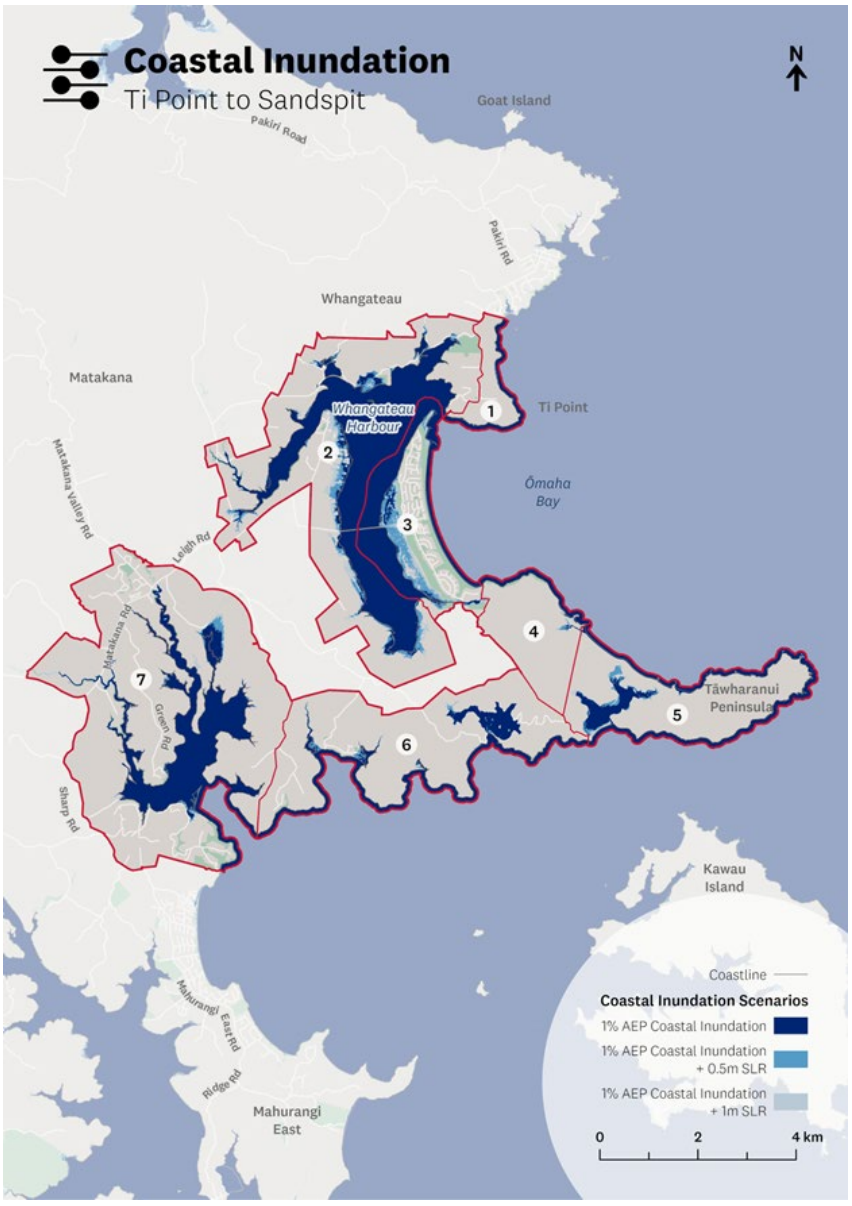


Figure 2-3: Coastal Inundation (CI) for 1%AEP storm surge for present day and with 0.5 m, 1 m and 2 m sea-level rise.

Coastal erosion (including sea-level rise)

Coastal erosion is the removal of the material forming the land due to natural processes, resulting in the coastline moving inland over time. It is a complex process caused by factors including wave energy, changes to sediment availability and land use, and sea-level rise. Although some types of shorelines (e.g., beaches) may undergo short-term periods or episodes of erosion and then recover (i.e. build out again), other types of shorelines (e.g. cliffs) continuously erode with no cycle of

recovery. Coastal instability is the movement of land (typically as a landslide) resulting from the loss of support caused by coastal erosion.

The areas along the Ti Point to Sandspit shoreline that are susceptible to coastal instability and erosion (ASCIE) for a range of climate change (sea-level rise) scenarios and periods are published on Auckland Council's GeoMaps (Natural hazards theme). The mapping is based on Auckland Council's technical report Predicting Auckland's Exposure to Coastal Instability and Erosion.

The regional scale assessment of the ASCIE provides a conservative or 'first pass' appraisal of the natural hazard extent. A more detailed site-specific assessment may be required to quantify exposure and risk of localised land or assets.

Figure 6 shows the resulting coastal instability and erosion hazard extents over changing climate scenarios and timeframes. The ASCIEs are shown as a line, representing the distance (in metres) landward of the current coastline that is predicted to be susceptible to coastal instability and erosion, for a given time period.

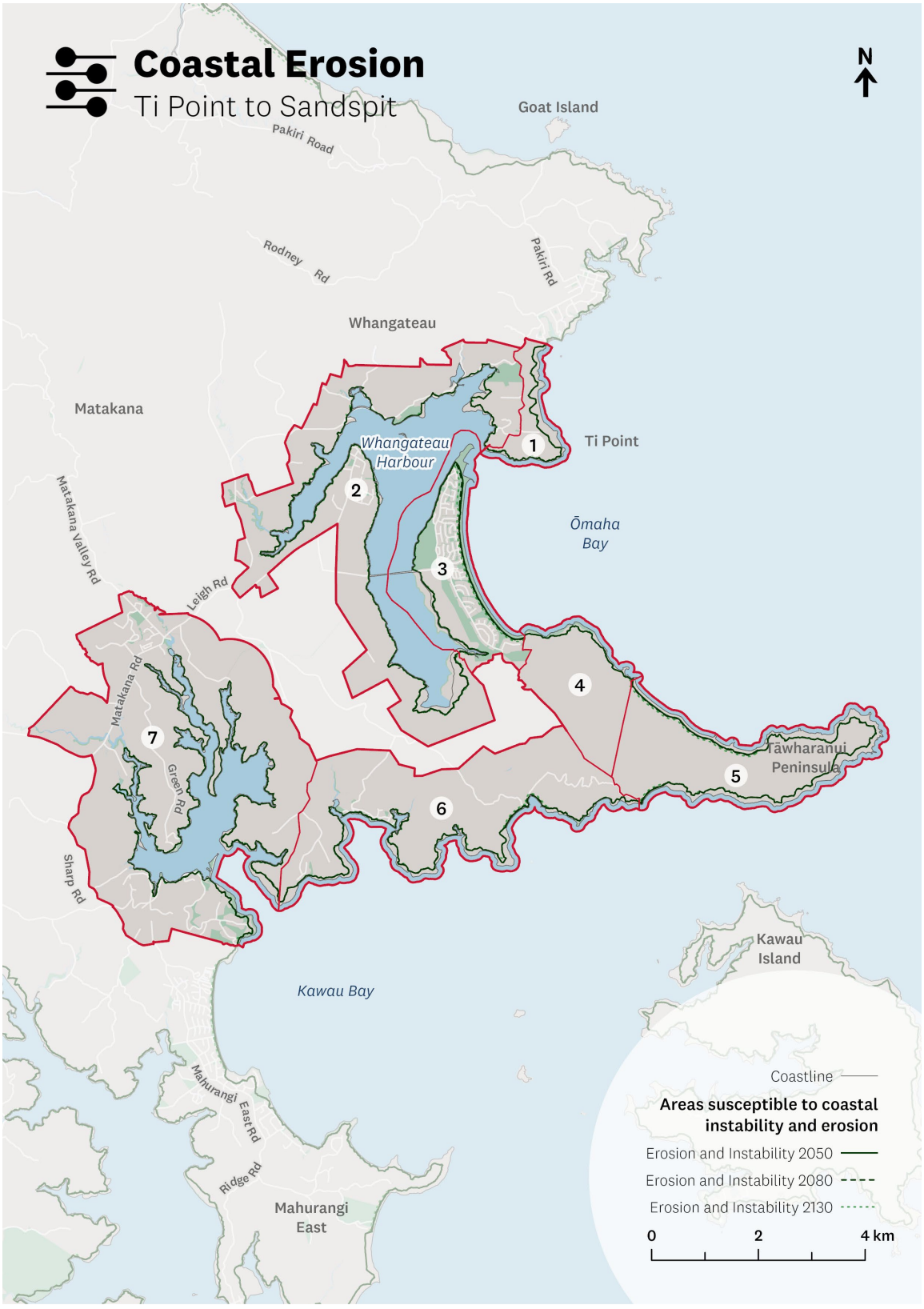


Figure 2-4: Coastal Instability and erosion susceptibility for 2050, 2080 and 2130 considering RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 emission scenarios.

Areas with higher exposure to erosive forces are more at risk to coastal instability and erosion, where waves interact directly with cliff faces (e.g. no beach) or where cliffs are steep with little vegetation cover. As sea level rise occurs, waves will interact with a larger portion of the cliff and slope instability and erosion along the coast are expected to increase. Along the beach shorelines, erosion predictions are gradual and increase over time with the expected impacts of sea-level rise.

The ASCIE lines that indicate the area susceptible to coastal instability and erosion along the Ti Point to Sandspit coastline can be broken down into a number of zones:

- Exposed, open coast erosion of the dune frontages of Ōmaha and sections of Tāwharanui Peninsula
- More sheltered, inner harbour environments of Whangateau and Sandspit
- Open coast erosion of elevated, rocky coastlines including Tāwharanui Headland.

Catchment flooding and climate change

Flooding, because 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.

- Auckland Council's web-based portal GeoMaps (Natural hazard theme) displays 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, assuming maximum probable development in the catchment (as per the AUP:OP) and future climate change.
- The flood maps shown in Figure 7 demonstrate the extent of flood plains across the Ti Point to Sandspit area. A significant extent of Point Wells is captured by the 1% AEP flood event along with the back dune areas of Ōmaha. Other catchments that drain to the open coast include Jones Bay (Tāwharanui Peninsula), Christian Bay, Campbells Bay, Baddeleys beach and the tributaries feeding into Sandspit.

Figure 2-5: Catchment flooding extents in the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area

Other hazards

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

Emergency Response and Readiness Planning in collaboration with all 21 local boards across the region has supported the development of local board specific plans. For the Ti Point to Sandspit to SAP area, the relevant plans can be located here.

2.2 Current coastal management practices

An overview of existing current coastal management across the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP is summarised in the table below and discussed in greater detail in *Volume 3: Adaptation Strategies for the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP*. The coastal margin from Ti Point in the north down to Sandspit in the south has an extensive coastal edge. Detailed discussion of the management interventions is included at a unit scale in Volume 3. A non-exhaustive summary of some of the key features is included in the table below:

Coastal protection

- Three rock revetment groynes are located at the northern end of Ōmaha Beach or the spit. These were constructed in 1978 to stabilise the end of the Ōmaha sandspit and mitigate beach erosion.
- Stabilised sediment and gabion basket seawalls armour the inner Whangateau Harbour Ōmaha coastline.
- A number of seawalls armour sections of the Whangateau coastline, including rock masonry and concrete seawalls at Big Ōmaha, stabilised sediment and rock revetment seawalls at Whangateau, and rock masonry and concrete seawalls at Point Wells.
- A rock masonry seawall armours Baddeleys Beach, with a timber seawall and rock armouring at Buckleton Beach.
- Rock masonry and concrete seawalls armour Matakana Wharf Reserve and Rainbows End Reserve.
- The modified spit at Sandspit is armoured with rock revetment, rock masonry and concrete seawalls.

Nature-based options

- Dune restoration work and dune planting has occurred on Ōmaha Beach, on the inner harbour edge of the spit north of the Ōmaha wharf (the Omaha 'sand cliffs' site), and at Tawharanui. Defined pedestrian accessways are provided through the dunes at these sites.

Sand replenishment/ soft or nature based engineering

- Established mangroves in Whangateau Harbour and Matakana Estuary/Harbour provide a buffer to the adjacent coastline from wave-energies generated within these waterbodies.
- A sand push-up has previously been undertaken at the Omaha 'sand cliffs' site, in response to storm event driven erosion.

  Imported sand is periodically placed on the small pocket beaches at Whangateau, both for recreational amenity purposes and also to help buffer the reserve edge from coastal processes.

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 risk assessment results are summarised below, noting that these risk results were considered consistent for the topography, geology, and land use within the SAP area.

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	• Park and reserve land area.
Council community facilities	• Carparks, accessways, paths and tracks, ramps, seawalls, wharves and jetties, community buildings and park amenities.
Transport infrastructure	• Roads, bridges, ferry terminals and train stations.
Water assets and infrastructure	• Publicly-owned three waters infrastructure.

For the Ti Point to Sandspit 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 table below and at a unit scale in Volume 3.

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

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

3

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 Ti Point to Sandspit area includes a wide range of Council-owned land and assets, including reserves and open space, boat ramps, wharfs, parks amenities and facilities and numerous Auckland Council or Council-controlled organisation (CCO)-owned buildings.

854ha of park and reserve land

Over 120 Auckland Council-owned buildings

Over **80kms** of road infrastructure

Of these assets, those that are along the coastline include:

- Facilities to support the access to, and use and enjoyment of, local park areas and beach reserves including parking areas, toilets, playgrounds, and seating. These are distributed across all units in the SAP area but are most highly concentrated in Units 2, 3, 5, and 7.
- Over 120 buildings and structures (including accommodation, community buildings such as sports clubs, toilet blocks, maintenance sheds, and wharves). These are distributed across all units (except Unit 1 and 4) in the SAP area and are more prevalent in Units 2, 3, 5 and 7.
- Water infrastructure including nine pump stations, all located in Unit 3.
- Coastal campgrounds in Unit 2 and 5.
- Significant coastal protection structures protecting Ōmaha Beach (Unit 3).

The figure overleaf shows the general location of Auckland Council land and assets located within the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area. These are identified in each unit and stretch as relevant to the shoreline adaptation strategies in Volume 3. Additionally a non – exhaustive summary of council owned assets in this SAP area (Auckland Council, 2024a) can be found in Attachment B.

Auckland Council land and parks

The Ti Point to Sandspit area features diverse coastal environments. Key coastal areas include the following:

- Christian Bay
- Baddeleys Beach & Campbells Beach Big Ōmaha
- Buckleton Beach
- Ōmaha Beach
- Point Wells
- Rainbows End
- Sandspit
- Tāwharanui Regional Park (including Anchor Bay and Jones Bay)Whangateau
- Ti Point

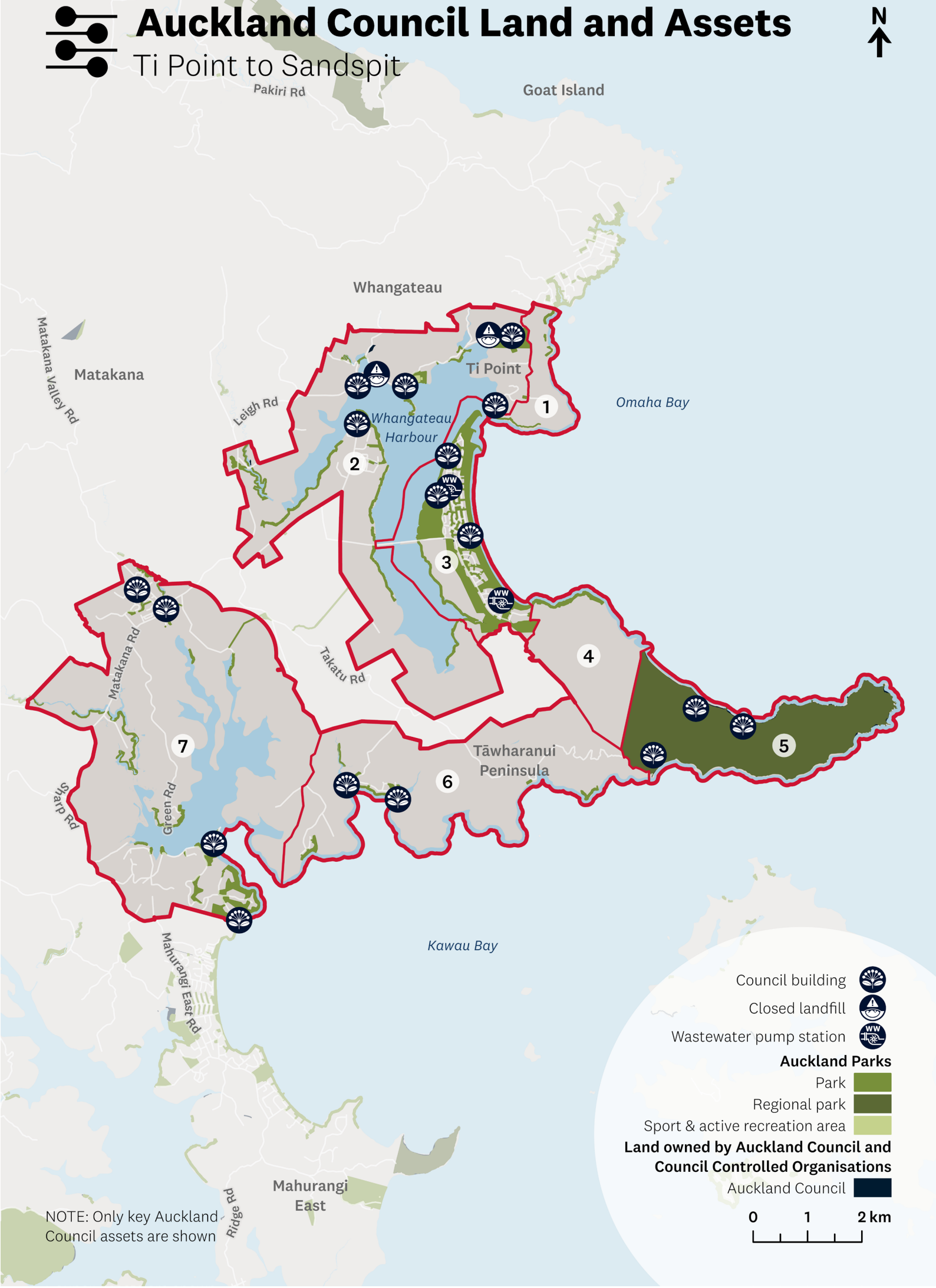
This is not an exhaustive list and smaller less accessible beaches/areas located along this coastline have not been included.

Each beach offers various informal recreational activities such as swimming, kayaking, and boating. There are a range of amenities available at beaches across the SAP area including restrooms, boat ramps, picnic areas and walking paths.

Ōmaha and Tāwharanui (Unit 3 and 5) are the most popular spots for swimming and beachgoers in the Ti Point to Sandspit area, with visitors travelling from across Auckland to enjoy the areas. Tāwharanui Regional Park is well known for swimming and surf beaches, walking tracks, campgrounds and rock pools. Ōmaha Beach is a popular holiday destination with many holiday homes in the area. There is also a predator fence constructed to keep predators out of a dotterel nesting area on the Ōmaha Sandspit and at Tāwharanui Regional Park. Of note here are two closed landfills: Whangateau Tip Site, Ashton Road.

Auckland Council Land and Assets

Ti Point to Sandspit



NOTE: Only key Auckland Council assets are shown

Water Infrastructure

There are over 127 km of water pipes located across the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area, with 9 pump stations, all located in Unit 3. Much of the stormwater, wastewater and water infrastructure servicing local communities and settlements are managed by Auckland Council.

Additionally, numerous pump sheds include but are not limited to:

- Anchorage, Ōmaha
- Broadlands, Ōmaha
- Esme Grove, Ōmaha
- Kokopu, Ōmaha
- Mangatawhiri, Ōmaha Tāwharanui Regional Park
- Ōmaha boat ramp
- Paraoa, Ōmaha
- Success Court, Ōmaha
- Taumata, Ōmaha
- Whangateau Holiday Park

Facilities and structures

Council-owned facilities and structures are numerous, including but not limited to sports grounds, community buildings, campground facilities, playgrounds, sheds, toilets and reserves. These are distributed across all units in the SAP area but are most highly concentrated in Whangateau Domain, Ōmaha, Tāwharanui Regional Park, Matakana Wharf, Sandspit Marina and Brick Bay. Additionally, there are non-Council-owned buildings and structures located on Council landholdings such as Ōmaha Park (Unit 3).

Large recreational sporting facilities include Ōmaha Park (Unit 3), Ōmaha Beach, which contains the Omaha Surf Life Saving Club (Unit 3), Whangateau Domain & Holiday Park (Unit 2), Tāwharanui Regional Park (Unit 5) and Sandspit Reserve, which contains the Sandspit Holiday Park (Unit 7). Historic land use has resulted in coastal modifications and reclamations in some areas of the Whangateau Harbour SAP Area. This includes numerous closed landfill assets within the two Auckland Council-owned closed landfills in this Unit: Whangateau Tip Site and Ashton Road closed landfill.

Roads and access

The SAP area is generally well connected by Leigh Road travelling through Ti Point and transitioning into Matakana Road, Takatu Road, and Sandspit Road in the south-eastern boundaries of the SAP Area. Leigh Road also links with Omaha Flats Road and Broadlands Drive to provide access for the western boundaries of the SAP Area and Takatu Road provides entry in the southern boundaries of the SAP Area including the Tāwharanui Peninsula.

Coastal access is also provided through footpaths/coastal walkways near key beaches. A non-exhaustive list of roads can be found below:

- Bladdeleys Beach Road
- Buckleton Road
- Campbell Road
- Clinton Road
- Green Road
- Jones Road
- Mangatawhiri Road
- Omaha Drive
- Point Wells Road
- Sharp Road
- Ti Point Road
- Whitmore Road

Access to the coast

Point Wells and Ōmaha are some of the northernmost parts of Auckland which are accessible by public transport, with the 997 bus providing several services per day (Auckland Transport, 2023). Most other coastal areas are accessible by roads with carparks but without footpaths. Tāwharanui Peninsula, Whangateau, and Sandspit are significant coastal attractors, all without public transport connections but accessible via main rural roads. Coastal walkways and paths to the coast are common in Ōmaha and in Tāwharanui (Auckland Council, 2024a).

In addition, numerous, highly valued walking tracking provide access and along the coast, including but not limited to:

- Ōmaha (numerous unnamed paths)
- Puriri Place Reserve Track
- Horseshoe Bay Reserve Track
- Tāwharanui (West End Track, South Coast Track, Ecology Trail, North Coast Track, Mountain Bike Track, Tokatu Point Lookout Track)

Harbour access

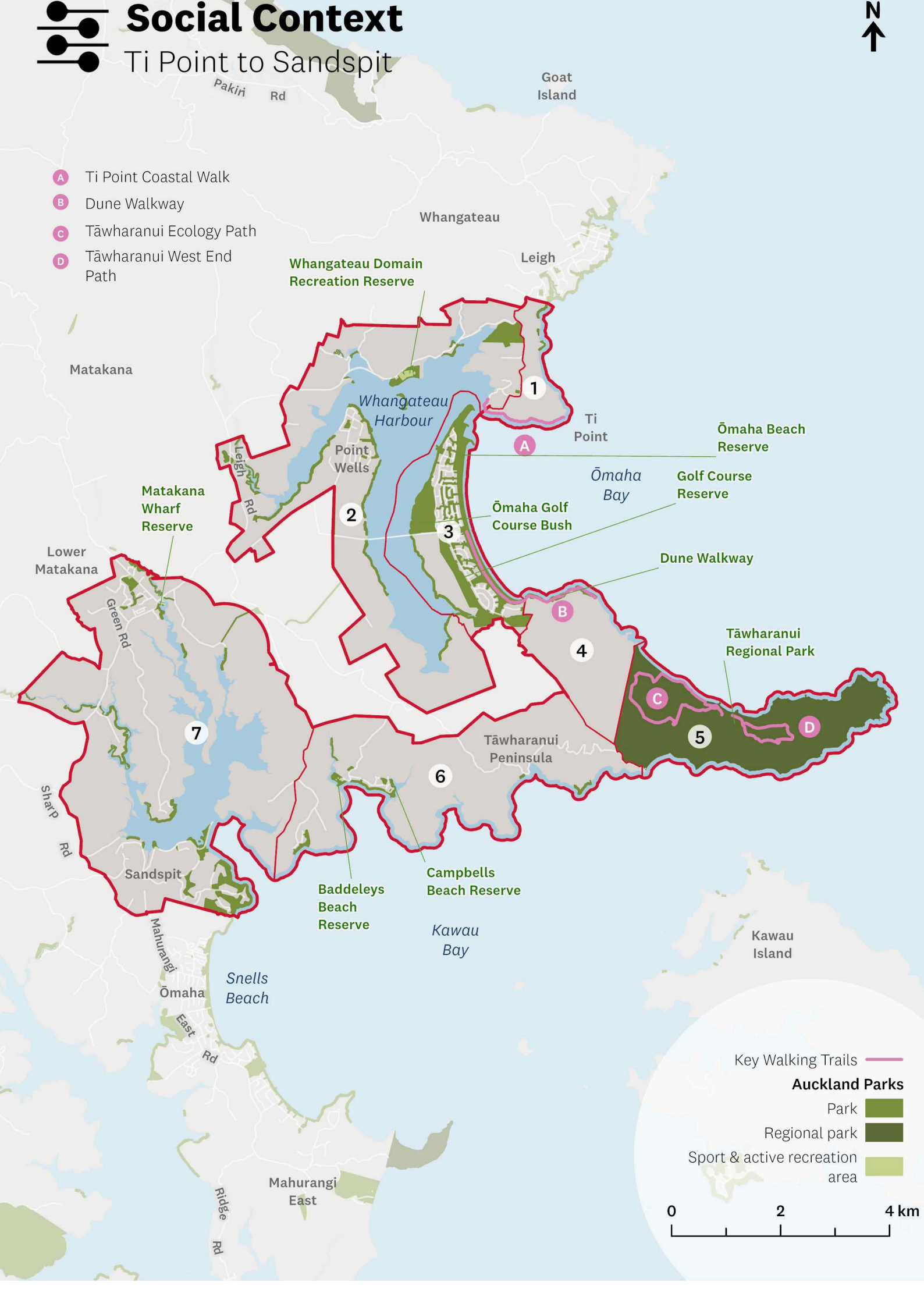
There are large sections of the Ti Point to Sandspit area that have no public access to the coastline. The majority of the Whangateau Harbour is bordered by private land and farms (with the exception of Whangateau Reserve). Much of the access to these harbour environments is through the following public boat ramps / coastal infrastructure and wharves (non-exhaustive list):

- Baddeleys Beach boat ramp
- Big Ōmaha Wharf and boat ramp
- Buckleton Beach boat ramp Campbells Bay boat ramp
- Ti Point wharf and boat ramp
- Laigh Road Boar Ramp
- Lews Bay boat ramp
- Matakana Wharf boat ramp
- Ōmaha wharf and boat ramp
- Point Wells Foreshore Point
- Wells Harbour View boat ramp
- Point Wells Riverside Drive Boat Ramp
- Rainbows End Jetty and Boat Ramp Reserve boat ramp
- Sandspit Reserve boat ramp
- Whangateau Reserve boat ramp

The figure overleaf shows the location of several key beaches, parks, reserves and walking trails in this SAP area. More detailed social context is provided per unit in Volume 3.

Social Context

Ti Point to Sandspit



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 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 Ti Point to Sandspit 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 Ti Point to Sandspit, along with the wider programme, are discussed in further detail in *Volume 1: Understanding Shoreline Adaptation Plans*.

It is important to note that coastal units and stretches reflected in the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP 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 Ti Point to Sandspit 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.

Following are those iwi who whakapapa to the area and/ or expressed an interest in this SAP area include but are not limited to:

- Ngāti Manuhiri
- Ngāti Wai
- Ngāti Maru
- Ngāti Paoa
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Whatua o Kaipara
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Marutūāhu Collective (Ngāti Maru, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Patukirikiri (of Kapetaua))

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 whenDua. 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 for the Ti Point to Sandspit Shoreline Adaptation Plan, 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 as part of 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 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, noting that 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 Pākiri to Mathesons Bay / Te Kohuroa SAP is effective, meaningful and aligned with the principals of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi, the following guidelines set out below should be followed for each stage of the SAP programme.

SAP development Phase	• 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.
Programming Phase:	• 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.
Design and Consenting Phase:	• 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

Implementation Phase:	• A role in the consent design and post consent process to provide for and enable the kaitiaki responsibilities of local iwi who whakapapa to the area and have a recognised interest in the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP.

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 Ti Point to Sandspit 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 Ti Point to Sandspit 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.

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 Ti Point to Sandspit SAP, noting that Ngāti Pāoa has expressed interest in specific aspects of the Pākiri to Mathesons Bay / Te Kohuroa 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 Ti Point to Sandspit 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.

Ngāti Maru

The SAP programme is working with Ngāti Maru on various SAP plans within their rohe. This ongoing partnership has extended to the development of the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP, noting that many areas and sites across this area 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 Ti Point to Sandspit SAP will be updated with cultural narrative in future revisions, noting the Ngāti Maru Runanga are yet formalise their Treaty Settlement with the Crown.

Te Kawerau ā Maki

Te Kawerau ā Maki place a high importance on the connection to the coast across this coastline, and many locations around the coast are important for traditional cultural practices, mahinga kāi and the Te Kawerau ā Maki way of life. Multiple hui have been undertaken over the course of the SAP programme and a cultural statement in response to the SAP programme is anticipated. The SAP team will continue to work collaboratively with Te Kawerau ā Maki to input into the implementation of the SAPs for the Ti Point to Sandspit area and other SAPs of interest within their rohe.

Reflecting on the above, this section of the report serves as a "holding statement" for Te Kawerau ā Maki should they wish to add further cultural narrative in regard to this SAP.

Key concerns and aspirations identified by Te Kawerau ā Maki are as follows and have been considered through the development of plans within their rohe to date.

Connection to the harbour	• Connections to the harbour are in many cases inhibited. • Te Kawerau ā Maki seek that Auckland Council works collaboratively to identify where there are opportunities for these historical connections to the coast to be reinstated, maintained and enhanced. • Access to the harbour should be responsive to the aspiration of ngā hapū me ngā iwi o Tāmaki Makaurau and the diverse communities that reside in Tāmaki Makaurau. • Opportunity for water transport in harbour environments should be further explored.
Recognising cultural histories and complexity	• The harbour has a rich cultural past and remains highly valued to a diverse range of communities today. • It is important to recognise the many layers of history and many layers of aspirations.

Puketutu island / Te Motu ā Hiaroa	• Te Kawerau ā Maki are one of the iwi who form the Trust which governs the island. • Te Kawerau ā Maki identify the importance of the current development process (master planning) being undertaken for the island. Any future planning needs to incorporate any SAP strategies developed as part of this process. • Future opportunities for both Māori and public-use activations on the island require a co-design approach given the significance to Māori. • Access to the island will be essential to releasing some of the future-use aspirations. The need to '*hold the line*' utilising hard engineering may be appropriate given the need to provide enduring access. This will need to be further considered and strategies should remain responsive to the aspirations for the island.
Restoration and opportunities	• Auckland Council in all its forms needs to work with Te Kawerau ā Maki to identify assets and sites where positive outcomes can be achieved.
Closed landfills	• Te Kawerau ā Maki acknowledge there are numerous closed landfills and sites of historical refuse across Tāmaki Makaurau and these areas may also require hard engineering where the sites cannot be remediated.

Mātauranga shared by Te Kawerau ā Maki includes:

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

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki

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. Is 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 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.

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei represents the descendants of Tuperiri, who are members of the Te Tāōū, Nga Oho, and Te Uringutu hapū. These hapū exercised customary rights predominantly within the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei rohe. As mana whenua of central Tāmaki Makaurau, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei are committed to playing a leading role in shaping the future of our city.

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 Whātua Ōrākei to input into the implementation of the SAPs for the Ti Point to Sandspit 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 Whātua Ōrākei should they wish to add further cultural narrative in regard to this SAP.

Ngāti Whātua ō Kaipara

The Ngāti Whātua tribal area extends from the Otahuhu Portage/Tamaki Estuary in the south, northwards along both coasts to Whangarei in the east and Waipoua in the west. Ngāti Whātua operates a tribal framework in which the increasing environmental, cultural, economic rating and societal issues within te rohe o Ngāti Whātua are managed. The South Kaipara takiwa captures the hapū of the five marae of the Southern Kaipara, Ngā marae e rima o Kaipara:

- Rewiti Marae
- Haranui Marae
- Kakanui Marae
- Te Aroha Pā
- Puatahi Marae

The Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara rohe is from Wellsford in the North to Taupaki in the south and includes all the land between these places from the , this is known as the South Kaipara Takiwa.

Acknowledging these interests from coast to coast, the SAP team has engaged with Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara on the SAP programme and the individual plans within their respective rohe.

The Ti Point to Sandspit SAP is within the wider rohe of Ngāti Whatua ō Kaipara.

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

Marutūāhu Confederation (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 3-2), noting that the individual rohe bounaires of each iwi entity within this conferderation 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 confederation in relation to coastal management across Tāmaki Makaurau.

Acknowledging the cultural footprint of the Marutūāhu confederation (as per Figure 3-2), the SAP team will continue to work collaboratively with the Marutūāhu collective to reflect this statement in future revisions of the Pākiri to Mathesons Bay / Te Kohuroa SAP, as well as other SAPs of interest. The collective statement will also aim to enhance and provide vital context to the individual contributions each iwi has and will make to the SAP programme.

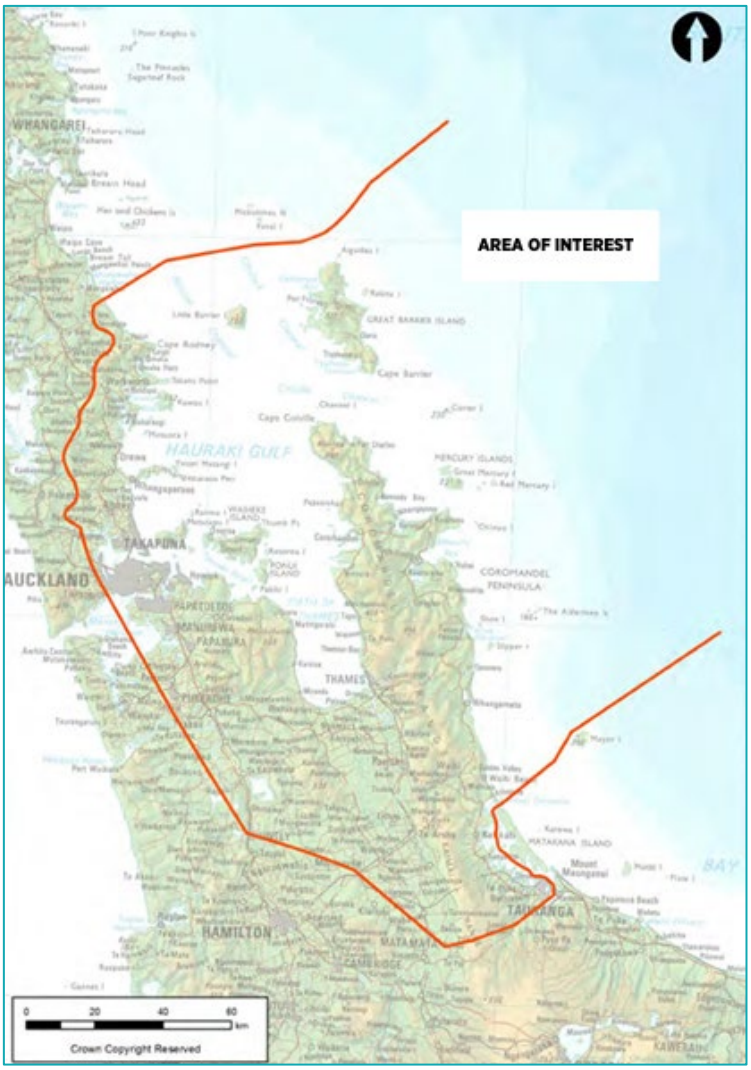


Figure 3-1: Marutūahu Collective Iwi areas of interest. (New Zealand Government, 2018

3.4 Ecological context

The Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area falls within the Rodney Ecological District (ED) and includes the Whangateau Harbour. The Whangateau Harbour is shallow and tidal, and is considered to be one of the most important, valued and highest quality estuaries within the region (Kelly, 2009) (Zandvoort, Masters, & Wihongi, 2009). Prior to human modification, this ED would have been dominated by podocarp-broadleaved forest, with tall kauri forest on the inland ridges and slopes and dense taraire, tōtara and kahikatea forest within some of the valley floors (Goldwater, Graham, Holland, & Beadel, 2012). Pōhutukawa-dominant coastal forest, saltmarshes, swamp forests and wetland ecosystems would have bordered the coastal environment. The ED has been subject to extensive forest clearing and land modification for rural and urban use, with most indigenous ecosystems significantly reduced from their original extent (McEwen, 1987) (Goldwater, Graham, Holland, & Beadel, 2012).

Ecosystems and significant ecological areas

There are 23 indigenous ecosystem types that cover approximately 1410 ha within the boundaries of this SAP area. These include nine forest ecosystems, one cliff ecosystem, one dune ecosystem, three regenerating ecosystems, one coastal saline ecosystem, five wetland ecosystems, and three regional variants, as described by the regional ecosystem classification system (Singers N. , et al., 2017). Taonga species within the area will be informed based on local iwi recommendations, as different hapū and iwi associate with different taonga species.

Key highlights acorss the Ti Point to Sandspit area include:

- The Tāwharanui Marine Reserve, administered by the Department of Conservation (DoC), runs along the northern side of the Tāwharanui Regional Park. The entire marine area is also included within the boundaries of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.
- Numerous freshwater environments feed into the harbour. Many are highly modified within urban areas.
- Tāwharanui Regional Park is located within this SAP area and is an open sanctuary administered by Auckland Council, the community-based Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Inc. (TOSSI), heritage agencies, tangata whenua, schools, and other groups. These groups all work together to integrate conservation, farming, and recreation within the park (Murdoch, 2008).
- There are two BFAs within the boundaries of this SAP area; Ōmaha Sequence and Takutu Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary. These represent key zones prioritised by Auckland Council.

- Council supports the Ōmaha Shorebird Protection Trust to protect the shorebirds and their habitat at the Ōmaha Spit via pest animal control and other initiatives. The Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Society (TOSSI), supported by Council, is focused on the revegetation of coastal forest and wetlands within this area. Maintenance of the pest-proof fence and monitoring of important species that occur naturally within the sanctuary or have been translocated are also a key focus here.

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. The table below has been informed by Significant Ecological Area (SEA) schedules and descriptions (Auckland Council, 2024t), Biodiversity Focus Area (BFA) information, fauna and flora records and other publicly available information. These ecological features and values should be considered alongside the significant cultural values associated with them and where possible, factored into decision making. Statutory direction to protect and enhance the Ti Point to Sandspit area is reflected in several national and regional policy documents and more specifically the Rodney local board as noted in the social and policy sections below.

Table 3. Summary by SAP unit of Ti Point to Sandspit vulnerable ecological features and values.

Unit	Summary of ecological features and values
1	Unit 1 encompasses the rocky stretch of coast from Mathesons Bay to the eastern side of the Ti Point peninsula. To the south of Mathesons Bay, the vegetation is largely classified as pōhutukawa treeland, including that found within the Ti Point Reptile Park and Ti Point Reserve. Patches of coastal broadleaved forest can be found to the south of Tatham Road. The shallow reef system located below the cliffs provides habitat for reef heron. Kororā / little penguin are known to nest along the Ti Point Walkway. Council and community-led groups are actively managing this area via pest animal trapping and the creation of artificial penguin nests. There are two rare vascular plant species found within this unit which are threatened by weed competition and succession (Simpkins, et al., 2022).
2	The boundary of Unit 2 starts at the western side of the Ti Point peninsula and encompasses Point Wells and the majority of the Whangateau Harbour. The Whangateau Harbour is a shallow, tidal harbour that contains and diverse range of habitats, including sandflats, saltmarsh, seagrass meadows and mangrove forests (Carbines & Barnes, 2010) (Department of Conservation, 2011). The harbour is considered to be one of the most important, valued and highest quality estuaries within the region (Kelly, 2009) (Zandvoort, Masters, & Wihongi, 2009). The intertidal sandflats provide feeding habitat for many international migratory and native wading bird species, including Caspian tern, New Zealand dotterel, South Island pied oystercatcher (SIPO) and reef heron. There is a variety of native freshwater fish found within the Whangateau catchment, including inanga, and giant bully (Zandvoort, Masters, & Wihongi, 2009). Fragments of indigenous vegetation extend around the northern and western ridgelines of the Whangateau catchment, with a large portion captured within reserves and parks. Opango Creek Reserve is classified as pōhutukawa treeland. Whangateau Reserve and Leigh Road Reserve are classified as coastal broadleaved forest. The banks of the Ōmaha River are bordered by kauri forest. The Ōmaha Estuary is dominated by mangrove forest and saltmarsh, with a large area of mānuka fen located in the upper arm. The saline vegetation both here, and in other parts of the harbour, provide high quality

Unit	Summary of ecological features and values
	habitat for cryptic fringe birds, including fernbird and banded rail. This site has also been identified as a Biodiversity Focus Area (BFA), coined the 'Ōmaha Sequence' as the complex is the best and most extensive example of a sequence from coastal wetland to estuarine habitats in the Auckland Region.
3	Unit 3 includes the Ōmaha Beach township and the sandspit that separates Whangateau Harbour from Ōmaha Bay. Ōmaha Beach is a beautiful, white sand beach that is surrounded by several reserves and parks. The Ōmaha Beach coastline is bordered spinifex, pīngao duneland. The Whangateau Harbour Esplanade Reserve is located on the eastern banks of the Ōmaha Estuary and is classified as kahikatea swamp forest and mānuka fen. This reserve belongs to the Ōmaha Sequence BFA as it represents the largest remnant of kahikatea swamp forest in the region and supports populations of threatened plants and cryptic wetland birds. The Ōmaha Spit is recognised as an important high-tide bird roost that attracts a variety of species, including SIPO and fairy tern. The spit and Ōmaha Reserve (North) are also key breeding grounds for New Zealand dotterel. Several community-led groups work to protect the coastal birds and their habitats at the spit via pest animal control. The sandspit is also incorporated into the Ōmaha Sequence BFA.
4	Unit 4 begins at the Mahuhiri Reserve and encompasses a comparatively small area of farmland and several private coves. The coastal cliffs along this stretch are lined with pōhutukawa dominated forest. Further inland from the coast, there are fragments of taraire, tawa, podocarp forest, kauri, podocarp, broadleaved forest and kahikatea, pukatea forest.
5	Unit 5 includes the Tāwharanui Regional Park and ends to the southwest of Jones Bay. The Tāwharanui Regional Park (also known as Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary) contains a mosaic of ecosystems, including a large duneland area to the north, several wetland areas, stands of coastal broadleaved forest, and regenerating native shrub. The sanctuary is protected by a predator-proof fence which has enabled the successful translocation of highly-threatened species, including takahē. Giant kokopu have been found within the Jones Bay swamp. Several native lizards also utilise the protected environment, including forest gecko, and shore skink (Department of Conservation, n.d.). The marine environment is also varied, with a large area of biogenic dog cockles at the end of the peninsula and a rocky reef system surrounding the remainder of the land (Department of Conservation, 2011). These marine habitats are recognised as the best examples of open rocky intertidal and subtidal habitats on the coast of the Outer Hauraki Gulf. The Tāwharanui Marine Reserve, administered by the Department of Conservation, runs along the northern side of the regional park. The Tāwharanui Regional Park is also a BFA, namely the Takatu and Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary BFA. Community-led groups and the Council are working to protect and enhance the biodiversity values of this area through pest and plant control.
6	Unit 6 encompasses the Tāwharanui Peninsula township and finishes at Buckleton Beach. The unit is characterised by several sheltered bays, including Christian Bay, Prospect Bay, Millon Bay, and Wanns Bay. This unit is predominately hilly farmland with small patches of indigenous vegetation concentrated around the coastline and along the riparian margins of streams. There is a tidal creek that runs next to the Tawharanui Lodge that is largely saltmarsh, which then transitions into oioi restiad rushland and raupō reedland (also known as the Takatu Wetland). Various bird

Unit	Summary of ecological features and values
	species have been recorded using the saline and terrestrial vegetation within this area, including New Zealand dotterel, banded rail and North Island kākā. Another mangrove-dominated tidal creek runs adjacent to Campbells Beach Reserve at the eastern end of Campbells Beach. The terrestrial vegetation surrounding this creek is predominately coastal broadleaved forest, which continues along the coast via the Clinton Road Walkway and Buckleton Beach Reserve. The Buckleton Beach Reserve also contains patches of taraire, tawa podocarp forest and kauri, podocarp, broadleaved forest.
7	The final unit encompasses Sandspit Harbour, the Matakana River and its estuarine arms, within which important intact ecological sequences, from mangroves to regenerating coastal kānuka and mānuka shrublands, can be found. The intertidal flats of the river provide important feeding grounds for wading birds and habitat for shorebirds, including SIPO and banded dotterel. The sandspit itself, is utilised by a large variety of seabirds, waders and shorebirds, including Cook's petrel and white fronted tern. This unit contains a proportionately large amount of remnant indigenous forest ecosystems. Forest gecko have been recorded in the small patches of indigenous forest along Sandspit Road, including in Horseshoe Bay Reserve and Kanuka Reserve (Department of Conservation, n.d.). A small area of pūriri forest is located in Kanuka Reserve as well.

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 Ti Point to Sandspit SAP coastline, opportunities for nature-based solutions will be factored into decision making in implementation.

3.5 Social and policy context

The social (and policy) 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

Ti Point to Sandspit has a population of approximately 3,600 people (Statistics New Zealand, 2018). The median age is 42 which is the same as the regional average. Within the Ti Point to Sandspit area, 94% of the population identify as being of New Zealand European ethnicity which is higher than the regional proportion of 53% (Statistics New Zealand, 2018). Other ethnicities include Māori (6.7%), Asian (2.1%), Pacific Peoples (2.2%), Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African (0.4%). The figure below shows the overall population distribution of the SAP area.

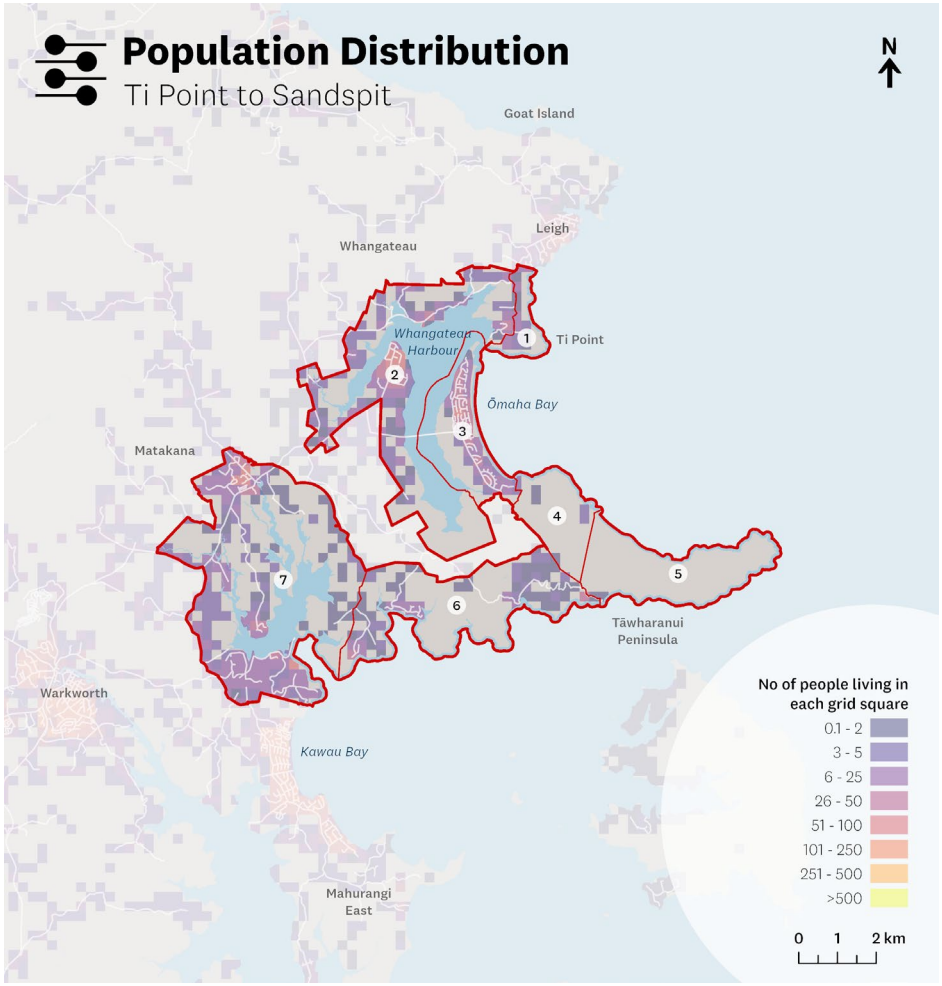


Figure 3-2: Population distribution of Ti Point to Sandspit

Community groups and organisations

A desktop review has identified approximately 16 active community organisations within the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area. Of these, three are sports club and three are environmental groups. Others are predominantly community wellbeing groups or residents' and ratepayers' societies, based in the key township areas of Whangateau, Ti Point, Sandspit, Ōmaha, and Point Wells, noting community submissions were received from community groups in Sandspit, Point Wells, Omaha and Whangateau.

The environmental groups in this SAP have a close connection to the coastal environment. They aim to protect the coastal habitat of seabirds and Little Blue Penguins / Kororā, particularly from Ti Point and further north to Goat Island (outside this SAP area), and to protect the harbour environment. The Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Society Inc (TOSSI) (2024) focuses on conservation and recreation and was formed to help fund and deliver the predator-proof fence within Tāwharanui Regional Park.

Relevant policy

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 Ti Point to Sandspit SAP development. Key documents are identified as applicable to the programme in Volume 1 and at a unit scale in Volume 3.

Policy direction of note includes (not an exhaustive list):

- 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
- 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)
- Regional Parks Management Plan 2022
- Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan (Auckland Council, 2023)
- Rodney Local Board Plan 2023.

Community use

It is anticipated that this SAP area will maintain its rural coastal character with future development located around existing community centres. Future land use possibilities have been identified through the Rodney Local Board's ((2023a) aspirations for the future of the area. These aspirations include:

- Māori outcomes, with a growing and young Māori population in the area and numerous iwi and hapū which whakapapa here, are important.
- The Local Board advocates for increased funding for improving unsealed rural roads.
- Whangateau and Ōmaha are deemed vulnerable to flooding and Point Wells is vulnerable to coastal inundation.
- The Local Board anticipated most growth will occur outside of this SAP area, but still aims to achieve vibrant and prosperous rural areas also.

Community buildings / assets

Most key social infrastructure for this SAP area is located in Matakana, which contains the only primary school and medical centre. However, many residents will likely rely on the larger centre of Warkworth (outside this SAP area) for many social services. For example, it contains a library/Council service centre and the nearest high school, Mahurangi College.

Despite this, most of the key settlements contain a community hall or sports club which serve as central meeting places for the communities. These include the following, all of which have been identified as lying within 300m of the coast (Auckland Council, 2024a):

- Whangateau Hall (Unit 2)
- Point Wells Hall (Unit 2)
- Point Wells Club (Unit 2)
- Ōmaha Beach Club (Unit 3) – community centre and tennis, golf, and bowling club.
- Sandspit Yacht Club (Unit 7).

In addition to these formal community spaces, the following also provide key social infrastructure services, and are also identified as lying within 300 m of the coast (Auckland Council, 2024a):

- Matakana Fire Station (Unit 2) – volunteer fire brigade (Fire and Emergency New Zealand, 2024).
- Ōmaha Beach Café (Unit 3) – centrally located and popular community meeting spot.
- Matakana School (Unit 5) – a primary school which values its close ties with the community and has a history stretching back to 1862 (Matakana School, 2020).
- My Doctor Matakana (Unit 5) – a local general practitioner, one of two medical clinics in Matakana, the other being Coast To Coast Healthcare Matakana.

Emergency planning

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 Devonport Takapuna 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). Nearly all of Unit 1 (Ti Point), has ONL and/or ONF characteristics – the southern end of the peninsula is recognised for its basalt rocks and scenic cliffs, the eastern coast for its "dramatic landform" including interplay of remnant native pōhutukawa forest with pasture. The northern end contains some of the rich geology and rare reef corals of Leigh.

The coastline and much of the Mangatāwhiri Barrier / Ōmaha Spit (Unit 3) is recognised as an ONF as it "records the episodic depositional history of the area, and… contains good examples of sand dunes and a small area of fossil beach ridges". The end of the Spit is an ONL recognised for defining the harbour and beach; the interior/western side of the Spit is an ONL recognised for its significant remnant indigenous kahikatea swamp forest.

The Tāwharanui Peninsula (Unit 5, extending into Units 4 and 6) is an ONL described as a "spectacular… landscape that combines headlands, steep cliffs and shoals with ocean beaches and attractively contained bays" (Auckland Council, 2024f). The northern coast has ONFs recognising a "very rare" exposure of fossils in Jurassic rocks beach and the beach and dunes which are some of the "best-protected examples on the east coast".

The coastline of Units 6 and 7, including much of the Matakana River estuary, are ONLs recognised as "very prominent headlands" with steep cliffs, rock shoals, and remnant coastal forest, thereby defining the mouth of the Matakana River and settlement locations.

Inland, hill country behind Whangateau and Matakana (Units 2 and 7) form two ONLs which recognise the attractive wild and cultivated nature which frame the coastal landscapes of Leigh and Ōmaha.

This SAP also contains several historic heritage areas, including five in Unit 2, one in Unit 4, 43 in Unit 5, one in Unit 6, and six in Unit 7. These sites are primarily clustered within Tāwharanui Regional Park where they are mostly middens, terraces, and pā sites. There are smaller clusters of heritage recorded in Whangateau and Matakana, including two Category A historic heritage sites from the colonial era:

- David McKay Darroch's shipyard site, on Birdsall Road, Whangateau Harbour (Unit 2)
- Matakana shark factory site, on the Matakana River (Unit 7).

Six notable trees are also recorded across the SAP area (Auckland Council, 2024a).

3.6 Community Feedback

Community engagement throughout the SAP development process has been extensive 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 Ti Point to Sandspit SAP ran in parallel to the Pākiri to Mathesons Bay / Te Kohuroa, Snells Beach to Ōrewa 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 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 along 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 period 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.

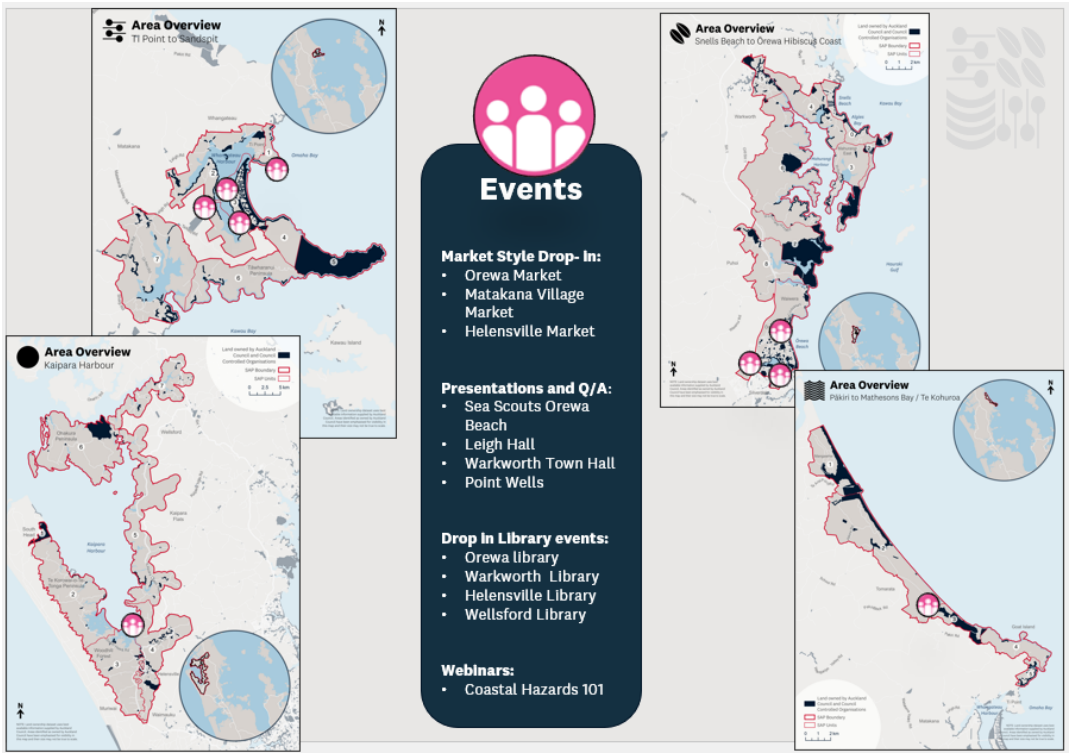
During this time 174 comments were received via the digital platform Social Pinpoint, whilst 283 surveys were completed via AK Have Your Say.

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 and infrastructure providers, and local iwi and communities, running from 15 October - 6 December 2024. Community feedback during this time was primarily received via community submissions and in person events, plus comments and feedback forms submitted via digital platforms AK Have Your Say and Social Pinpoint.

In-person events during this time included:

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

Who did we hear from

Feedback was received via several different platforms. Of those where statistics were gathered (optional), the following profiles can be identified:

- Submissions were primarily from individuals with community groups and organisations providing a response and several more engaging directly through in-person events and communications.
- Gender: A slightly higher percentage of males than females responded to the Have your Say survey, with a less so saying “other gender”.

- Ethnicity: A significant portion of respondents indicated their ethnic group to be Pākehā /NZ European, a smaller percentage identifying as Indian, Māori, Asian, Pasifika.
- Age Group: Those who responded are more likely to be aged 45-64 or 65+. As seen in the graph below, over half of respondents are aged 45 or over.

Community uses/ values

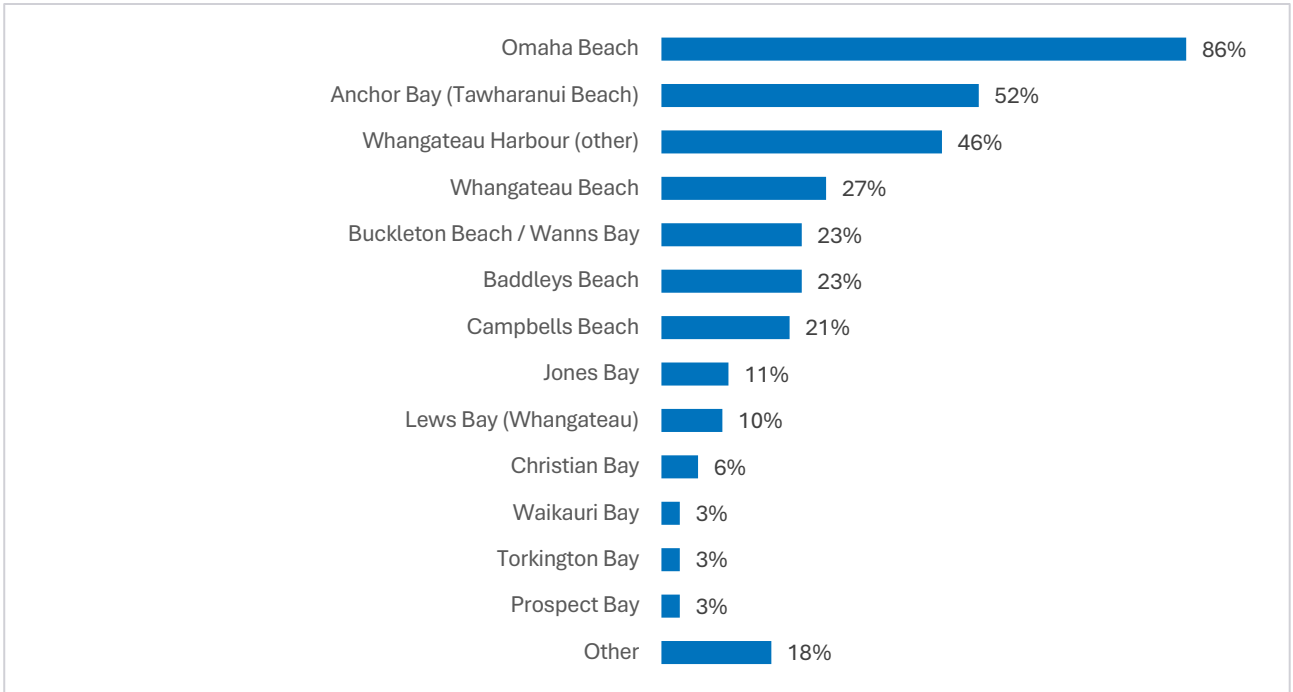
During the period of community feedback, respondents were asked, “when thinking about the coastal areas they use in the Ti Point to Sandspit area, which values matter the most to them’. The most popular values centred around being able to access to the water, via assets such as boat ramps, wharves, and jetties, closely followed by 'recreation and general amenity enjoyment of the coastal environment’ and 'coastal ecosystems, habitats, and biodiversity'.

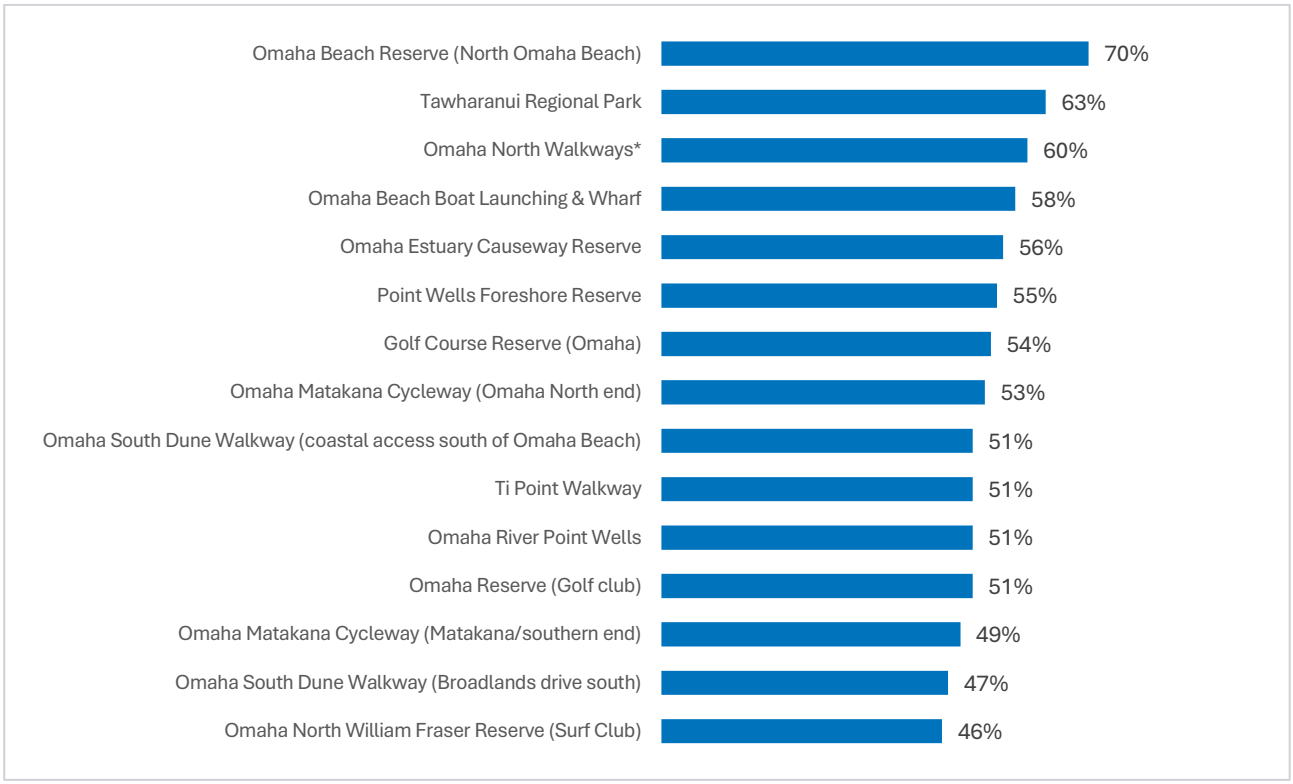
A “sense of connection” to the coast was also a common theme in community feedback, noting that many respondents commented on their use of popular coastal walkways to get to and from the coastal environment.

Uses, access and frequency

In terms of frequency, almost half (48%) of respondents visit this coastline ‘daily or most days’. More than a quarter (27%) go ‘once or twice a week’ and less than a quarter (22%) go ‘once or twice a month’.

When it came to beaches visited the most, based on feedback the majority of respondents visited Omaha Beach the most, closely followed by Anchor Bay (Tawharanui Beach) and Whangateau Harbour, as shown in the graph below. The top 15 parks visited according to respondents is also depicted in the bar graph below.





Activities – Ti Point to Sandspit

Activities enjoyed were quite varied across the various units within the Ti Point to Sandspit coast, covering passive recreation, water-based activities, open-water activities, walking / cycling and nature-watching, etc. Overall, the four most popular were:

- Walking or running on the beach, walkways or roads, e.g. for exercise, dog walking, etc
- Nature watching, e.g. watching birds, marine mammals etc, noting highly active environmental community groups acorss the coastline
- Water access and recreational boating
- Passive recreation, e.g. sitting, relaxing, picnicking, sunbathing.

Community social and cultural values / comments

Responses highlighted:

- Cultural Heritage & Coastal Assets: In coastal areas (i.e. Point Wells and Buckletons Beach) there's a focus on protecting cultural and heritage assets from coastal hazards, with community members expressing concern about the potential loss of these valuable resources due to erosion and flooding.
- Maintaining highly valued community facilities/ buildings (i.e. Point Wells Hall).
- Access for Disabled People: There's a push for universal design principles to ensure accessibility for all, including those with disabilities, in coastal areas and recreational spaces.

Community values of ecosystems and impacts of climate change

Reoccurring themes across the Ti Point to Sandspit coast included:

- Improve water quality by reducing pollution, stormwater runoff, sediment, and sewage discharge.
- Changes in sediment quality were noted, with stormwater overflows and water quality issues identified as contributing factors.
- Promote natural regeneration through revegetation of coastal and cliff areas and planting of native species.
- Protect ecosystems and biodiversity, including shellfish and marine habitats, to restore ecological balance.
- Managing riparian margin and tress growing along to coast (i.e. pruning trees).
- Incorporate nature-based solutions to mitigate climate change impacts, such as flooding and coastal erosion.
- Plan for rising sea levels by enhancing estuarine vegetation and creating resilient parkland with saline-resistant surfaces.
- Calls for improved management of the catchment areas draining to the coast, highlighting the role of runoff and stormwater in increasing flood risks.
- Minimize artificial structures such as seawalls except where necessary to protect vital infrastructure.
- Commentary that cattle incursion into the coastal margins is causing significant erosion. This applies to Council land adjacent to the Glen Eden River that is being used by private landowners as there is no public accessway (a note around sediment accumulation and the need to think about wider catchment management to mitigate blockages in riverways to the coast).

In addition to the above, concerns were raised about the instability of sand dunes and the approach of allowing them to deteriorate naturally, with respondents emphasising the importance of preserving natural coastal ecosystems as a defence against erosion and flooding.

Community experience of hazards / concerns

Coastal erosion was the most common concern cited by respondents across the Ti Point to Sandspit coastline. Other concerns were rainfall flooding/ flooding from extreme events, coastal storm events and sea-level rise. Where possible, insights are identified in Volume 3 in relation to each unit area., with a high-level summary of key themes listed below:

Water Infrastructure Issues:

- Improve water quality by reducing pollution, stormwater runoff, sediment, and sewage discharge.
- **Blocked drains & lack of oversight:** There is significant frustration regarding poor drainage management. Blocked drains and unregulated private water overflows are noted as ongoing concerns within the community.
- **Piped infrastructure management:** Improved oversight of piped infrastructure and stormwater systems is needed, especially to address water ponding on hard surfaces, which are perceived as contributing to localised flooding.

Coastal Erosion and Flooding Concerns:

- **Erosion & storm impacts:** Coastal erosion is a major concern, with many residents voicing frustration over what they see as insufficient Council action in erosion-prone areas.
- **Flooding & sedimentation:** Flooding during extreme weather events, particularly storms, is a widespread concern. Sedimentation—especially in areas like Matakana—is a key issue for environmental groups such as **Friends** of AwaMatakanakana (FOAM).
- **Sand movement & coastal instability:** In locations like Algies Bay, infrastructure such as revetments and private boat ramps is believed to disrupt natural sand movement, leading to erosion and beach sand loss.
- **Coastal access:** The quality of access roads and the impact of inundation and erosion, especially unsealed roads, is also a concern, as they impact the ability of residents to access coastal areas. This was particularly noted for low lying areas (i.e. Point Wells and Christian Bay, with the causeway at Christan Bay commented on as being at risk to inundation. Additionally, community submissions (i.e. Sandspit Residents and Ratepayers) highlighted Brick Bay Beach access issues, with storm damage making access difficult (advocacy for pedestrian access onto the beach).
- **Roading:** There was some community commentary regarding the protection of the critical Matakana Road Bridge, which spans the Glen Eden River, with comments indicating the low-lying bridge to be vulnerable to tidal flows and, according to local residents, is often obstructed by debris (strong advocacy for enhanced measures to safeguard this essential piece of infrastructure from a community perspective). Roading concerns around Sandspit were also raised by community submissions (i.e. Sandspit Residents and Ratepayers), with community groups advocating for raising the end of the spit and reinstating assets to match higher ground levels with sea level rise (noting catchment flooding risks and natural environments must also be taken into consideration).

Community values and aspirations

Aspirations and values for the future

Respondents were asked, when considering overall how they access and use the Ti Point to Sandspit coastal areas, and what they value about them, what type of values they'd like to see maintained, enhanced, or restored in the coastal areas. A broad range of values, aspirations and suggestions were provided, with the majority touching on more proactive management of water infrastructure, a

stronger commitment to protecting private and public coastal assets, and better communication about the future of coastal management, particularly in the face of climate change and natural hazards.

The main themes and topics mentioned were:

- Calls for the creation/ maintenance of coastal protection measures along vulnerable coastal spaces like Point Wells and Omaha spit, as well as upgrades to existing infrastructure, however there was also a strong community preference to support the natural environment and maintain a more natural coastal edge (manage biodiversity values in these areas, acknowledging the diversity of roosting shorebirds).
- Develop amenities such as parks, sitting areas, and access points for activities, e.g. swimming, kayaking, and fishing.
- Maintain safe and clean coastal areas for families, with facilities such as boat ramps, beaches, and play areas.
- Ensuring ongoing access to highly valued coastal spaces, such as Tawharanui Regional Park, with a note that properties along the length of Takatu Road from Christian Bay to the Park are at threat due to sea level rise.
- Protection of Private Property: commentary on how the Council will protect private property and esplanade areas that have been gifted or set aside for public use, particularly as these areas face increasing coastal risks.
- Collaboration & Communication: More collaboration and transparency between the Council, private landowners, and the wider community are essential for developing effective coastal management strategies.
- Ensure Council actively supports and invests in ecological restoration and infrastructure.
- Recognize and collaborate with community groups involved in restoration efforts.
- Maintain safe and clean coastal areas for families, with facilities such as boat ramps, beaches, and play areas.
- Nature based solutions - Limit overdevelopment along coastlines to preserve natural beauty and public access (advocacy from community groups – i.e. Whangateau Harbourcare Group – to see adaptation measures that work with nature and work to generate ecological outcomes.
- Supporting unique coastal environments in coastal management initiatives (i.e. dunes at Omaha), acknowledging trapping programmes undertaken along the coast (i.e. at Omaha) to support roosting bird populations.
- Improving the health of Sandspit Estuary and Brick Bay Drive Scenic Reserve– submissions (i.e. from the Sandspit Residents and Ratepayers group) highlighted the issue of the area being covered in noxious weeks and undesirable species, requiring additional support from council to maintain (advocacy for a planted and well maintained shoreline).

Community objectives for the Ti Point to Sandspit SAP area

Key feedback from communities and local boards has been the need for further and ongoing conversations regarding adaptation and further work on adaptation options alongside decision-making responsibilities. There was general acknowledgement that this is a long-term intergenerational conversation, with the need for ongoing conversations with local communities to ensure collaborative measures are taken in coastal management.

Community feedback received during the period of engagement was collated and reviewed in collaboration with Auckland Council's Parks and Community Facilitates Department, to develop the following high-level objectives:

Coastal connections, use and access	• Where possible, work to provide continued and equitable access to highly valued coastal destinations, including Tawharanui Regional Park, with a focus on vulnerable routes like Takatu Road. • Enhance the management and upkeep of coastal recreation areas, parks, and community facilities by restoring and maintaining public access and walking tracks, supporting balanced use of beaches (including provisions for dog access), and improving the protection and ecological health of natural environments along the coastal margin.
Social and Cultural	• Iwi, communities and stakeholders are central to and leading conversations, assessment of options and implementation actions and decision making in relation to adaptation in coastal areas. • Acknowledging the unique nature of the coast, locally relevant signals and triggers for change are developed, in response to a dynamic coastal environment and sea-level rise, to support adaptation decision making. • Work to protect and enhance coastal community assets by safeguarding cultural and heritage sites from erosion and flooding, maintaining important local facilities such as community halls, and ensuring inclusive access to coastal and recreational spaces through the application of universal design principles that meet the needs of all (including elderly and disabled).
Responding to risk	• Work to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable, low lying road networks, coastal infrastructure and natural systems by addressing coastal erosion, flooding, and sedimentation risks; preserving natural sand movement and beach stability; ensuring safe and reliable access to coastal areas; and protecting critical infrastructure such as the Matakana Road Bridge from tidal and storm-related impacts. • Where possible, work to proactively manage water infrastructure and management by enhancing oversight of drainage and piped systems, reducing stormwater runoff and pollution, addressing blocked drains and unregulated overflows, and mitigating localised flooding through better control of water ponding on impervious surfaces.
Environmental	• Where possible, support the protection and enhancement of local natural environments, water quality, and amenity values—recognising the connection between catchments and the coast, and the opportunity to improve ecological health across these systems. • Recognize and collaborate with community-led environmental groups engaged in coastal restoration efforts.

- Work to protect and restore coastal and marine environments by improving water quality, managing sediment and stormwater runoff, and enhancing ecological resilience. This includes promoting natural regeneration through native planting, protecting biodiversity and marine habitats, incorporating nature-based solutions to address climate change impacts such as sea-level rise and erosion, managing riparian margins and vegetation, and ensuring responsible catchment management.

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
		**No Action**
		**Maintain**
		**Protect**
		**Adaptation Priority**

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Unit	Stretch	Adaptation Strategy		
		Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
1 – Torkington Bay to Ti Point	1.1 Te Kohuroa South	NA	NA	NA
	1.2 Ti Point walkway	M	M	M
2 – Whangateau Harbour (Point Wells)	2.1: Ti Point access	m	m	m
	2.2: Ti Point west	NA	NA	NA
	2.3 Whangateau Tip Landfill	m	m	m
	2.4: Whangateau Leigh roading connection	P	apa	APA
	2.5 Opango, Cox Creek & Youngs creek	m	m	m
	2.6: Whangateau Domain & Holiday Park	m	APA	APA
	Whangateau Causeway(becomes part of 2.4 and 2.5)	LI	LI	LI
	2.7: Big Ōmaha wharf	P	P	P
	2.8: Ōmaha River inlet west	NA	NA	NA
	2.9: Point Wells west	NA	NA	NA
	2.10: Riverside Drive	m	APA	APA
	2.11: Point Wells Wharf	p	p	APA
	2.12 point wells coastal reserves north	p	APA	APA
	2.13: Point Wells east	M	APA	APA
	2.14: Point Wells south	NA	NA	NA
	2.15 Omaha roading connection	p	p	p
	2.16: Waikokopu Creek	NA	NA	NA
3 - Ōmaha	3.1: Ōmaha south	M	M	M
	3.2 Ōmaha Taniko Wetlands (golf course)	NA	M	M
	3.3 Causeway	M	P	P
	3.4 Golf Course	P	AP	AP
	3.5: Ōmaha community facilities	P	AP	AP
	3.6: Ōmaha boat ramp	P	P	P
	3.7: Ōmaha Sandcliffs accessways west	M	M	M
	3.8: Ōmaha sandspit	M	M	M
	3.9: Ōmaha Beach	M	M	M
4 – Ōmaha east	4.1: Ōmaha East	NA	NA	NA
5 - Tāwharanui Regional Park	5.1: Northern beaches	M	M	M
	5.2: North Coast to Jones Bay	NA	NA	NA
	5.3: Jones Bay and Matatūahu Point	M	AP	AP
6 – Waikauri to Buckleton	6.1: Tāwharanui west (Waikauri)	NA	NA	NA
	6.2: Christian Bay (Takatu road)	P	P	AP
	6.3: Karangatuoro Peninsula and Prospect Bay	NA	NA	NA

	6.4: Campbells Beach	M	AP	AP
	6.5: Campbells to Baddeleys	M	M	AP
	6.6: Baddeleys Beach	M	AP	AP
	6.7: Baddeleys to Buckleton	NA	NA	NA
	6.8: Buckleton Beach	M	M	M
	6.9: Buckleton west	NA	NA	NA
7 – Matakana to Sandspit	7.1 Takatu to Matakana	NA	NA	NA
	7.2: Matakana River (and town area)	M	M	M
	7.3: Matakana Wharf	p	p	p
	7.4: Matakana River inlet west	NA	NA	NA
	7.5: Rainbows End	M	M	AP
	7.6: Matakana South (Sharp Road)	NA	NA	NA
	7.7:Green Point reserve & south	M	M	M
	7.8 Sandspit Reserve (Marina) and Green Road connection	p	p	p
	7.9: Sandspit (wharf and access)	p	p	p
	7.10: Sandspit to Horseshoe Bay (Holiday Park)	M	AP	AP
	7.11: Sandspit South (Puriri Place)	NA	NA	NA
	7.12: Brick Bay	M	M	M

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 Ti Point to Sandspit 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.

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Attachment A: Non – exhaustive list of Council owned assets in this SAP area (Auckland Council, 2024a)

Type	Description
Auckland Council Land	**Regional parks**: Tāwharanui Regional Park **Local parks/reserves**: Ti Point Walkway; Reserve behind 227 Leigh Road-Temp; Ti Point Road Esplanade; Matheson Bay Reserve; Ashton Road - Leigh Road Reserve; Lews Bay; Whangateau Hall Grounds; Whangateau Holiday Park; Birdsall Stream Whangateau; Ōmaha Estuary; Ōmaha Estuary Causeway Reserve; Ōmaha River Point Wells; Tamahunga Stream Leigh Road; Big Ōmaha Wharf; Darroch Shipyard Bridge Reserve; Ōmaha Matakana Cycleway; Opango Creek Reserve; Point Wells Community Centre - Land; Point Wells Foreshore Reserve; Ti Point Road Reserve; Waimanu Reserve; Whangateau Harbour Esplanade Reserve; Whangateau Recreation Reserve Islands; Whangateau Domain Recreation Reserve; SW Sandpiper Avenue - Provisional; Blue Bell-Thistle-Day Dawn Walkway; Day Dawn-Blue Bell-Darroch Walkway; Dune Walkway; Dungarvon-Blue Bell Walkway; Excelsior Way Reserve; Golf Course Reserve; Ida Way - Rita Way Reserve; Jane Gifford-Meiklejohn Walkway; Kewai Street Reserve; Kokopu Street Reserve; Manuhiri Reserve; Ōmaha Beach Boat Launching & Wharf; Ōmaha Beach Reserve; Ōmaha Golf Course Bush; Ōmaha Reserve; Ōmaha South Quarry Reserve; Ōmaha South Quarry Track; Pukemateko Reserve Ōmaha South; Rahui Te Kiri Reserve; Rita Way-Excelsior Way-Lagoon Way; Success-Dungarvon-Dornie Walkway; Tuna Place Reserve; William Fraser Reserve; Takatu Road Esplanades; Baddeleys Beach Reserve; Baddeleys Creek; Buckleton Beach Reserve; Campbells Beach Reserve; Clinton Road-Baddeleys Beach Walkway; Pigeon Place A/Way, Campbells Beach; Vera Reserve Baddeleys Road; Lot22 DP201990 Riverglade Lane, Matakana; Beach Street Esplanade Reserve; Lot 2 DP 109706, Tongue Farm Rd-Temp; Lot 3 DP 337043, Beach St-Temp; Matakana River Esplanades; Reserve next to 184 Tongue Farm Road; Sharp Road Matakana Esplanade Reserve; Awanui Crescent Reserve, Matakana; Brick Bay Drive; Brick Bay Drive - Puriri Place Reserve; Green Point Reserve; Horseshoe Bay Reserve; Kanuka Reserve (Sandspit) ; Laly Haddon Esplanade Reserve; Matakana Diamond Jubilee Park; Matakana Wharf Reserve; Rainbows End Reserve - Rodney; Riverglade Lane A/Way & Espl Reserve; Sandspit Reserve - Rodney; Sandspit Road - Brick Bay Drive; Sw Storage Basin Res - Laly Haddon Place **Closed landfills**: Whangateau Tip Site, Ashton Road.
Auckland Council Community Facilities	**Toilets**: Whangateau Holiday Park (Whangateau Hall grounds and Whangateau Reserve); Point Wells boat ramp; Ti Point end of road walkway; Big Ōmaha Wharf; Ōmaha Community Centre; Ōmaha Surf Life Saving Club; William Fraser Reserve (including changing rooms); Ōmaha Beach boat Launch and Wharf; Tāwharanui Regional Park (Anchor Bay (including changing rooms), ten vault toilets at Camp Bay, Jones Bay, Anchor Bay Beach, behind Woolshed); Baddeleys Beach Reserve; Campbells Beach Reserve; Sandspit ferry terminal; Sandspit playground; Matakana Wharf; Puriri Place Reserve.

Type	Description
	Buildings: 307 Leigh Road; Whangateau Hall; 11 accommodation buildings and 11 other buildings (amenity/services) at Whangateau Holiday Park; Rodney Rams Rugby League & Sports Club; Point Wells Hall; Point Wells Croquet Club & Grounds; Big Ōmaha Wharf Shed; Ōmaha Community Centre; Ōmaha Beach Golf Club; Ōmaha Bowling Club; Ōmaha Surf Life Saving Club; 18 buildings at Tāwharanui Regional Park (Visitor Information Hut, Rangers House, Lunch Room, Office and volehole, Bach, and 13 sheds/workshops/barns); Matakana Branch Pony Club; 1451 Sandspit Rd (Dwelling); Historic Sandspit School House; 1336 and 1440 Sandspit Rd, Sandspit (Leased Land). **Park assets**: Point Wells Recreation Reserve playground and tennis courts; Ōmaha Recreation Reserve playground; William Fraser Reserve playground; Tuna Place playground and tennis courts; Pukemateko Reserve playground and tennis courts; Manuhiri Reserve playground and tennis courts; Baddeleys Beach playground and tennis courts; Matakana Diamond Jubilee Park tennis courts; Sandspit Road **Walking tracks**: Ōmaha (numerous unnamed paths); Tāwharanui (West End Track, South Coast Track, Ecology Trail, Fishermans Trail, North Coast Track, Mountain Bike Track, Tokatu Point Lookout Track); Puriri Place Reserve Track; Horseshoe Bay Reserve Track
Water assets and infrastructure	**Pump sheds**: Whangateau Holiday Park; Tāwharanui Regional Park; Ōmaha boat ramp; Success Court, Ōmaha; Anchorage, Ōmaha; Esme Grove, Ōmaha; Broadlands, Ōmaha; Kokopu, Ōmaha; Paraoa, Ōmaha; Mangatawhiri, Ōmaha; Taumata, Ōmaha.
Transport Infrastructure	**Boat ramps**: Ti Point; Whangateau – Leigh Road; Whangateau Reserve; Big Ōmaha Wharf; Point Wells Riverside Drive; Ōmaha Drive x2; Baddeleys Beach Reserve; Campbells Beach; Buckletons Beach; Matakana Wharf Reserve; Rainbows End; Sandspit Green Point.