Waitākere Ranges Local Board Workshop Record

Workshop record of the Waitākere Ranges Local Board held at the Waitākere Ranges Local Board office, 39 Glenmall Place, Glen Eden, Auckland on Thursday, 14 March 2024, commencing at 10.30am.

PRESENT

Chairperson:	Greg Presland
Members:	Michelle Clayton Mark Allen Linda Potauaine Liz Manley Sandra Coney
Apologies:	
Also present:	Brett Lane, Natasha Yapp, Nataly Anchicoque and Rebecca Winham

Workshop Item	Summary of Discussions
Drowning Prevention Auckland Nicola Keen-Biggelaar, Chief Executive Drowning Prevention Auckland 10.30am – 11.15am	Board was provided with an update on the drowning prevention activities within the Waitākere Ranges local board area.
2023/2024 Waitākere Ranges Grants Programme Review Vincent Marshall, Grants Advisor 11.30am – 12.15pm	Staff guided the discussion to review the Waitākere Ranges Grants programme from the current and previous financial years seeking direction from the Board to create a new grants programme for the 2024/2025 financial year.
Te Kaiārahi Natasha Yapp, Local Board Advisor Lisa Howard-Smith, Community Broker, Waitākere Ranges Local Board Kathryn Schuster, Specialist Advisor, Youth Specialist Michael Alofa, Specialist Advisor 12.15pm – 1.00pm	Staff facilitated the discussion to present to the Board a draft proposal to support youth in the Waitākere Ranges local board area.

Workshop Item	Summary of Discussions
Auckland Transport monthly update Owena Schuster, Elected Member Relationship Partner Jon Kearins, Principal Transport Planner Jenny Klosser, Streets for People - Project Manager Kshemal Desai, Communication and Engagement Specialist Andrew Fairclough, Transport Engagement Planner Donald Green, Rail Operations Mobilisation Manager Edward Newbigin, Principal Engagement Planner 1.45pm – 3.30pm	Auckland Transport staff led the discussion on Project Kōkiri and updated the Board on the Level Crossing Programme and public transport in the Waitākere Ranges local board area.

The workshop concluded at 3.30pm.

Drowning Prevention Auckland

Education · Research · Advocacy

Waitākere Ranges Local Board

Nicola Keen-Biggelaar & Ants Lowe

14 March 2024

Drowning Prevention Auckland

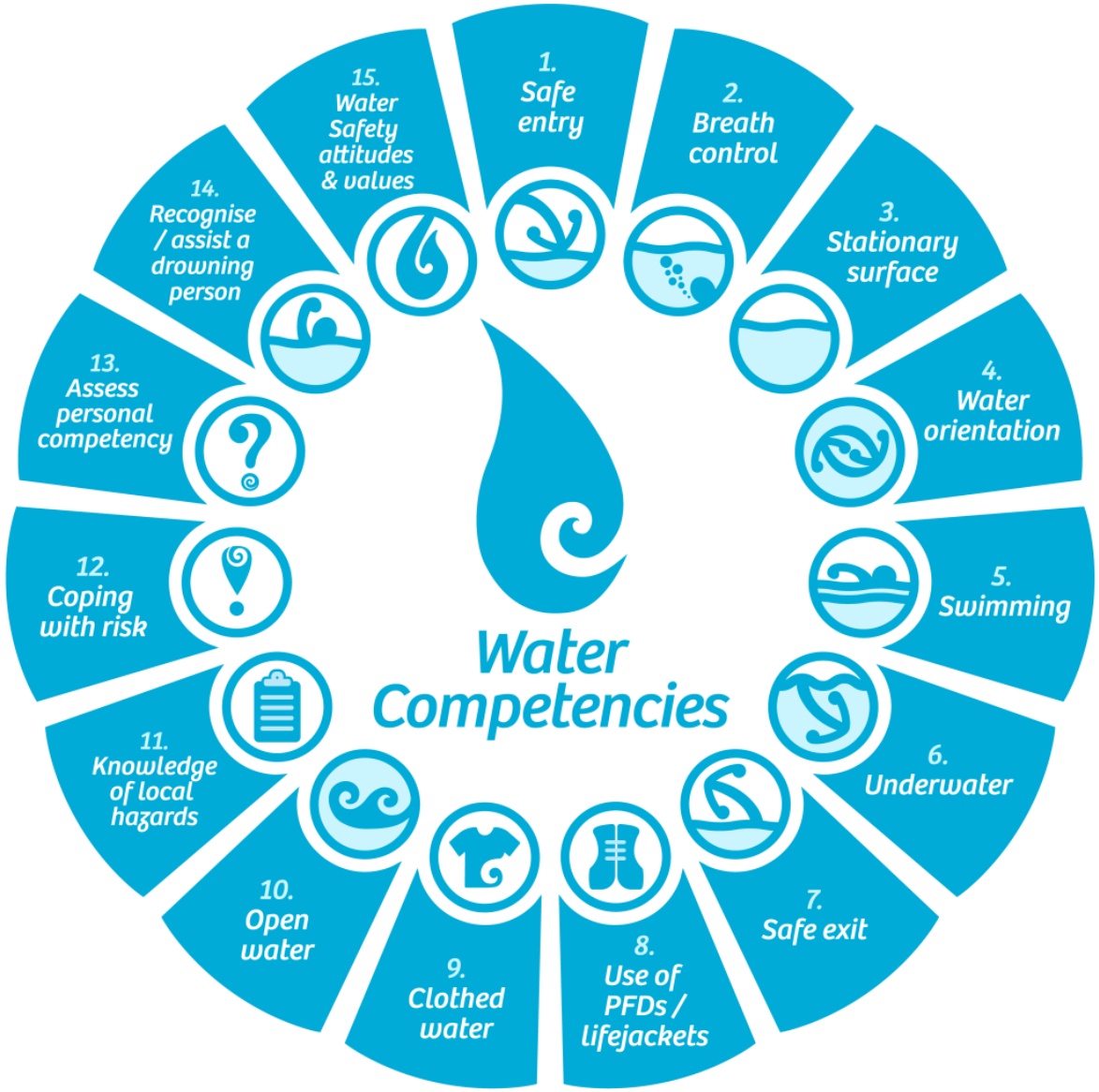
Education

Advocacy

Research

Drowning Prevention Auckland

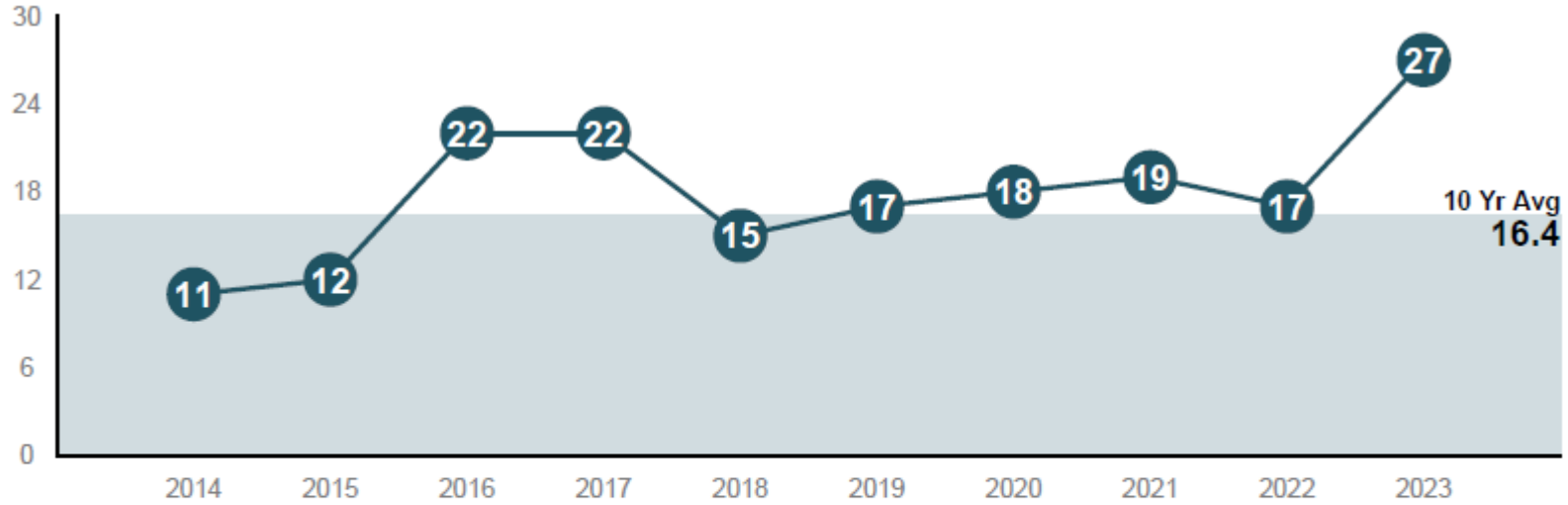
Water Competencies for Preventing Drowning

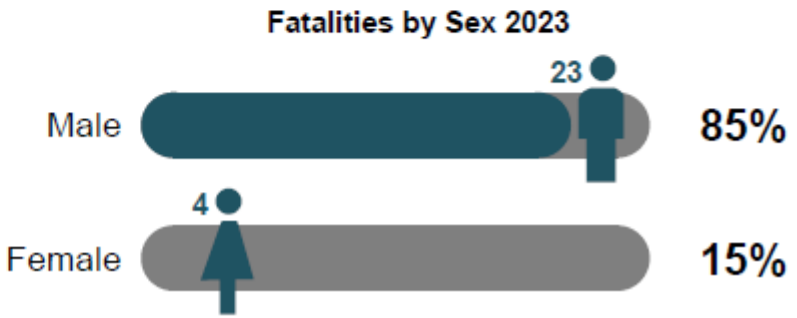


Drowning Prevention Auckland

Drowning Statistics

Preventable Drownings in Auckland





Source: Water Safety New Zealand. (2024). Drowning Report 2023

Impact of Drowning

Two dead in Piha Beach drownings

Man dies after being swept out to sea near Auckland's Bethells Beach

Piha drownings: Five people dead in 24 hours of tragedy for Auckland

Bethells beach rescue: Four young men swept out to sea in West Auckland - one in critical condition

Body located on Auckland's West Coast, north of Muriwai Beach

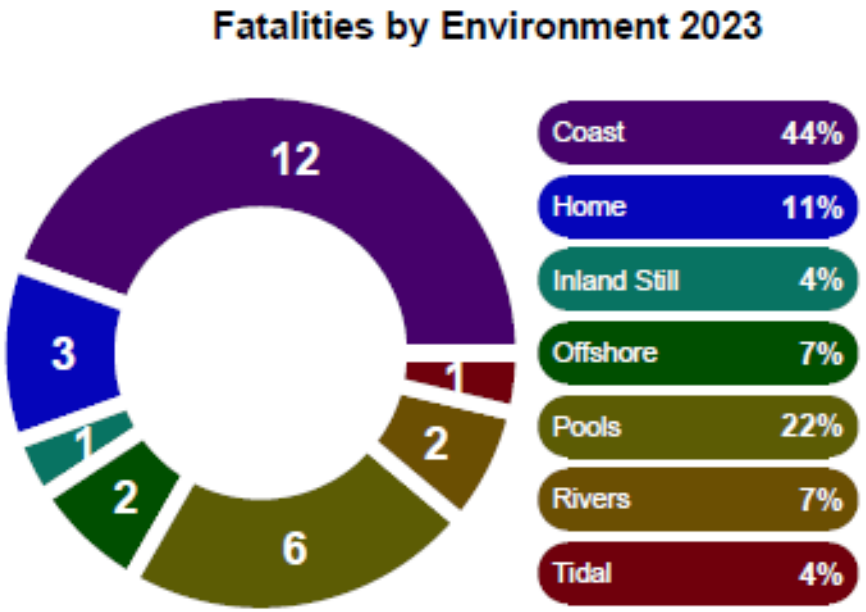
Piha drowning: Farewell for two dead Indian nationals, calls for water safety awareness

Person dead after drowning at popular West Auckland beach

Muriwai drowning: Surfer drowns in 'very difficult' conditions at Auckland west coast beach

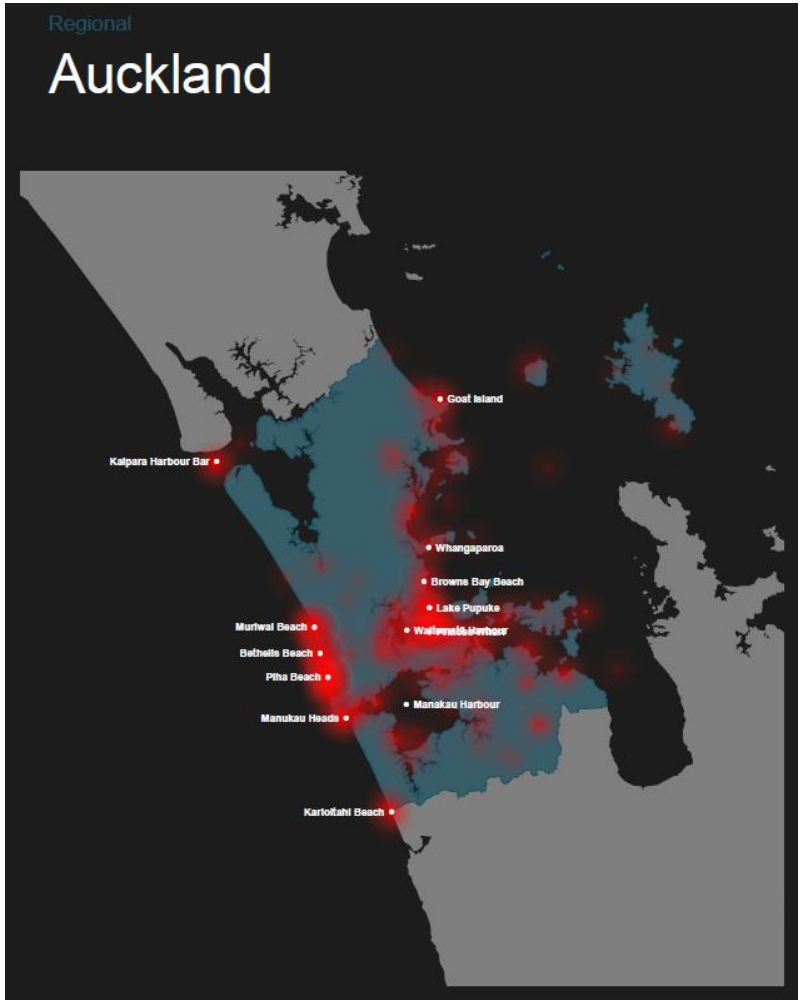
Piha Beach drownings: Two 'non-swimmers' die after ocean dip ends in tragedy

Preventable Drownings in Auckland



Source: Water Safety New Zealand. (2024). Drowning Report 2023

West Coast beaches identified as hotspots



Annual Fatalities by WSNZ Black Spot (1999-2023)

	99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Total	Rate	5y Rate
Piha Beach	3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 1 4	25	1.00	1.60
Muriwai Beach	1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1	15	0.60	0.40
Bethells Beach	1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15	0.60	0.80
Princes Wharf	3 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	14	0.56	0.40
Papanui Point	1 2 1 2 1 1 1 3 2	14	0.56	1.20
Wellington	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	14	0.56	1.00
Lake Pupuke	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	13	0.52	0.60
Karioitahi Beach	1 1 1 4 1 2 1	12	0.48	0.80
Manukau Heads	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1	11	0.44	0.20
Mount Maunganui	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2	11	0.44	0.60

Source: Water Safety New Zealand. (2024). Drowning Report 2023

2018-2022 Auckland Preventable Fatal Drownings

AGED 65+

25%

This age group continues to increase and is higher than the national figure of 21%

MALE

81%

Males continue to comprise the majority of fatal drowning. This aligns with national and international trends.

AGED 45-54

17%

Adults of all ages are becoming the new at-risk of drowning age groups, and for this period, especially the 45-54 year group.

ASIAN

27%

Asian ethnicities remain over one-quarter of all Auckland drowning (14% of the national figure).

MĀORI

12%

While only 12 % of Auckland drowning, Māori are overrepresented for drowning in Auckland.

PASIFIKA

18%

Pasifika ethnicities continue to be overrepresented in the drowning figures for Auckland but have dropped below one-fifth of total Auckland drowning.

Drowning Prevention Auckland

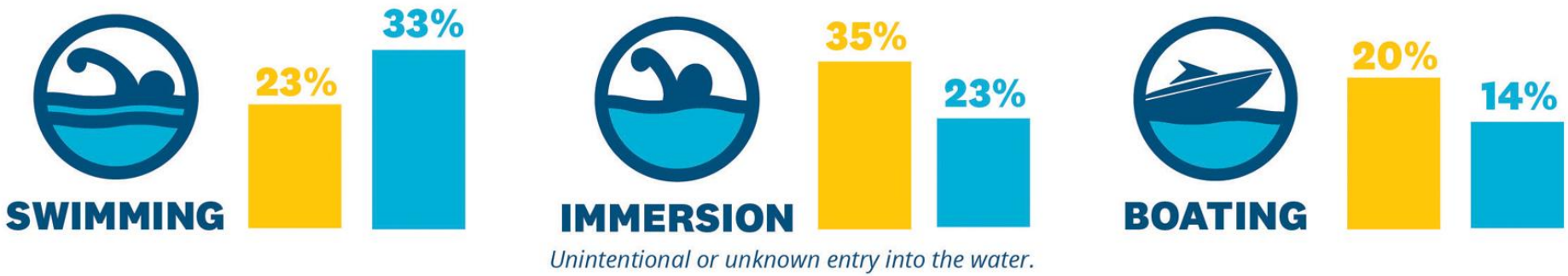
High Risks

For Tāmaki Makaurau/ Auckland 2018-2022

Key

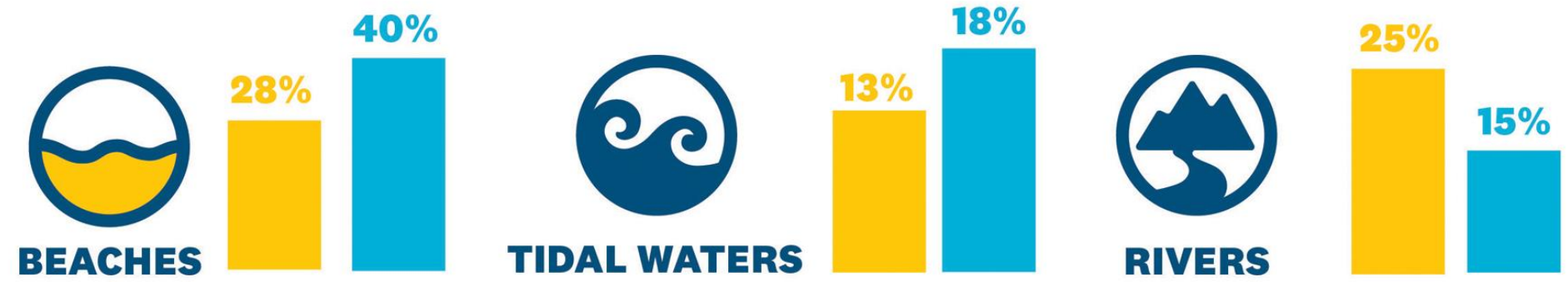
- New Zealand
- Auckland

Activities



Unintentional or unknown entry into the water.

Environment



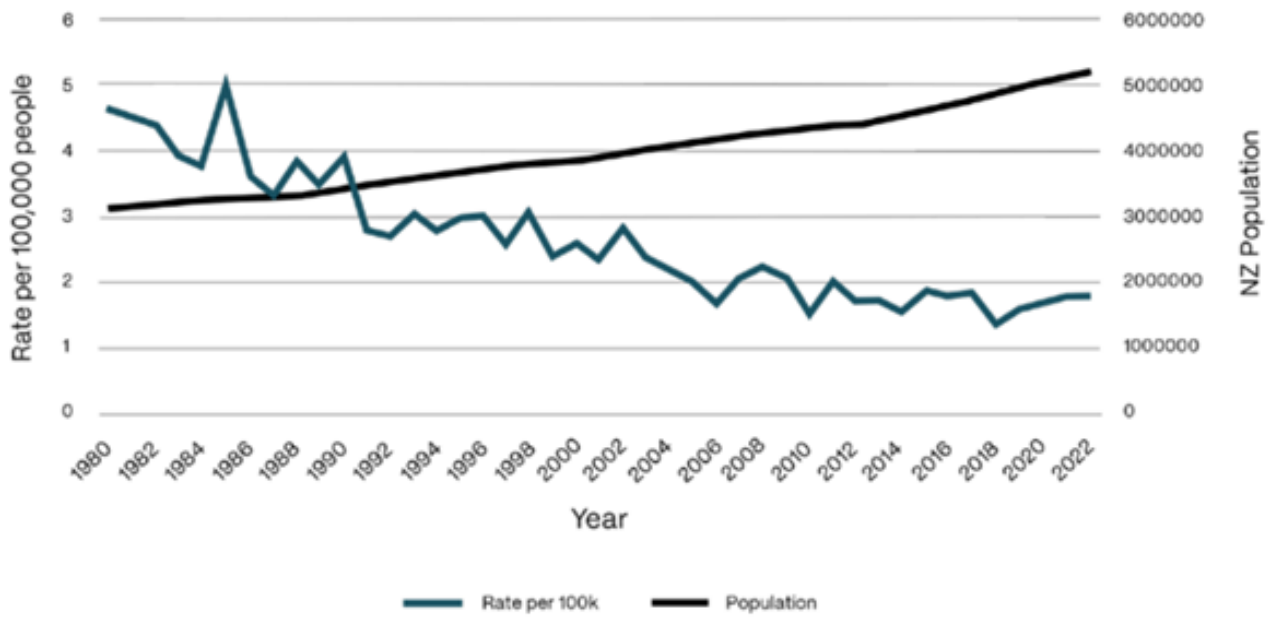
The beach environment risk continues to grow in Tāmaki Makaurau, Auckland.

Water Safety New Zealand. (2023). Open Data Sets - 1980 - 2022 Raw Data. https://www.watersafetynz.org/drowning-insights

Drowning remains the leading cause of recreational death and the third-highest cause of accidental death in New Zealand – Why?

- Lack of water skills education for children
- Overestimating ability / underestimating risk
- Not staying up to date with conditions
- Population growth - new arrivals to the country unfamiliar with New Zealand's turbulent waters.
- Ageing population with increased income and leisure time
- Not realising that competency in the water may have reduced with age
- Growth in aquatic sports such as swimming in the ocean on warm days, kayaking and boating
- Risk-taking extreme sports

(figure 1) Drownings in NZ 1982 – 2022 per 100k of Population



All these factors could contribute to the rise in recreational deaths.

Drowning Prevention Auckland

Research

West Coast Rock-based Fisher project

PRE & Signage

Inland Hazard Assessments

Advocacy

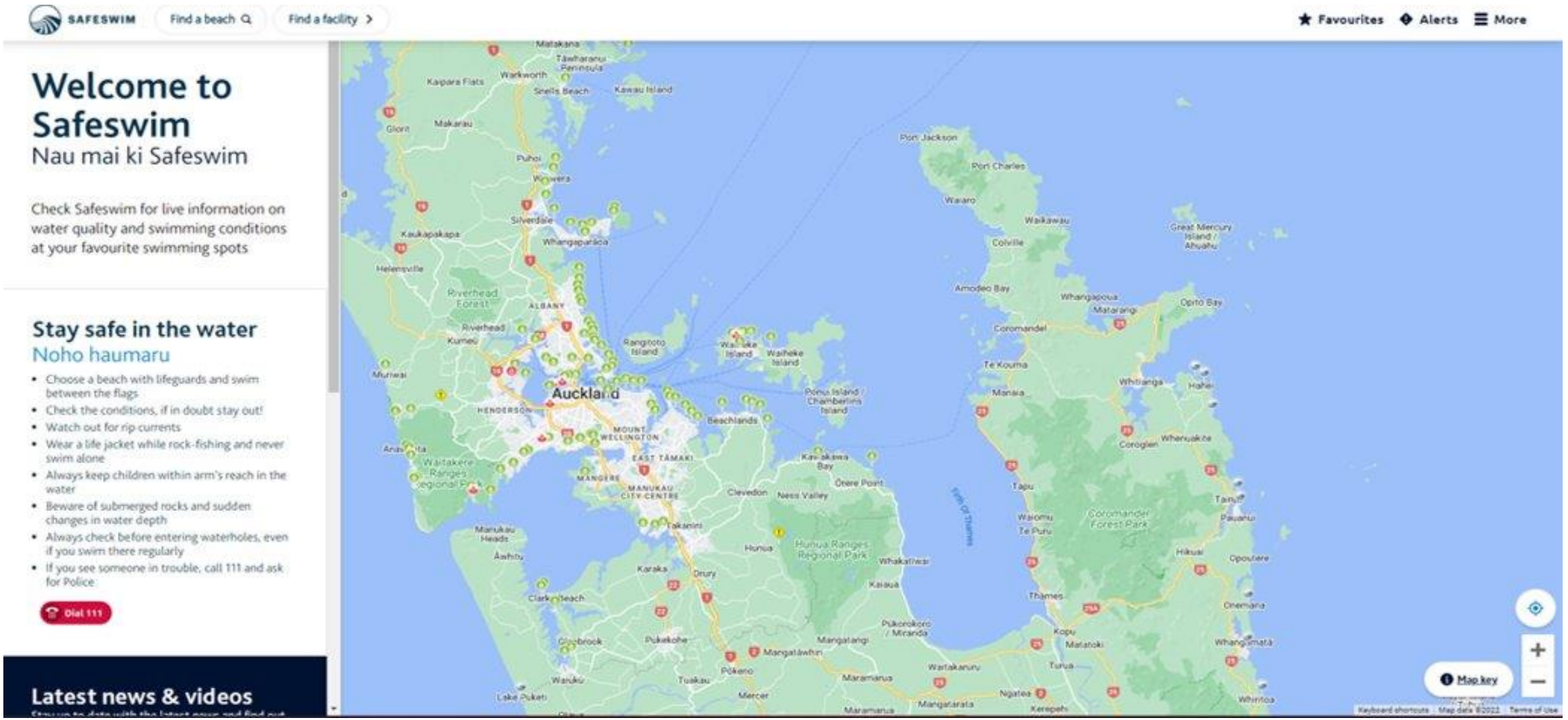
Wai Ora Tāmaki Makaurau Navigation Safety Bylaw Submissions lodged

Safeswim

Drowning Prevention Auckland

Safeswim

www.safeswim.org.nz



Drowning Prevention Auckland

Activity across the Waitākere Ranges

DPA Life Jacket Hubs

Splash Holiday Programme

Community Connections

Schools – Teacher PLD

Drowning Prevention Auckland

What does your community need?

- Given all that we are doing – what is missing?
- What do we not know, they you would like us to know?
- What are your key concerns from a local perspective?
- Have we got it right?

Drowning Prevention Auckland

education • research • advocacy

Through a range of innovative and enjoyable learning opportunities we can help you, your whānau, your community and workplace to be safer around water.

For further information:
dpanz.org.nz | **info@dpanz.org.nz**

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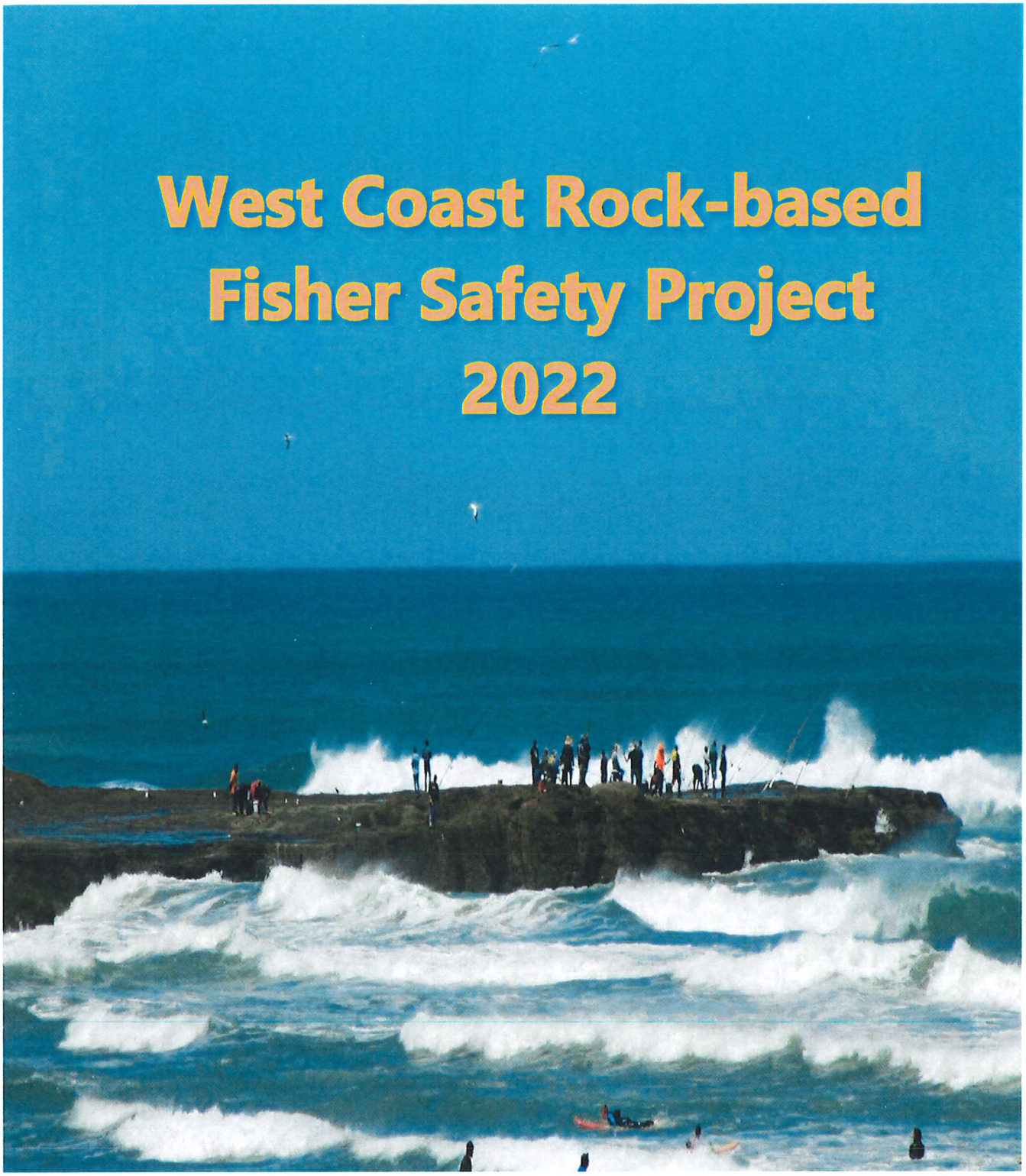
@DPAuckland
@dpauckland
Drowning Prevention Auckland

West Coast Rock-based Fisher Safety Project 2022



Drowning Prevention Auckland

SURF LIFE SAVING
NORTHERN REGION

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Preface and Acknowledgements

This report is an evaluation of the 2022 West Coast Rock-based Fishers Project developed by the Auckland Council, Surf Life Saving Northern Region (SLSNR), and Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA). It reports on the 17th year of the Project during which time many people have been involved in supporting and promoting water safety to prevent drowning. As in previous years, many people have given their time and energy both in a work and volunteer capacity to promote safety among our west coast rock-based fishing community.

We would like to thank the Iwi of Te Kawerau a Maki, and the Lusk and Woodward families for again allowing Life Rings to be installed on their land and allowing us access to maintain them.

The Project was again coordinated by personnel from three regional organisations Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA), Surf Life Saving Northern Region (SLSNR), and Auckland Council (AC). Key people involved in the promotion of fisher safety from Drowning Prevention Auckland were Harry Aonga, and Madison Chang, with Ieuan Leigh and Kael Mead as rock fishing advisors. From Surf Life Saving Northern, key contributors included James Lea and Josh Carmine, Olivia Kayes, Aurion Mead, and Toby Smeets as fishing advisors. From Auckland Council, park ranger Stuart Leighton and his staff of rangers were actively involved in all aspects of leadership and delivery of the programme.

Report prepared by:
Dr Kevin Moran, Faculty of Education, The University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.

Recommended reference:
Moran, K. (2022, September). *West Coast Rock-based Fisher Safety Project, 2022.* Report to Auckland Council, Surf Life Saving Northern Region, and Drowning Prevention Auckland.

Further enquiries about the report should be made to:
Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA)
85 Westhaven Drive, Westhaven, Auckland
PO Box 147 566, Ponsonby, Auckland 1144

Ph. (64) 09 3765114

Further copy of the report is available in PDF format on the Drowning Prevention Auckland website under Community/Research/ Rock Fishing at: Available in PDF format at:
https://www.dpanz.org.nz/research/rock-fishing/

Executive Summary

Overview

Rock-based fishing (a form of land-based fishing) is one of the deadliest recreational pursuits in New Zealand. A 10-year review conducted by Surf Lifesaving New Zealand from 2011-2021 reported an annual average mortality rate of 3 fatal drowning incidents per annum associated with land-based fishing (National Beach and Coastal Safety Report 2021, SLSNZ, 2021). Of these, most were male (93%) and the key demographic group were 25-64 year-olds of Asian ethnicity. From 2017-2021, there were 31 land-based sea fishing fatalities in New Zealand. Auckland and Waikato each accounted for one-third (32%) of all incidents, South Island 19%, $n = 6$, and rest of North Island 16%, $n = 5$. All nine fatalities in Auckland were Asian, and 66% were male ($n = 6$) (1 was unknown), and in the Waikato, all were male, and 50% Asian ($n = 5$) (Drownbase, WSNZ, 2022). Similar statistics are reported across the Tasman with an average of 13 deaths per annum, of whom 95% were male, average age 45 years, 53% were Asian born, and 83% were confirmed as not wearing a lifejacket (Cooney, Lawes, & Daw, 2020).

The 2021-22 season was again atypical of the rock-based fishing seasons previously reported because of the continued occurrence of the pandemic COVID-19 initially reported in March 2020. A succession of various levels of lockdown (e.g. Level 3 and Traffic light RED), imposed on the Auckland region in 2022 meant that restricted travel and opportunity to fish. While the Pandemic curtailed some face-to-face safety promotions, online learning via the DPA website was still operational throughout the lockdown phases.

1. Background

This is the seventeenth year of the *West Coast Rock-based Fisher Safety Project*, a collaborative intervention by the Auckland Council, Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA) (formerly Watersafe Auckland Inc - WAI), and Surf Life Saving Northern Region (SLSNR). This report provides information on the impact of the intervention aimed at reducing rock-based fishing fatalities and promoting a safety culture among this high-risk group of aquatic recreationalists.

2. Aims

The aims of this seventeenth year of the project were threefold:

1) To continue the on-site rock fishing safety education promotion initiated in 2006,
2) To determine the effect of the project on Auckland's west coast fishers' safety practices and beliefs in the 2021-22 season,
3) To make recommendations for future rock fishing safety promotion based on the information obtained in the survey conducted during the 2021-22 season.

3. Methods

A cross sectional study of fishers at high-risk locations on Auckland's west coast was undertaken during the summer safety campaign between December 2021 and March 2022. A total sample of 132

fishers voluntarily completed the electronic survey. The survey sought information on participation in previous surveys, awareness of the current fishing safety promotion, awareness of west coast life rings as public rescue equipment (PRE), and perceptions of fishing dangers and their capacity to manage associated risk when fishing from rocks on Auckland's west coast.

4. Key Findings

4.1 Participant demographics:

- The participants ($N = 132$) were predominantly male (93%), most were aged 30-64 years (68%), and one third (36%) had been resident in New Zealand for less than 10 years
- The respondents were primarily Asian peoples (50%), comprised mainly of Filipino (23%), Korean (33%), and Chinese (33%) descent
- Most fishers (64%) had lived in New Zealand for more than 10 years, 14% had lived in New Zealand for less than 4 years, 22% between 5-9 years
- It was the first visit to the site for 20% of fishers, 54% had visited less than 10 times, and 38% had visited the site where interviewed >20 times
- The reason most fishers gave for fishing on the day of interview was fun and enjoyment (70%), 20% to feed the family, 10% to be with mates

4.2 Awareness of the West Coast Rock-based Fisher Safety Project

- 19% of respondents reported that they were aware of previous west coast fisher safety projects (2021, 24%)
- Of these, most fishers (58%) thought that the campaign had been successful, 42% thought it had not been successful
- Fewer fishers (9%) were aware of the current 2022 Project than in the previous year (2021, 34%)
- 27% of fishers were wearing lifejackets at the time of interview, with 50% of these reporting always wearing one when fishing. 35% didn't wear one because they didn't think it risky enough

4.3. Public Rescue equipment (PREs) – life rings, throw bags etc

- Most fishers (94%) reported seeing on-site life rings where they fished (2021, 81%)
- One third (36%) had read the instructions on how to use the life rings (2021, 56%)
- Most fishers (89%) thought they could use the life rings in an emergency (2021, 89%)
- One quarter (24%) had used, or seen one used in an emergency (2021, 24%)

4.4. Perceptions of Drowning Risk

- Most fishers (68%) agreed that getting swept off rocks was likely to result in their drowning (2021, 71% agreed)
- One half of fishers (51%) agreed that drowning was a constant threat when fishing from rocks on the west coast of Auckland (2021, 47% agreed)
- Most (61%) agreed that other fishers were at greater risk than themselves and thought they were strong swimmers (54%) compared with others (2021, 66% and 69% respectively)

- Most fishers (89%) agreed that wearing a lifejacket made rock-based fishing safer (2021, 86% agreed)
- Almost all fishers (91%) avoided fishing in bad weather (2021, 96% agreed)
- Almost all fishers (89%) thought that turning their backs to the sea was very dangerous (2021, 94% agreed)
- Many fishers (64%) agreed that their swimming proficiency would get them out of trouble (2021, 81% agreed)
- Many fishers (58%) thought that their local knowledge of the site would keep them out of trouble (2021, 74% agreed)
- Many fishers (59%) thought that their experience of the sea would keep them safe when fishing from rocks (2021, 85% agreed).

4.5. Water Safety Behaviours of Fishers

- 40% reported *often/always* wearing a lifejacket/buoyancy aid (2021, 40%)
- 40% reported *never* wearing any lifejacket/buoyancy aid (2021, 34%)
- Most fishers (85%) reported *never* consuming alcohol when fishing (2021, 80%)
- Many fishers (55%) reported *sometimes/often* wearing gumboots/waders (2021, 45%)
- Many (62%) reported *sometimes* going down rocks to retrieve snagged lines (2021, 58%)

4.6 Self-reported Changes in Fishers' Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviours

- Most fishers (80%) considered that their safety knowledge had improved in the past year (2021, 93% agreed)
- Most fishers (73%) considered that their fishing safety attitudes had improved (2021, 92% agreed)
- Most fishers (74%) thought that their safety behaviour when fishing had improved (2021, 96% agreed)
- Most fishers (67%) thought that the safety behaviour of their mates had improved (2021, 89% agreed)
- Most fishers (64%) considered that the safety behaviour of other fishers had improved (2021, 86% agreed)

TAKE AWAY POINTS

- The survey participants were predominantly male, ethnically diverse, and a mix of newcomers and experienced fishers, still a transient population who had not taken part in previous surveys
- One fifth (20%) were first-time visitors to the fishing site where they were interviewed.
- Never wearing a lifejacket when fishing from rocks continues to be a persistent high-risk behaviour
- 27% were wearing a lifejacket when completing the survey but 35% did not because they didn't consider it risky enough, 18% had forgotten to bring it, 33% didn't own one, and 9% didn't like wearing one.

Executive Summary from operational staff of Drowning Prevention Auckland and Surf Life Saving Northern Region:

The project is now in its 17th year of operation in partnership with Auckland Council, Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA) and Surf Life Saving Northern Region (SLSNR) and solely funded by Auckland Council.

The West Coast Rock-based fishing project has seen a decline of drowning while fishing off Auckland's west coast. In the five years from 2005 to 2009, land-based fishing accounted for 25 drowning fatalities in New Zealand, 10% of all drowning incidents nationwide, and 29% of all beach-related fatalities (Water Safety New Zealand, 2010). From 2016 – 2020, 27 fishers lost their lives and 2 of these were in Auckland (WSNZ, 2021).

Purpose:

Increasing the safety and awareness of Rock Fishers on our West Coast beaches around Auckland in collaboration with Drowning Prevention Auckland and Auckland Council.

SLSNR outcomes were:

- 4 Rock Fishing advisors were trained and inducted by SLSNR, DPA and Auckland Council regarding the role and purpose.
- Rock fishing advisors did not compromise their own safety during this project. SLSNR drone was used when conditions were unsuitable to observe and educate.
- Rock Fishing Advisors proactively interacted with Rock Fishers and provide any preventative actions required.
- SLSNR Rock Fishing Advisors were rescue ready and were able to respond if a Rock Fisher is in trouble with the support of the lifeguard service.
- Rock Fishing Advisors promoted lifejacket hubs across Auckland.
- PRE is checked when out on rock platforms, any damage is noted and reported to the Regional Lifeguard Supervisor.
- PRE is tested by Rock Fishing Advisors and Rock Fishers when arranged by DPA as part of the PRE research project.
- Raised water safety awareness around rock fishing to 'at-risk' for drownings groups, specifically men.
- Educated on safer rock fishing/land-based fishing practices.
- Rock fishers were educated through the survey created by DPA.
- Rock fishers gained awareness on how PRE was used on rock platforms.
- Observational scope and awareness of where people are rock fishing using the SLSNR drone.

SLSNR key outputs were:

- Interacted and collected a total of 150 Surveys' during the 8-week period from Rock Fishers on the West Coast.
- Educated over 150 or more Rock Fishers between Piha and Muriwai Beaches during the 8-week period.
- Rock fishing spots between Piha and Muriwai monitored during the 8-week period.

SLSNR Rescues, Searches and First Aids on Rock Fishers:

Club	Incident Date	Involved Rescue	Involved First Aid	Involved Search	Activity Fishing
Baylys Beach SLS	29/01/2022	No	No	No	Yes
Baylys Beach SLS	13/10/2021	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bethells Beach SLSP	8/10/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kariaotahi SLSC	7/01/2022	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kariaotahi SLSC	24/10/2021	No	No	No	Yes
Kariaotahi SLSC	24/10/2021	No	Yes	No	Yes
Muriwai VLS	23/01/2022	No	No	No	Yes
Piha SLSC	25/04/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Piha SLSC	5/03/2022	No	No	Yes	Yes
Piha SLSC	20/02/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Piha SLSC	8/01/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
Raglan SLSC	16/04/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
Raglan SLSC	6/11/2021	No	No	Yes	Yes
Raglan SLSC	31/07/2021	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	3/04/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	27/02/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	3/01/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	25/10/2021	Yes	No	No	Yes
United North Piha Lifeguard Service	6/03/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
United North Piha Lifeguard Service	20/02/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes

DPA's key outcomes were:

- Supported SLSNR with training of rock fishing advisors using an online platform and then in a practical environment.
- Educated 236 participants on rock fishing safety through presentations, workshops and seminars.
- DPA rock fishing advisors surveyed 132 rock fishers
- Actively taking part in DPA and SLSNZ research regarding PRE (personal rescue equipment)
- From the surveys 7.3% were wearing lifejackets on the day with 30% stating the reason they wear a lifejacket is 'I always wear one around water'.

DPA's key outputs were:

- Hiring of 2 x Rock Fishing Advisors
- In collaboration with SLSNR we achieved a total of 150 completed surveys
- 1 x Crab Fishing Workshop
- 1 x Crab Fishing Seminar
- 4 x Rock Fishing Education workshop
- 4 x Rock Fishing Seminars
- 20+ presentations completed in relation to land-based fishing safety
- 2 x Charter-Boat Fishing Workshops

Recommendations:

- **To extend the length of time the Rock Fishing Programme is operating as we have observed Rock Fishers fishing year-round.**
- **To scope what it would look like to have one – two aquatic rangers year-round. This would increase observation, education, and response to rescues on our coastline.**
- **Yearly coastal awareness training for all Rock Fishing Advisors.**
- **Induction training to involve all partners annually.**
- **Survey platform to include advisors name for accountability.**
- **Ability to report to Local Council pre and post season.**

E-learning Platform

By clicking on the E-Learning tab in the header bar of DPA's home page (at https://www.dpanz.org.nz/) participants can learn quick and easy ways of keeping themselves safe and reducing the risk of drowning when enjoying their recreational activity. Registration to allow access to the eLearning site is free and provides you with access to a range of drowning prevention topics. The screen shot below introduces viewers to the Safer Rock Fishing course on the DPA website at: https://www.dpanz.org.nz/courses/safer-rock-fishing/.

The course consists of 4 modules (9 topics) that focus on safety requirements to consider prior to going fishing, what equipment is necessary, what to do upon arrival at the fishing site, and what to do in the event of an emergency for yourself or for others. Upon completion of the 4 modules participants are invited to test their knowledge in a series of simple quizzes.

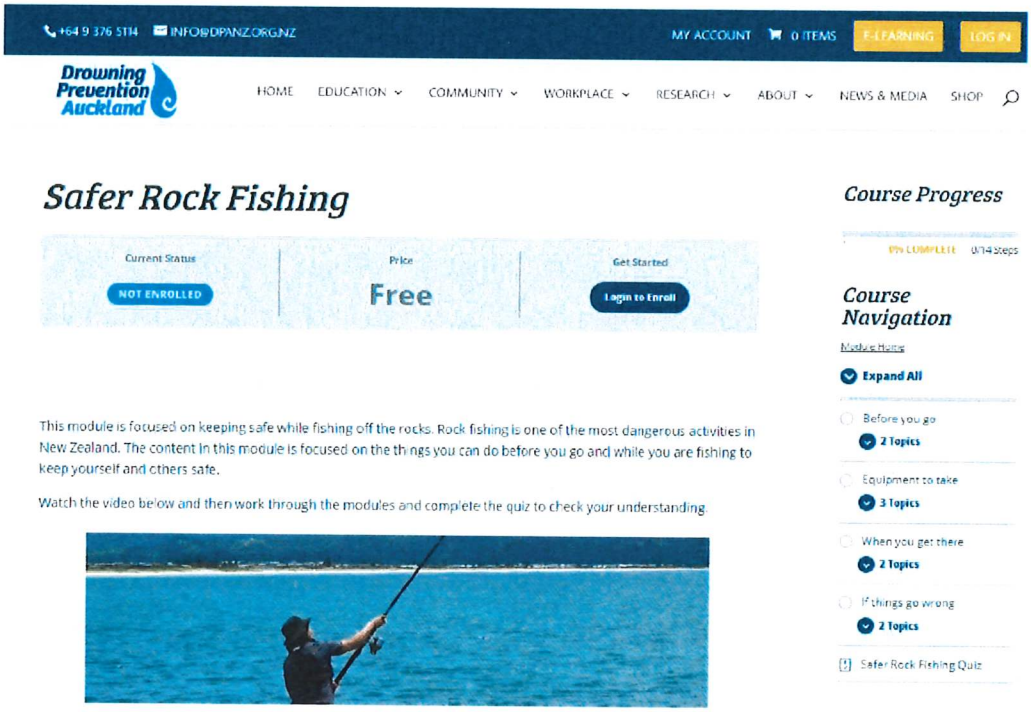


Illustration 1. Screen shot of DPA's *Safer Rock Fishing* programme freely available at: https://www.dpanz.org.nz/courses/safer-rock-fishing/

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings, it is recommended that:

Auckland Council:

- Retain the services of the safety advisory for a 2022/23 post-Covid summer campaign,
- Continue to provide regional leadership and support future fishing safety promotion, including the installation of life rings and safety signage at high-risk sites,
- Increase provision of evidence-based public rescue equipment (PRE) in the form of life rings and throw ropes at popular but remote locations,
- Support the trialling of different PRE and the development of national PRE guidelines.

Drowning Prevention Auckland, Surf Life Saving Northern Region and other safety organisations:

- Promote and evaluate the e-Learning module on the DPA website, and add a question to the annual survey,
- Increase lifejacket use in the public domain with strong media messaging,
- Commit resources and personnel to the ongoing work collaboratively with all partners to promote best practice for West Coast fishing safety education beyond 2022,
- To gain a more accurate understanding of when and how often the PRE are used in an emergency, we recommend using available technology to trial a monitoring system of the PRE at one site (Muriwai Flat Rock).

Recreational fishers, fishing organisations, lifejacket retailers, fishing outlets:

- Adopt and endorse the fishing safety messages promoted by the 2022 West Coast Rock-based Fisher Safety Project,
- Be aware of, and promote participation in, the new e-Learning website, especially in fishing magazines, newspapers, and other online media outlets,
- Encourage others in the rock fishing community to adopt safe practices - **especially the wearing of lifejackets when fishing at Auckland's high-risk west coast locations**,
- Support the work of frontline fishing advisors and lifeguards in their efforts to make rock fishing a safe and happy experience,
- Advocate for the promotion of rock fishing safety with community groups especially those that are identified high-risk including new migrants, Pasifika and Asian peoples.

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Project Report – 2022

1. OVERVIEW

Rock-based fishing (a form of land-based fishing) is one of the deadliest recreational pursuits in New Zealand. A 10-year review conducted by Surf Lifesaving New Zealand from 2011-2021 reported an annual average mortality rate of 3 fatal drowning incidents per annum associated with land-based fishing (National Beach and Coastal Safety Report 2021, SLSNZ, 2021). Of these, most were male (93%) and the key demographic group were 25-64 year-olds of Asian ethnicity. From 2017-2021, there were 31 land-based sea fishing fatalities in New Zealand. Auckland and Waikato each accounted for one-third (32%) of all incidents, South Island 19%, $n = 6$, and rest of North Island 16%, $n = 5$. All nine fatalities in Auckland were Asian, and 66% were male ($n = 6$) (1 was unknown), and in the Waikato, all were male, and 50% Asian ($n = 5$) (Drownbase, WSNZ, 2022). Similar statistics are reported across the Tasman with an average of 13 deaths per annum, of whom 95% were male, average age 45 years, 53% were Asian born, and 83% were confirmed as not wearing a lifejacket (Cooney, Lawes, & Daw, 2020).

The 2021-22 season was again atypical of the rock-based fishing seasons previously reported because of the continued occurrence of the pandemic COVID-19 initially reported in March 2020. A succession of various levels of lockdown (e.g. Level 3 and Traffic light RED), imposed on the Auckland region in 2022 meant restricted travel and opportunity to fish. While the Pandemic curtailed some face-to-face safety promotions, online learning via the DPA website was still operational throughout the lockdown phases.

2. HISTORY

In 2006, a rock-based fisher safety campaign was launched in the Auckland region of New Zealand to combat the spate of surf-related drowning incidents associated with fishing from rocky foreshores. The Auckland Regional Council (ARC), Drowning Prevention Auckland (formerly WaterSafe Auckland Inc - WAI), and Surf Life Saving Northern Region (SLSNR) initiated a fishing safety campaign entitled the

West Coast Fishing Safety Project in the summer of 2006. The campaign established a fishing safety education programme that would help fishers identify and manage the risks associated with rock-based fishing on Auckland's rugged west coast. A survey of fishers was conducted to better understand fisher demographics, their knowledge of fishing safety knowledge, as well as gain information on their belief and behaviours. Four temporary rangers, fluent in Chinese, were employed and trained as rock fishing safety advisers and survey administrators. All rock fishers either on-site or in transit to the site were asked to complete a self-directed, written questionnaire that sought information on fishing practices and beliefs. A very high response rate (91%) was obtained with only 21 refusals during the 10-week data-gathering period resulting in a final database of 250 fishers.

The first onsite survey, undertaken at four popular high-risk sites - Muriwai, Piha, Karekare and Whatipu), revealed new and alarming statistics about risky behaviours that predisposed many fishers to harm in the highly dangerous locations in which they fished. Many had limited safety skills and an overly optimistic view of their survival skills in a high-risk fishing environment (Moran, 2008). Many took unnecessary risks when fishing from rocks. For example, almost one half (n = 120; 48%) had gone to the water's edge to retrieve a snagged line. Most fishers agreed that always wearing a life jacket made fishing a lot safer (n = 177; 71%), yet almost three quarters (n = 180; 72%) admitted that they never wore a life jacket.

Fishing safety messages that address the twin dangers of overestimation of ability and underestimation of risk, especially at high-risk fishing locations, were recommended (Moran, 2008). The survey also revealed that the fishing population was culturally and linguistically diverse, was of recent residency, and were not frequent visitors to the sites where surveyed (Moran, 2006). The implications of this diversity, the transience of the population, and the remoteness of the site of activity were recognized barriers to be overcome in subsequent safety promotion.

The Auckland-based project is unique in that the fishing safety education programme is conducted on-site at high-risk fishing locations with supplementary promotion of safety messages via relevant media outlets of television and radio, newspapers and magazines as well as through retail outlets and community organisations.

3. Aims and Outcomes of the Project

3.1 AIMS

The aims of this seventeenth year of the project were threefold:

1) To continue the on-site rock fishing safety education promotion initiated in 2006.
2) To determine the effect of the project on Auckland's west coast fishers' safety practices and beliefs.
3) To make recommendations for future rock fishing safety promotion.

3.2 OUTCOMES

The specific outcomes of this Report are:

1. Ascertain the effect of on-site rock fishing safety promotion during the summer months of 2021-2022
2. Report findings on fisher awareness and perceptions of the West Coast Rock-based Fishing Project
3. Report fisher opinions on the value of safety signage and life ring flotation devices currently located at high-risk west coast fishing locations,
4. Provide info ration on fisher:
    a. perception of drowning risk,
    b. safety behaviour and attitudes,
    c. self-reported changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, and
5. Make recommendations and suggest future strategies that enhance fishers' understanding and practice of safety when fishing from rocks on Auckland's west coast.

4. Fisher Safety Survey

4.1 Survey Administration

The data gathering took place during December 2021 and March 2022 and included several peak holiday weekdays and weekends. The onsite data gathering took place using a Survey Gizmo e-questionnaire and iPads, first trialled in 2014.

The sample did not include fishers who used the sites at times outside 'peak' hours (such as night fishing) or fishers who frequented other high-risk west coast locations. Not all sites were surveyed, but the most popular and frequented sites at Muriwai and Piha were well represented. The sites surveyed included high risk west coast fishing sites at Muriwai (Flat Rock, Maori Bay), Piha (including Whites Beach), and Bethells beach (including O'Neill Beach), (See Table 1).

Table 1. Survey sites, 2021-22

Fishing location where interviewed	***n***	***%***
Muriwai (including Flat Rock, Maori Bay)	108	82%
Bethells beach (including O'Neill Beach, Ihumoana Island, & Raeakiaki Point)	6	4.5%
Piha (including Camel Rock and Dawson's Ledge, South Piha)	18	13.5%
Total	132	100%

4.2 Measures

The structured survey (see Appendix 1) was anonymous, designed to be completed on site, and take a maximum of 10 minutes to complete. The questionnaire contained 14 questions, 11 of which had been included in the five previous surveys since 2009. Five questions sought socio-demographic information on gender, length of residency, age, ethnicity, and their previous rock fishing activity.

A question (introduced in 2014) that sought information on the primary reason for the fishers fishing on the day they were surveyed. The question included five possible responses: 1) *For fun and enjoyment*, 2) *To feed the family*, 3) *To be with my mates*, and 4) *To have a day out from home/work* (See Appendix 1, Questions 13). The reason for the inclusion of this question was to determine the accuracy of the claim that many fishers were engaged in fishing primarily for sustenance purposes in a low wage economy.

A new question included in the most recent survey (2022) sought information on lifejacket use on the day of being surveyed to ascertain why or why not fishers were/were not wearing a lifejacket (See Appendix 1, Questions 1-3). It was hoped that drilling down into reasons for and against lifejacket use while fishing from rocks would help direct future efforts to promote their use. The open-ended responses were categorised into four most frequent responses for wearing a lifejacket and five most commonly occurring responses for not wearing one (see Table 7).

Two questions on at-risk fishing behaviours (See Appendix 1, Questions 16) and perceptions of drowning risk (See Appendix 1, Questions 15) from the earlier surveys were again included to compare fishing safety behaviours and risk perception. The question on behaviours asked fishers to self-report on six behaviours (for example, *when rock fishing, do you wear a lifejacket/buoyancy aid*) using four response categories *never, sometimes, often,* and *always*. The risk perception question used Protection Motivation Theory (Rogers, 1983, 1997) as a guiding theoretical framework. The question on risk perception consisted of 12 statements and required fishers to state whether they *strongly agreed*, *agreed,* were *unsure, disagreed,* or *strongly disagreed* with the statement related to the following four risk cognition constructs:

1. Perceived severity of the threatened event (how severe is the risk of drowning?) (See Appendix 1, Question 15, Statements 1-3)
2. Perceived vulnerability to the likelihood of having trouble while engaging in aquatic activity leading to drowning (how vulnerable am I to that risk?), (See Appendix 1, Question 15, Statements 4-6)
3. Response efficacy of the risk prevention options, the belief that taking protective action will be effective in drowning prevention (water safety precautions such as swimming between patrol flags), (See Appendix 1, Question 15, Statements 7-9)

4. Perceived self-efficacy, the extent to which one can undertake the recommended prevention behaviours (how well do I know/apply water safety rules?). (See Appendix 1, Question 15, Statements 10-12)

A five-part question asked fishers to estimate whether their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours (as well as that of fishing mates and other fishers) had improved in the intervening year by using three response categories - *agree*, *disagree,* or *don't know*. (See Appendix 1, Question 17)

As was the case in previous surveys from 2009, questions were included that sought information on public rescue equipment (PRE) that had been installed at high-risk sites in the previous years. The first question asked whether fishers had seen the life rings in high-risk locations. The second questions asked fishers to report whether they had read the instructions accompanying each life ring/throw bag. The third question asked if the fisher thought they could use the equipment in an emergency. A fourth question asked the fishers had they used a life ring in an emergency or seen one used. (See Appendix 1, Question 14)

4.3 Data analysis

Data from the completed questionnaires were downloaded from an Alchemer Survey Word file for statistical analysis using SPSS Version 26.0 in Windows. Descriptive statistics such as numbers and percentages were used to describe the baseline characteristics of the population. Frequency tables were generated for all questions and, unless otherwise stated, percentages are expressed in terms of the number of respondents to each survey question within groups.

As was the case in previous years, comparisons were made between findings from the current survey with the previous year's survey because data gathering processes (electronic data gathering via Alchemer and iPad were compatible). Trend lines using previous surveys from 2006 were not included because of differing data gathering procedures (written questionnaire in 3 different languages). Historical comparison with pre-2018 data should be treated with caution given this methodological limitation.

5. KEY FINDINGS

The results of the 2022 survey are presented in six sections:

5.1 Demographics of Fishers

5.2 Awareness of West Coast Rock-based Fishing Safety Project

5.3 The Installation and Usage of Life Rings

5.4 Fisher Perceptions of Drowning Risk

5.5 Water Safety Behaviours of Fishers

5.6 Changes in Fishers' Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviours

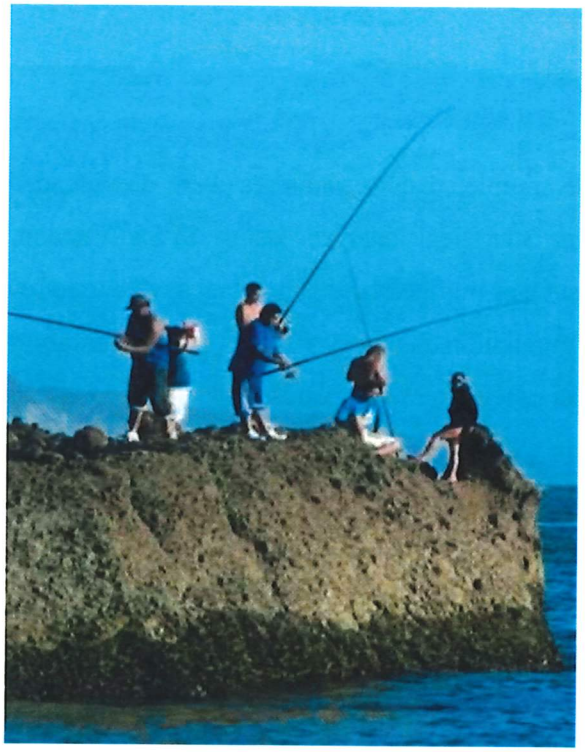

Illustration 2. Whatipu, remote location, not a lifejacket in sight

5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF FISHERS

Demographically, the participants (N = 132) were predominantly male (93%), of Asian ethnicity (50%), most were aged 30-64 years (68%), and slightly more than one third (36%) had been resident in New Zealand for less than 10 years (see Table 2).

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Fishers, 2021-2022

Demographic Characteristic		*n*	*Valid %*	Total
Gender	Male	123	93%	132 (100%)
	Female	9	7%	
Ethnicity	European	27	20%	132 (100%)
	Maori	8	6%	
	Asian	66	50%	
	Pasifika	20	15%	
	Other	11	8%	
Age Group	15-19 years	6	5%	132 (100%)
	20-29 years	31	23%	
	30-44 years	46	35%	
	45-64 years	44	33%	
	65+ years	5	4%	
Length of residency	< 1 year	0	0%	132 (100%)
	1-4 years	19	14%	
	5-9 years	29	22%	
	>10 years	45	34%	
	All my life	39	30%	

Table 3 shows that those who self-identified as of Asian origin (n = 66) were predominantly Korean (33%; n = 22) and Chinese/Taiwanese (33%; n = 22), followed by Filipino (23%; n = 15), and other Asian ethnicities including Burmese (5%; n = 3), Indian/Afghani (3%; n = 2) and Papua and New Guinean (3%; n = 2). In comparison with the previous year, fewer Filipino fishers and more Korean and Chinese fishers took part in the survey. The constantly changing pattern among Asian ethnicities suggests that promoting fisher safety through written language may require multiple translation so use of illustrated messaging is highly recommended.

Table 3. Self-identified Ethnicity of Asian Fishers, 2021-2022

Asian Ethnicity	*n*	%
Filipino	15	23%
Korean	22	33%
Chinese/Taiwanese	22	33%
Myanmar/Burmese	3	5%
Indian/Afghan	2	3%
Papua New Guinean	2	3%
Total	66	100%

Fishers were asked to describe how often they had fished at the location where they completed the questionnaire (see survey question 8, Appendix 1). Table 4 shows that for one fifth (20%) of the fishers it was the first time they had visited the site where surveyed (2020, 24%). Cumulatively, almost one of fishers (46%) reported that they had visited the site less than 5 times (2020, 65%). More than one third of fishers (37%) had visited the site more than twenty times (2020, 24%).

As in previous years, more than half (54%) of the fishers were not likely to have visited the site where interviewed more than 10 times, a finding that contradicts the trend for increased experience of the fishing locations having been evident in the findings of the full surveys completed in recent years (2013-2020).

Fun and enjoyment were given as the overwhelming reason for fishing at the site where surveyed (70%). Subsistence fishing to feed the family was reported by one fifth (20%) of fishers.

Table 4. Frequency at Site where Interviewed and Reasons for Fishing, 2021-2022

How often have you fished at this site?	***n/%***		**Cumulative %**
First time at site	26	20%	20%
2-5 times	32	24%	44%
6-10 times	13	10%	54%
11-20 times	11	8%	62%
>20 times	50	38%	100.0%
What is the main reason for fishing today?			
Fun and enjoyment	92	70%	
Feed the family	27	20%	132
Have a day off from work/home	3	2%	(100%)
Be with mates	10	8%	

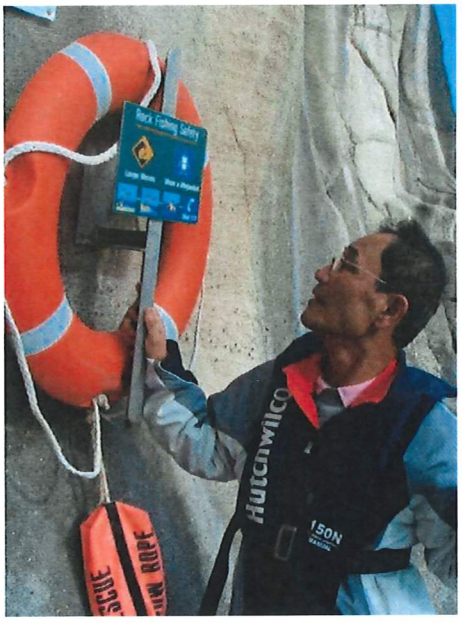

Illustration 3. Multilingual/visual signs for Life Ring use in an emergency

5.2 AWARENESS OF WEST COAST ROCK-BASED FISHING SAFETY PROJECT

Fewer fishers (14%, $n = 19$) of fishers surveyed in 2022 reported that they had taken part in previous west coast rock-based fishing safety surveys, a lesser proportion than that reported in the previous year (2021, 17%). The proportion for both 2021 and 2022 seasons is much lower than in previous years and may reflect the reduced opportunity for safety advisors to make face-to face contact during lockdown conditions.

Table 5 shows that, of the 24 fishers who had taken part in the previous surveys, some considered that the campaign had been very *successful* (11%) or *successful (47%)* but a much greater proportion (42%) had reported that it was *not successful.* This may again be the consequence of reduced face-to-face contact in recent years under Covid restrictions or a reflection on the sites where fishers were surveyed. It suggests that further efforts be made to increase the public profile of the safety campaign be considered.

Table 5. Participation in, and estimation of success of, the previous projects

Did you take part in the previous rock fishing projects?	***n***	**%**
Yes	19	14% (2021: 17%)
No	113	86% (2021: 83%)
Total	132	100%
If Yes ($n = 19$), how successful do you think it was?		
Very successful	2	11% (2021: 32%)
Successful	9	47% (2021: 68%)
Not successful	8	42% (2021: 0%)
Total	24	100.0%

Two thirds of fishers (68%, n = 90) reported that they were not aware of the current safety promotion. Unfortunately, data seeking information on sources of information (such as on-site advisors, news and social media, fishing retail outlets etc) was not collected in 2022. It is recommended that this be included in future surveys to help public promotion of the Project.

Table 6. Are you aware of the current (2022) project?

Are you aware of the current (2022) project?	*n*	%
Yes	12	9% (2021: 34%)
No	90	68% (2021: 66%)
Nil Response	30	23% (2021: 0%)
Total	132	100%

In addition to the above questions on public rescue equipment (PRE), a further question was included in the 2022 Survey seeking information on personal protection equipment (PPE) in the form of lifejacket use (PFD). Table 8 shows that while more than one quarter (27%) of respondents were observed wearing lifejackets when interviewed on location, almost three quarters (73%) were not. When asked to explain why the prime reason for wearing a lifejacket, one half (50%) of fishers responded that they always wore one when around open water, one third (31%) said they did so in response to media and social media advice, 8% did so on the insistence of their partner or family member, and 11% did so because of a family/friend experience of an immersion incident.

When asked to explain the prime reason for not wearing a lifejacket on the day of interview, the most frequently reported reason was that they did not consider it to be risky enough (35%). This is consistent with other research findings on risk underestimation especially among male beachgoers (Stanley & Moran, 2021; Stanley & Moran 2018; Moran, Webber, Stanley, 2018; Moran & Willcox, 2013), one third (33%) reported that they did not own one or that they could not afford to buy one (5%).

Further investigation on the socio-economic status of rock-based fishers to determine if they are a resource deficit group, and, if so, what incentives to acquire a lifejacket could be included in future safety promotion. Finally, almost one fifth (18%) reported that they had forgotten to bring it on the day of interview, some (11%) stated that they didn't like wearing them, suggesting a lack of priority in the use of lifejacket as essential equipment as well as some resistance to the wearing of a lifejacket when fishing from rocks.

Table 7. Lifejacket Use/Non-use Today, 2021-2022

Are you wearing a lifejacket today?	***n***	***%***
Yes	36	27%
No	96	73%
If Yes (*n* = 36) why?		
Always wear one around open water	18	50%
Have seen media and/or social media advice	11	31%
Partner/family insist I wear one	3	8%
Family/friends have had an immersion incident	4	11%
If No (*n* = 96) why?		
I don't think it's risky enough	34	35%
I don't have one	32	33%
I forgot it today	17	18%
I don't like wearing it	9	9%
I can't afford it	5	5%
Other	3	3%

5.3 PUBLIC RESCUE EQUIPMENT (life rings, throw bags etc.)

Fishers were asked to report on their awareness of public rescue equipment (PRE) on the west coast high-risk fishing locations (See Appendix 1, Question 14).

Table 7 shows that almost all fishers (94%) had seen life rings at their Auckland West Coast fishing sites, a greater proportion than reported in the previous year (2021, 81%).

Table 8. Awareness of the public rescue equipment (PREs), 2021-2022

Is there a life ring where you are fishing today?	***n***	**%**
Yes	124	94%
No	8	6%
Have you read the life ring instructions?		
Yes	49	37%
No	83	63%
Do you think you could use one in an emergency?		
Yes	117	89%
No	15	11%
Have you used or seen one used in an emergency?		
Yes	31	24%
No	101	76%

When asked if they had read the associated signage and instructions on how to use the rescue equipment in an emergency, one third of fishers (37%; $n = 49$) reported that they had read the instructions (2021, 56%). As was the case in the previous year even though many fishers (63%) reported not having read the instructions, most (89%) thought that they could use the life rings in an emergency (2021, 89%). One tenth (11%) thought that they did not think they could use a life ring in an emergency (2021, 11%) which is a cause for concern given the remoteness of many of the fishing sites and the likely necessity of bystander rescue. As was the case in the previous year, one very salient finding indicative of the value of public rescue equipment related to the use of the life rings where one quarter (24%; $n = 31$) had either used or seen them used in an emergency.

If this finding is accurate, it confirms the importance of PRE reported elsewhere (Velasco et al., 2022) and suggests current efforts by DPA and SLSNZ (podcast available at: https://www.dpanz.org.nz/news-media/) to extend their availability in other high risk and remote areas is a worthwhile investment.

Illustration 4. Life ring at west coast rock-based fishing site (Muriwai)

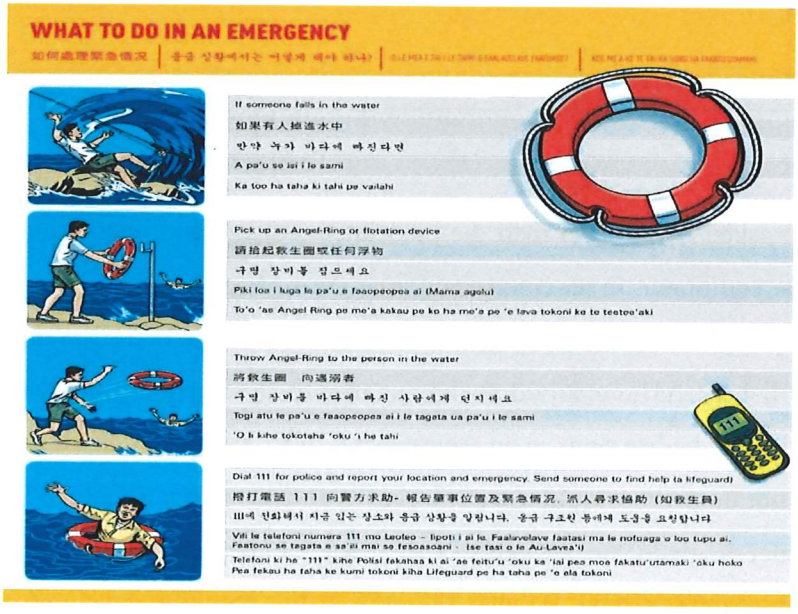

Illustration 5. Multilingual signage on how to use the life rings

5.4 FISHER PERCEPTIONS OF DROWNING RISK

Fishers were asked to respond to a series of 12 statements relating to their perception of the risk of drowning associated with fishing from rocks (See Appendix 1, Question 15). The question consisted of a 5-point scale that included the categories *strongly agree*, *agree*, *unsure*, *disagree* and *strongly disagree*. For ease of interpretation, the *strongly agree/agree* and *disagree/strongly disagree* responses were aggregated.

Table 9. Fishers' Perceptions of Risk of Drowning, 2021-2022

Do you think that-	Strongly agree/ Agree		Unsure		Strongly disagree/ Disagree	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
1. Getting swept off the rocks is likely to result in my drowning	90	68%	14	11%	28	21%
2. Rock fishing is no more risky than other water activities	47	36%	26	20%	59	44%
3. Drowning is a constant threat to my life when rock fishing	67	51%	21	16%	44	33%
4. I am not concerned about the risks of rock fishing	35	26%	10	8%	82	66%
5. Others rock fishers are at greater risk of drowning than me	80	61%	24	18%	28	21%
6. I am a strong swimmer compared with most other people	71	54%	21	16%	40	30%
7. I avoid fishing in bad conditions to reduce drowning risk	120	91%	7	5%	5	4%
8. Always wearing a life jacket makes fishing a lot safer	117	89%	7	5%	8	6%
9. Turning my back to the waves when rock fishing is very dangerous	118	89%	5	4%	9	7%
10. My local knowledge of this site means I'm unlikely to get caught out	77	58%	19	14%	36	27%
11. My experience of the sea will keep me safe when rock fishing	78	59%	18	14%	36	27%
12. My swimming ability means I can get myself out of trouble	84	64%	15	11%	33	25%

Statements 1-3 (Question 15) in Table 9 relate to fishers' perceptions of **the severity of the risk of drowning** when fishing from rocks (see Appendix 1 – survey questionnaire). In 2022, two thirds of fishers (68%) agreed that getting swept off rocks was likely to result in drowning, and one half (51%) considered drowning a constant risk when fishing from rocks yet one third (36%) thought rock fishing was no more risky than other water activities. Table 10 compares the responses of fishers' perception of risk from the current survey 2022 with the previous year. Fewer fishers in 2022 appeared to have a realistic perception of the severity of the risk of drowning when compared with 2021 responses. Most fishers believed that getting swept off rocks would result in their drowning and drowning was a constant threat to their life when fishing, yet more perceived rock fishing as no more risky than other water activities.

Table 10. Comparison of beliefs of the severity of drowning risk, 2021 and 2022

Do you think that-		Strongly agree/ Agree	Unsure	Strongly disagree/ Disagree
1. Getting swept off the rocks is likely to result in my drowning	2022	68%	11%	21%
	2021	*71%*	*11%*	*18%*
2. Rock fishing is no more risky than other water activities	2022	36%	20%	44%
	2021	*47%*	*5%*	*48%*
3. Drowning is a constant threat to my life when rock fishing	2022	51%	16%	33%
	2021	*61%*	*8%*	*31%*

Illustration 6. Using a life ring, Flat Rock, Muriwai

The second measure of fishers' perception of the appraisal of drowning risk – personal **vulnerability to the risk** was determined from statements 4-6 in Question 15 and reported in Table 11.

Table 11. Comparison of beliefs in vulnerability to drowning risk, 2021 and 2022

Do you think that-		Strongly agree/ Agree	Unsure	Strongly disagree/ Disagree
4. I am not concerned about the risks of rock fishing	2022	26%	8%	66%
	2021	*37%*	*4%*	*59%*
5. Others rock fishers are at greater risk of drowning than me	2022	61%	18%	21%
	2021	*66%*	*13%*	*21%*
6. I am a strong swimmer compared with most other people	2022	71%	16%	30%
	2021	*69%*	*8%*	*23%*

Two thirds of fishers (66%) disagreed that they were not concerned about the risk of drowning (2021, 37%), yet almost two thirds (61%) thought that other fishers were more vulnerable to the risk of drowning than themselves (2021, 66%). More fishers (71%) in 2021 considered that they were strong swimmers compared with other people (2021, 69%). Fewer fishers (23%) in 2021 disagreed that they were strong swimmers when compared with others (2021, 30%). Reasons for this self-reported estimate of better swimming ability are hard to explain but it is likely to reflect male overestimation of ability and underestimation of risk previously reported (Moran, 2008, 2011, 2017).

Responses to statements 7-9 (Question 15) related to fisher perceptions of the **efficacy of preventive action** in reducing drowning risk when fishing from rocks (See Appendix 1, Questions 15). Most fishers taking part in the 2022 survey responded positively to all three statements of the efficacy of preventive actions to reduce drowning risk (Table 11). Almost all fishers in 2022 avoided fishing in bad weather (91%), agreed that wearing a lifejacket when fishing from rocks made it a lot safer (89%) and avoided turning their back to the waves (89%). Comparable figures for the previous year were 96%, 86%, and 94% respectively which suggests that the current cohort of fishers were more aware of the efficacy of preventive actions in making their fishing safer, especially

regarding the value of wearing a lifejacket. However, given that only 27% were wearing lifejackets when surveyed (see Table 8) suggests that a reality gap exists between perception and practice which needs to be addressed in future safety promotion.

Table 12. Comparison of fisher beliefs in efficacy of preventive actions, 2021 and 2022

Do you think that-		Strongly agree/ Agree	Unsure	Strongly disagree/ Disagree
7. I avoid fishing in bad conditions to reduce drowning risk	2022	91%	5%	4%
	2021	*96%*	*1%*	*3%*
8. Always wearing a lifejacket makes fishing a lot safer	2022	89%	5%	6%
	2021	*86%*	*5%*	*9%*
9. Turning my back to the waves when fishing is very dangerous	2022	89%	4%	7%
	2021	*94%*	*2%*	*4%*

Responses to statements 10-12 (See Appendix 1, Questions 15) related to fisher perceptions of the **self-efficacy of their preventive behaviours** in reducing drowning risk when fishing from rocks. It describes their confidence in their capacity to counter their risk of drowning. In previous surveys, fishers have been confident of their ability to keep themselves safe - their self-efficacy.

Table 13. Comparison of fisher self-efficacy to cope with risk, 2021 and 2022

Do you think that-		Strongly agree/ Agree	Unsure	Strongly disagree/ Disagree
10. My local knowledge of this site means I'm unlikely to get caught out	2022	58%	14%	27%
	2021	*74%*	*16%*	*10%*
11. My experience of the sea will keep me safe when rock fishing	2022	59%	14%	27%
	2021	*85%*	*7%*	*8%*
12. My swimming ability means I can get myself out of trouble	2022	64%	11%	25%
	2021	*81%*	*11%*	*8%*

The responses reported in Table 13 suggest that more participants in the previous year's survey considered themselves capable of looking after themselves with more fishers believing that their experience of the sea (2021, 85%; 2022, 59%), that their local knowledge (2021, 74%; 2022, 58%) would keep them safe, and their swimming ability would get them out of trouble (2021, 81%; 2022, 64%). It is hard to reconcile this confidence in their capacities with the reality that more than half (54%) of the fishers had visited the site where fishing less than 10 times surveyed (and 20% reported that it was their first visit to the site!!) (See Table 4 for detail). Rather it suggests that, as in previous years, fishers generally overestimated their capacity to cope with the demands of the high-risk environments that they fish in.

Illustration 7. Essential equipment highlighted in the online Fisher safety programme available at: https://www.dpanz.org.nz/courses/safer-rock-fishing/

5.5 WATER SAFETY BEHAVIOURS OF FISHERS

Fishers were asked to report their previous water safety behaviours (See Appendix 1, Question 16) using a four-point frequency scale including *never, sometimes, often* and *always* in order to describe whether they had performed at-risk behaviours when fishing from rocks. As in previous surveys, the latter two responses were aggregated and are reported in the tables and text as *often/always* (see Table 14).

Table 14. Fishers' Self-reported Water Safety Behaviours, 2021-2022

When rock fishing, do you -	Never		Sometimes		Often/Always	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
1. Wear a lifejacket or other flotation device	52	40%	40	30%	40	40%
2. Check weather/water conditions first	3	2%	10	8%	119	90%
3. Drink alcohol when you are fishing	112	85%	19	14%	1	1%
4. Wear gumboots or waders	72	55%	29	22%	31	23%
5. Turn your back to the sea when fishing	82	62%	46	35%	4	3%
6. Take a cell phone in case of emergencies	2	2%	7	5%	123	93%
7. Go down rocks to retrieve snagged line	82	62%	44	33%	6	5%

Table 14 shows a variation of safety behaviours among the 2022 cohort of rock-based fishers. On the positive side, almost all fishers reported *often/always* checking the weather and water conditions before going fishing (90%), taking a cell phone in case of emergencies (93%) and *never* drinking alcohol when fishing (85%). Corresponding proportions in the previous year (2021) were 96%, 94%, and 80% respectively. A similar proportion of fishers reported the wearing of lifejackets. Slightly more reported *never* going down the rocks to retrieve a snagged line (2021, 62%; 2021, 58%) but fewer fishers reported that they *never* had turned their backs to the sea when fishing (2022, 62%; 2021,

73%). Similar proportions reported *never* wearing gumboots or waders (2021, 55%; 2020, 55%) but a minority of fishers in both years reported that they *often/always* engage in this risky practice (2022, 23%; 2021, 22%).

As has been reported in previous years, the high-risk behaviours seem remarkably resistant to change. Whether it is because fishers are unaware of, or underestimate the risk, or whether they consider the risk worth taking in terms of their estimation of their personal competency to deal with that risk remains unknown. Further promotion of the dangers associated with these behaviours is advised. Both are highlighted in the *Rock Fisher Safety* modules on the recently launched E-learning platform. Future survey analysis may inform us of whether fishers have accessed advice on these issues of persistent unsafe practice, and subsequently changed their behaviours.

Auckland fisherman's death 'avoidable' if he'd worn a lifejacket, coroner says

A coroner has warned a lifejacket could be "the difference between life and death" after a fisherman drowned on Auckland's west coast. Coroner Alison Mills commented on the death of a rock-based fisher at Bethell's Beach that:

"It is apparent there's a need for continued education and reinforcement of the message that lifejackets save lives when rock fishing.

"Wearing a lifejacket can make the difference between life and death when rock fishing."

Mills said there was also a need to continue to promote safe rock fishing practices, especially among new migrants of Pasifika and Asian descent.

"I note and commend drowning prevention Auckland's recent appointment of a drowning prevention advisor specifically for the Asian community."

Source: Stuff, 2nd Feb 2022

5.6 CHANGES IN FISHERS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOURS

Fishers were asked to assess whether their fishing safety knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour and that of their mates and other fishers had improved. (See Appendix 1, Question 17)

Table 15. Comparison of Self-Reported Changes in Fishers' Safety Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviours, 2021 and 2022

Do you think that -	Year	Agree		Disagree		Don't know		Total	
		n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
Your rock fishing safety knowledge has improved?	2022	105	80%	4	3%	23	17%	132	100.0
	2021	*129*	*93%*	*0*	*0.0*	*10*	*7%*	*139*	*100.0*
Your rock fishing safety attitude has improved?	2022	96	73%	9	7%	27	20	132	100.0
	2021	*131*	*92%*	*2*	*1%*	*6*	*4%*	*139*	*100.0*
Your rock fishing safety behaviour has improved?	2022	98	74%	0	0%	34	26%	132	100.0
	2021	*133*	*95%*	*1*	*1%*	*5*	*4%*	*139*	*100.0*
Your mates' rock fishing behaviour has improved?	2022	88	67%	6	4%	38	29%	132	100.0
	2021	*124*	*89%*	*3*	*2%*	*12*	*9%*	*139*	*100.0*
Other rock fishers' behaviour has improved?	2022	84	64%	6	4%	42	32%	132	100.0
	2021	*119*	*86%*	*8*	*5%*	*12*	*9%*	*139*	*100.0*

Table 15 shows that most fishers (80%) considered that their safety knowledge had improved in recent years. Most fishers thought that their attitudes towards fisher safety

had improved (73%) and a similarly proportion (75%) thought that their safety behaviours had improved.

Comparative figures for the previous year suggest that fishers' perception of their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours (K-A-B) had improved to some extent. However, fewer fishers believed their knowledge had improved (2022, 80%; 2021, 93%), fewer believed their attitudes towards safety had improved (2022, 73% 2021, 92%) and considerably fewer believing that their safety behaviour had improved (2022, 74%; 2021, 95%).

To determine whether participants in the survey had seen an overall improvement in safety behaviour among the fishing community, fishers were asked to indicate whether they thought the safety behaviour of friends or other rock fishers had improved. Table 15 also shows that most fishers (67%) thought that the safety behaviour of their mates had improved (2021, 89%). When asked about the behaviour of other rock-based fishers, most fishers (64%) in the 2022 survey thought they had observed better safety behaviours of other fishers, a lesser proportion than that reported in the previous year (2021, 89%).

Illustration 8. Extreme weather and sea conditions on Flat Rock, Muriwai doesn't deter this fisher

6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above findings, several key points are worthy of reiteration. They include:

- In 2022, most fishers were male (93%), 68% were aged between 30-64 years of age and of Asian descent (50%). Many (64%) had lived in New Zealand for more than 10 years, 36% had lived in New Zealand for less than 10 years.
- In 2022, for 20% of fishers it was the first visit to the site and 64% had visited the site less than 5 times. In contrast, 38% had visited the site more than 20 times.
- Fishers in the 2022 survey had less awareness of the previous or current Rock-based Fisher Safety programme. Given the transience of the rock fishing community and the remoteness of fishing sites (that has characterised all previous surveys) perhaps this is not surprising. Furthermore, the likelihood of less awareness was likely exacerbated by the pandemic environment of 2021-22. Further ways of disseminating safety knowledge (such as the recent eLearning platform modules) as well as increased onsite advisory service maybe another way of getting the messages to this elusive community.
- The 2022 cohort of fishers had low awareness of the risks associated with their fishing, some had little understanding of the need for lifejackets when rock-based fishing (demonstrably in terms of wearing a lifejacket when surveyed and when responding to questions about their safety behaviours). As was the case in previous surveys, many were overly confident about the protective value of their self-reported knowledge of the sea, local conditions, and swimming competency. Underestimation of risk and overestimation of competency to cope with that risk remain a critical concern among this high-risk group.
- The greatest concern is still the lack of lifejacket use with 27% of fishers not wearing one at the time of interview and 34% reported *never* wearing one, and only 40% wearing one *often* or *always*. Other high-risk behaviours such as going down the rocks to retrieve snagged lines, wearing gumboots or waders, and turning your back to the sea are all still practised by many fishers (see Table 14, p. 21).

7. SUMMARY OF KEY SAFETY PROMOTIONS, 2022

DPA's key outcomes were:

- Supported SLSNR with training of rock fishing advisors using an online platform and then in a practical environment.
- Educated 236 participants on rock fishing safety through presentations, workshops, and seminars.
- DPA rock fishing advisors surveyed 132 rock fishers
- Actively taking part in DPA and SLSNZ research regarding PRE (personal rescue equipment)
- From the surveys 7.3% were wearing lifejackets on the day with 30% stating the reason they wear a lifejacket is 'I always wear one around water'.

DPA's key outputs were:

- Hiring of 2 x Rock Fishing Advisors
- In collaboration with SLSNR we achieved a total of 150 completed surveys
- 1 x Crab Fishing Workshop
- 1 x Crab Fishing Seminar
- 4 x Rock Fishing Education workshop
- 4 x Rock Fishing Seminars
- 20+ presentations completed in relation to land-based fishing safety
- 2 x Charter-Boat Fishing Workshops

Recommendations:

- **To extend the length of time the Rock Fishing Programme is operating as we have observed Rock Fishers fishing year-round.**
- **To scope what it would look like to have one – two aquatic rangers year-round. This would increase observation, education, and response to rescues on our coastline.**
- **Yearly coastal awareness training for all Rock Fishing Advisors.**
- **Induction training to involve all partners annually.**
- **Survey platform to include advisors name for accountability.**
- **Ability to report to Local Council pre and post season.**

E-Learning Module 2022

By clicking on the e-learning tab in the header bar of DPA's home page (at https://www.dpanz.org.nz/), participants can learn quick and easy ways of keeping themselves safe and reducing the risk of drowning when enjoying their recreational activity. Registration to allow access to the eLearning site is free and provides you with access to a range of drowning prevention topics.

Introduced in March 2020, the screen shot below introduces viewers to the Safer Rock Fishing course on the DPA website at: https://www.dpanz.org.nz/courses/safer-rock-fishing/.

The course consists of 4 modules (9 topics) that focus on safety requirements to consider prior to going fishing, what equipment is necessary, what to do upon arrival at the fishing site, and what to do in the event of an emergency for yourself or for others. Upon completion of the 4 modules participants are invited to test their knowledge in a series of simple quizzes.

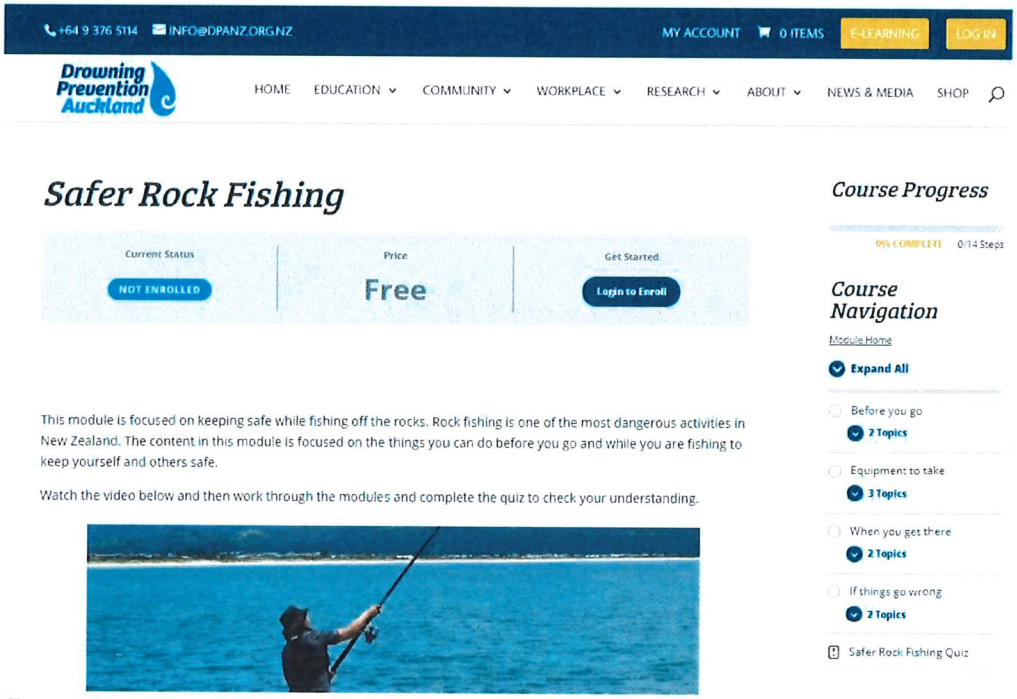

Illustration 10. Screen shot of DPA's *Safer Rock Fishing* programme freely available at: https://www.dpanz.org.nz/courses/safer-rock-fishing/

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings, it is recommended that:

Auckland Council:

- Retain the services of the safety advisory for a 2022/23 post-Covid summer campaign,
- Continue to provide regional leadership and support future fishing safety promotion, including the installation of life rings and safety signage at high-risk sites,
- Increase provision of evidence-based public rescue equipment (PRE) in the form of life rings and throw ropes at popular but remote locations,
- Support the trialling of different PRE and the development of national PRE guidelines.

Drowning Prevention Auckland, Surf Life Saving Northern Region and other safety organisations:

- Promote and evaluate the e-Learning module on the DPA website, and add a question to the annual survey,
- Increase lifejacket use in the public domain with strong media messaging,
- Commit resources and personnel to the ongoing work collaboratively with all partners to promote best practice for West Coast fishing safety education beyond 2022.

Recreational fishers, fishing organisations, lifejacket retailers, fishing outlets:

- Adopt and endorse the fishing safety messages promoted by the 2022 West Coast Rock-based Fisher Safety Project,
- Be aware of, and promote participation in, the new e-Learning website, especially in fishing magazines, newspapers, and other online media outlets,
- Encourage others in the rock fishing community to adopt safe practices - **especially the wearing of lifejackets when fishing at Auckland's high-risk west coast locations**,
- To gain a more accurate understanding of when and how often the PRE are used in an emergency, we recommend using available technology to trial a monitoring system of the PRE at one site,
- Support the work of frontline fishing advisors and lifeguards in their efforts to make rock-based fishing a safe and happy experience,
- Advocate for the promotion of rock fishing safety with community groups especially those that are identified high-risk including new migrants, Pasifika and Asian peoples.

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Appendix 1

West Coast Rock Fishing Project YE2022

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

1) Are you wearing a lifejacket today?

( ) Yes

( ) No

2) If yes, why?

( ) My partner/family makes me wear one

( ) I have seen media/social media and thought I should wear one

( ) I have, or one of my friends/family have, had an incident fishing

( ) I always wear one around water

( ) Other

3) If No, why not?

( ) I forgot it today

( ) I don't have one

( ) I don't like wearing it

( ) I don't think its risky enough

( ) Other - Please state why not:

_____

4) Are you aware of the current west coast rock fishing safety promotion in Auckland?

( ) Yes

( ) No

5) If yes, how did you know about it?

_____

6) Have you taken part in previous west coast rock fishing promotions?

( ) Yes

( ) No

7) If Yes, do you think the project is...

( ) Very successful

( ) Successful

( ) Not Successful

8) Are you?

( ) Male

( ) Female

9) How old are you?

( ) 15-19 years

( ) 20-29 years

( ) 30-44 years

( ) 45-64 years

( ) 65+ years

10) How would you best describe yourself?

( ) European New Zealander

( ) Maori

( ) Pasifika

( ) Chinese

( ) Korean

( ) Indian

( ) Other (e.g. African, French, Spanish, Taiwanese etc.):

_____

11) How long have you lived in New Zealand?

( ) Less than 1 year

( ) Between 1-4 years

( ) Between 5-9 years

( ) More than 10 years

( ) All my life

12) How often have you fished at <u>this location</u>?

( ) This is my first time

( ) Between 2-5 times

( ) Between 6-10 times

( ) Between 11-20 times

( ) More than 20 times

13) Tick ONE of the list below that best describes your reason for fishing today:

( ) For fun and enjoyment

( ) To feed the family

( ) To be with my mates

( ) To have a day out from home / work

14) Public Rescue Equipment (PRE/Life Rings)

	Yes	No
1. Is there any PRE located where you usually fish?	( )	( )
2. Have you read instructions on how to use them?	( )	( )
3. Do you think you could use one in an emergency?	( )	( )
4. Have you used a PRE, seen or know of one being used, in an emergency?	( )	( )

If Yes to Q14, please explain below

_____

_____

15) Do you think that?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Getting swept off the rocks while fishing is likely to result in my drowning	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
2. Rock fishing is no more risky than other water activities	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
3. Drowning is a constant threat to my life when rock fishing	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
4. I am not concerned about the risks of rock fishing	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
5. Other fishers are at greater risk of drowning than me	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
6. I am a strong swimmer compare with most other people	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
7. I avoid fishing in bad conditions to reduce the risk of drowning	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
8. Always wearing a lifejacket makes rock fishing a lot safer	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
9. Turning my back to the waves when rock fishing is very dangerous	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
10. My local knowledge of this site means I'm unlikely to get caught out	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

11. My experience of the sea will keep me safe when rock fishing	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
12. My swimming ability means I can get myself out of trouble	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

16) When rock fishing, do you?

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Wear a lifejacket / buoyancy aid	( )	( )	( )	( )
2. Check weather forecast beforehand	( )	( )	( )	( )
3. Drink alcohol when fishing	( )	( )	( )	( )
4. Wear gumboots or waders	( )	( )	( )	( )
5. Turn your back on the sea	( )	( )	( )	( )
6. Take a cell phone in case of emergencies	( )	( )	( )	( )
7. Go down the rocks to retrieve snagged line	( )	( )	( )	( )

17) As a result of the rock fishing project, do you believe that?

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
1. My knowledge of rock fishing safety has improved	( )	( )	( )
2. My practice of rock fishing safety has improved	( )	( )	( )

3. My attitudes towards rock fishing safety have improved	( )	( )	( )
4. My rock fishing mates seem more safety conscious	( )	( )	( )
5. Other rock fishers around me seem more safety conscious	( )	( )	( )

Thank You!

Appendix 2

Surf Life Saving Northern/Drowning Prevention Auckland Report

Rock Fishing Project YE2022

Executive Summary from Drowning Prevention Auckland and Surf Life Saving Northern Region:

The project is now in its 17th year of operation in partnership with Auckland Council, Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA) and Surf Life Saving Northern Region (SLSNR) and solely funded by Auckland Council. The West Coast Rock-based fishing project has seen a decline of drowning while fishing off Auckland's west coast. In the five years from 2005 to 2009, land-based fishing accounted for 25 drowning fatalities in New Zealand, 10% of all drowning incidents nationwide, and 29% of all beach related fatalities (Water Safety New Zealand, 2010). From 2016 – 2020, 27 fishers lost their lives and 2 of these were in Auckland (WSNZ, 2021).

Purpose:
Increasing the safety and awareness of Rock Fishers on our West Coast beaches around Auckland in collaboration with Drowning Prevention Auckland and Auckland Council.

SLSNR outcomes were:

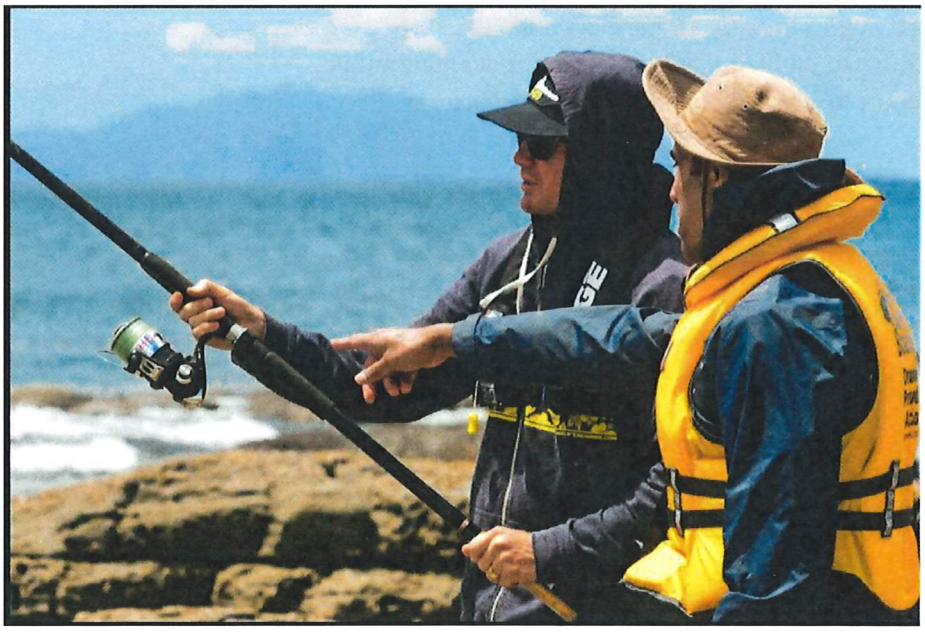
- 4 Rock Fishing advisors were trained and inducted by SLSNR, DPA and Auckland Council regarding the role and purpose.
- Rock fishing advisors did not compromise their own safety during this project. SLSNR drone was used when conditions were unsuitable to observe and educate.
- Rock Fishing Advisors proactively interacted with Rock Fishers and provide any preventative actions required.
- SLSNR Rock Fishing Advisors were rescue ready and were able to respond if a Rock Fisher is in trouble with the support of the lifeguard service.
- Rock Fishing Advisors promoted lifejacket hubs across Auckland.
- PRE is checked when out on rock platforms, any damage is noted and reported to the Regional Lifeguard Supervisor.
- PRE is tested by Rock Fishing Advisors and Rock Fishers when arranged by DPA as part of the PRE research project.
- Raised water safety awareness around rock fishing to 'at-risk' for drownings groups, specifically men.
- Educated on safer rock fishing/land-based fishing practices.
- Rock fishers were educated through the survey created by DPA.
- Rock fishers gained awareness on how PRE was used on rock platforms.
- Observational scope and awareness of where people are rock fishing using the SLSNR drone.

SLSNR key outputs were:

- Interacted and collected a total of 150 Surveys' during the 8-week period from Rock Fishers on the West Coast.
- Educated over 150 or more Rock Fishers between Piha and Muriwai Beaches during the 8-week period.
- Rock fishing spots between Piha and Muriwai monitored during the 8-week period.

SLSNR Rescues, Searches and First Aids on Rock Fishers:

Club	Incident Date	Involved Rescue	Involved First Aid	Involved Search	Activity Fishing
Baylys Beach SLS	29/01/2022	No	No	No	Yes
Baylys Beach SLS	13/10/2021	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bethells Beach SLSP	8/10/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kariaotahi SLSC	7/01/2022	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kariaotahi SLSC	24/10/2021	No	No	No	Yes
Kariaotahi SLSC	24/10/2021	No	Yes	No	Yes
Muriwai VLS	23/01/2022	No	No	No	Yes
Piha SLSC	25/04/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Piha SLSC	5/03/2022	No	No	Yes	Yes
Piha SLSC	20/02/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Piha SLSC	8/01/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
Raglan SLSC	16/04/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
Raglan SLSC	6/11/2021	No	No	Yes	Yes
Raglan SLSC	31/07/2021	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	3/04/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	27/02/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	3/01/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sunset Beach LS	25/10/2021	Yes	No	No	Yes
United North Piha Lifeguard Service	6/03/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
United North Piha Lifeguard Service	20/02/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes



DPA's key outcomes were:

- Supported SLSNR with training of rock fishing advisors using an online platform and then in a practical environment.
- Educated 2367 participants on rock fishing safety through presentations, workshops and seminars.
- DPA rock fishing advisors surveyed 132 rock fishers
- Actively taking part in DPA and SLSNZ research regarding PRE (personal rescue equipment)
- From the surveys 27.3% were wearing lifejackets on the day with 30% stating the reason they wear a lifejacket is 'I always wear one around water'.

DPA's key outputs were:

- Hiring of 2 x Rock Fishing Advisors
- In collaboration with SLSNR we achieved a total of 150 completed surveys
- 1 x Crab Fishing Workshop
- 1 x Crab Fishing Seminar
- 4 x Rock Fishing Education workshop
- 4 x Rock Fishing Seminars
- 20+ presentations completed in relation to land-based fishing safety
- 2 x Charter-Boat Fishing Workshops

Recommendations:

- To extend the length of time the Rock Fishing Programme is operating as we have observed Rock Fishers fishing year-round.
- To scope what it would look like to have one – two aquatic rangers year-round. This would increase observation, education and response to rescues on our coastline.
- Yearly coastal awareness training for all Rock Fishing Advisors.
- Induction training to involve all partners annually.
- Survey platform to include advisors name for accountability.
- Ability to report to Local Council pre and post season.

2024/2025 Waitakere Ranges Grants Programme Review

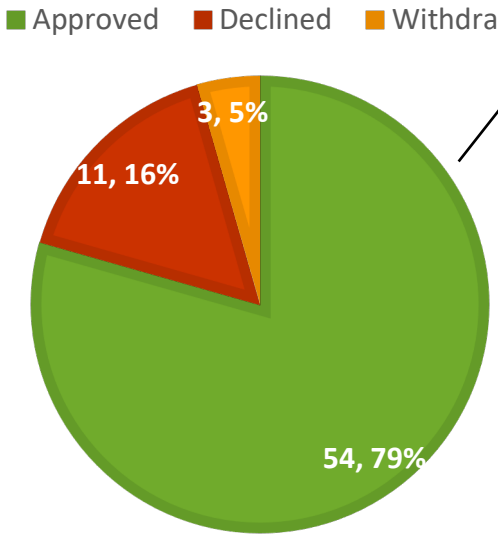
Vincent Marshall – grants advisor

Purpose

- **Snapshot of previous financial years' grants**
- **Review the programme for 2024/2025 including:**
  - **Outcomes and objectives**
  - **Priorities**
  - **Exclusions**
  - **Multiboard grants**
  - **Dates**
  - **Declined reasons**
  - **Investment approach**

Volume and **Approval** Rate Overview

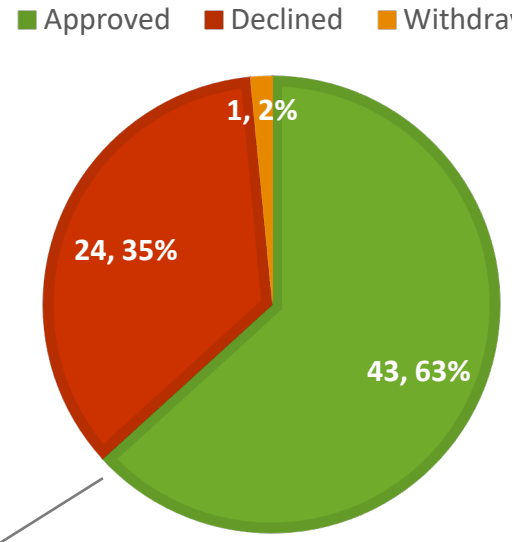
2021/2022
68 TOTAL APPLICATIONS



28 applications are from the **Local Grants rounds**

40 applications are from the **Quick Response rounds**

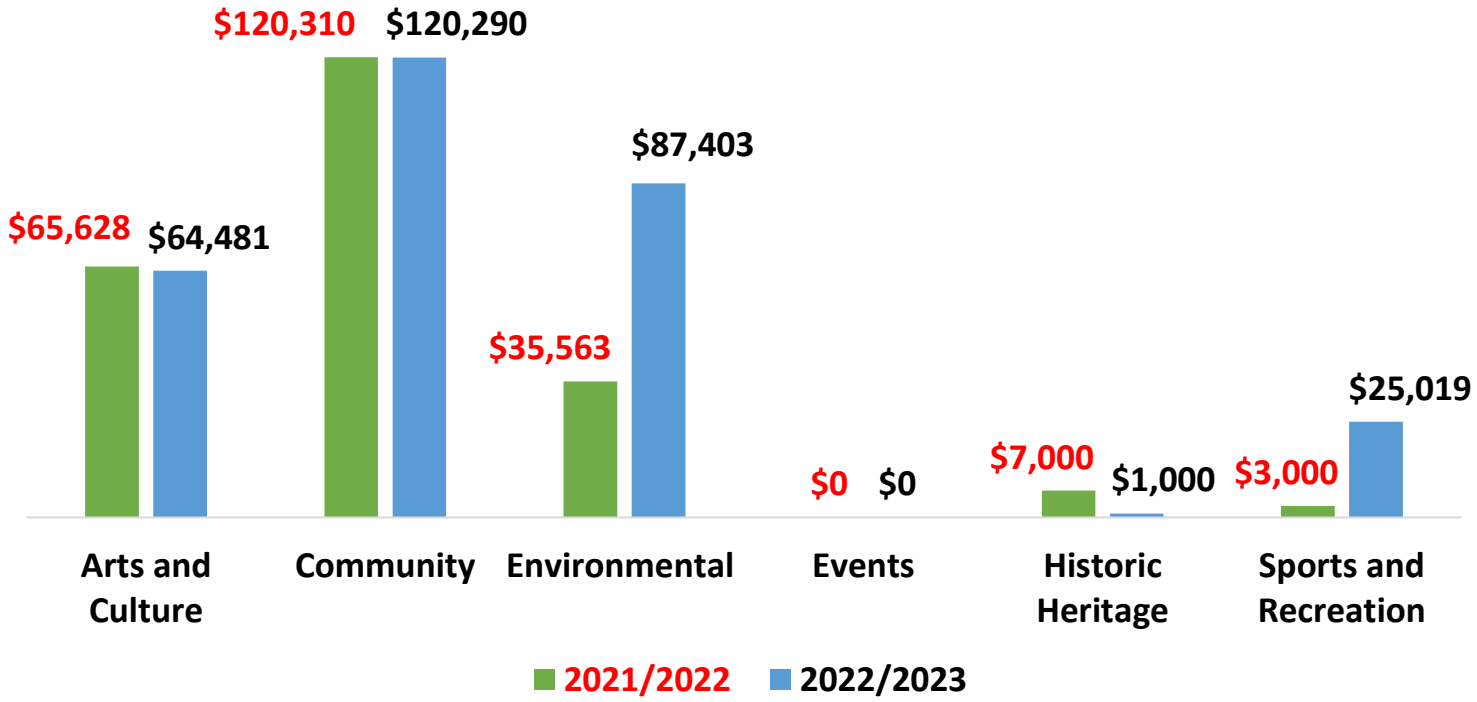
2022/2023
68 TOTAL APPLICATIONS



38 applications are from the **Local Grant rounds**

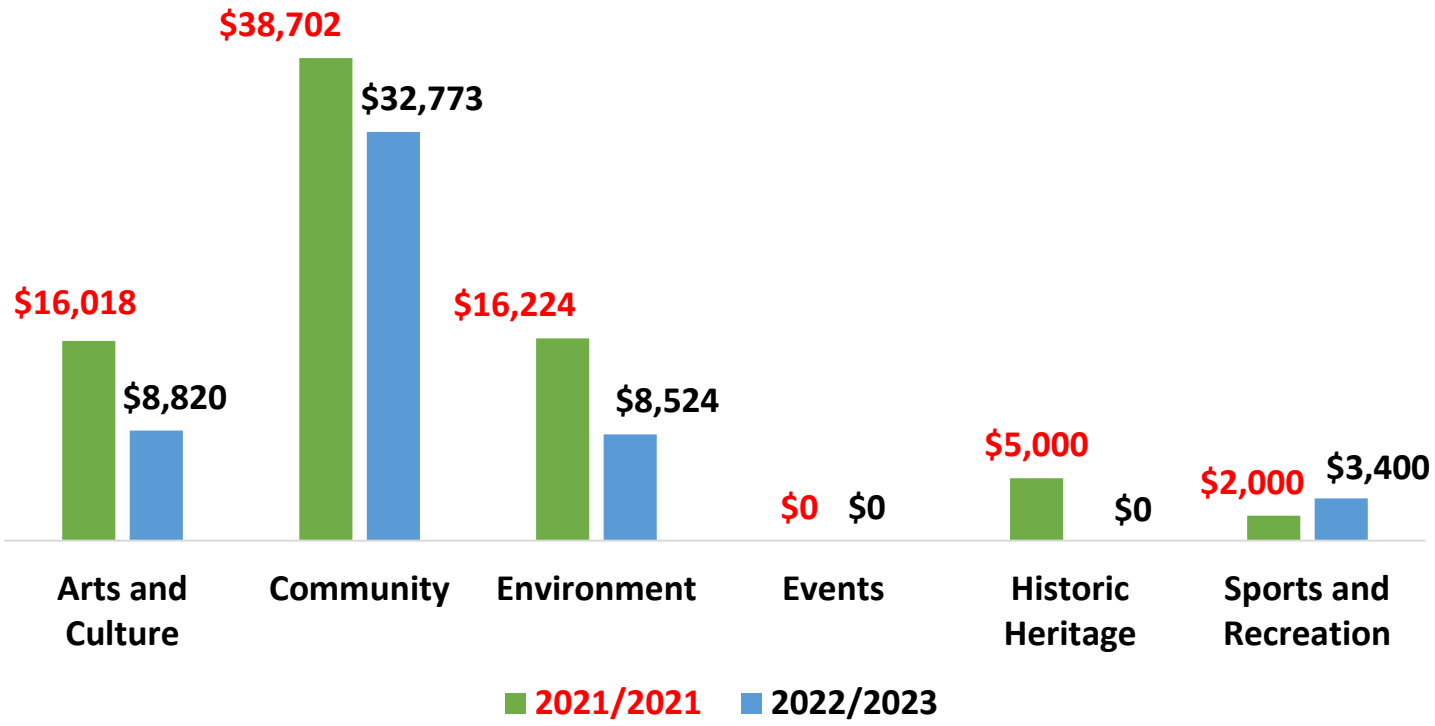
30 applications are from the **Quick Response rounds**

Local and Quick Response Grant Requests



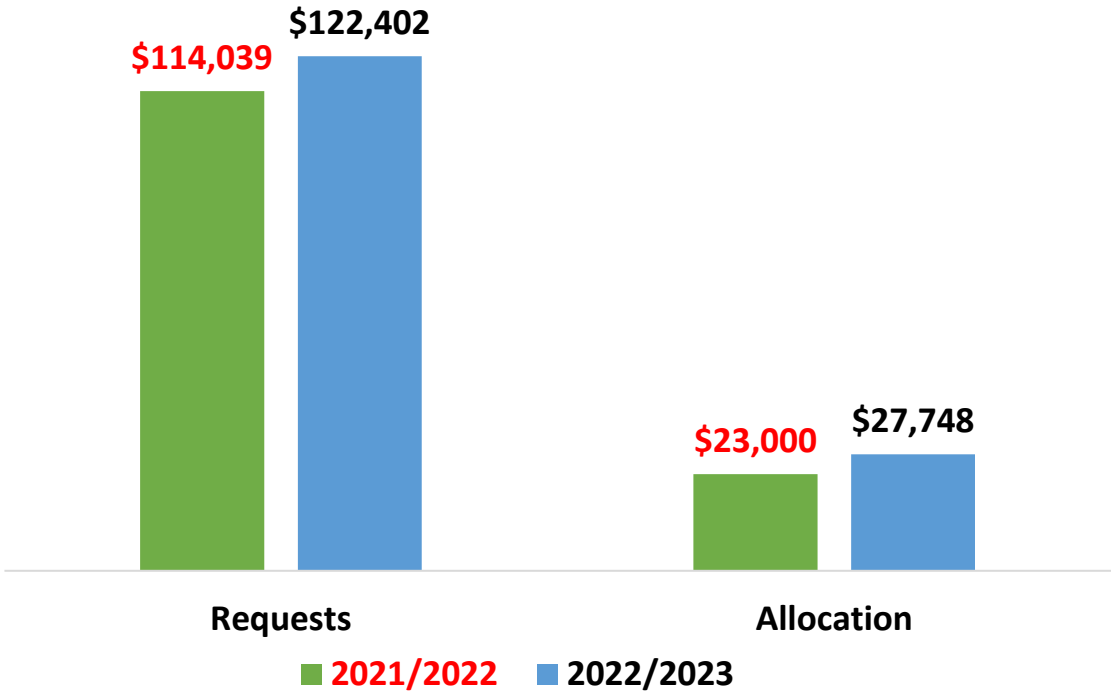
Total Requests 2021/2022 & 2022/2023: **$231,501** // **$298,194**

Local and Quick Response Grant Allocations



Total allocations 2021/2022 & 2022/2023: **$77,944** // **$53,517**

Multiboard Grant Requests and Allocations comparison



7% increase in the amount requested from 2021/2022 to 2022/2023

21% increase in the amount allocated from 2021/2022 to 2022/2023

Top 10 applications for 2022/2023

Application No.	Applicant	Project	Amount Allocated
MB2223-221	Glen Eden Playhouse Theatre Trust	Towards the surveyor and engineer fees and salary of event coordinator and resident venue technician contractor at Glen Eden Playhouse Theatre from October 2022 to October 2023.	$4,000.00
MB2223-101	Visionwest Community Trust	Towards equipment hire and portaloos for the “Christmas From the Heart” event in December 2022	$3,500.00
LG2319-115	Piha Surf Life Saving Club	Towards a heating and air conditioning system to be used at Piha Surf Life Saving Club from 3 January 2023	$3,000.00
LG2319-125	Titirangi Community House	Towards the purchase of folding tables, small card tables, a round table, and storage cabinets for use at Titirangi Community House	$3,000.00
LG2319-223	Glen Eden Playhouse Theatre Trust	Towards cost of a replacement sound desk for the theatre from 12 June 2023 to 30 June 2023	$2,500.00
LG2319-121	Playhouse Theatre Incorporated	Towards venue hire at the Glen Eden Playhouse Theatre from 3 April 2023 to 30 April 2023	$2,500.00
LG2319-124	West Auckland Community Toy Library	Towards the construction of a wheelchair accessible ramp at West Auckland Community Toy Library from 31 January 2023 to 15 January 2024	$2,500.00
LG2319-116	Auckland Somali Community Association	Towards venue hire of Playhouse Theatre for the theatre production of Peter Pan Junior in June 2022	$2,000.00
LG2319-233	Forest and Bird Waitakere Branch	Towards contractor time for project Habitat te Henga – Te Henga Wetland private properties from 1 June 2023 to 2 June 2023	$2,000.00
LG2319-122	Recreate NZ	Towards wages, a greenhouse, garden materials, and a canopy patio pergola at Oratia from 23 January 2023 to 15 December 2023	$2,000.00
LG2319-220	Te Wahi Ora Charitable Trust	Towards cost to deliver four residential weekends for women at Te Wahi Ora Retreat Centre from 1 June 2023 to 31 December 2023	$2,000.00

Top applicants from 2021/2022 – 2023/2024 YTD

applicant	number of grants awarded	total amount awarded
Playhouse Theatre Incorporated	5	$7,500.00
Piha Surf Life Saving Club	7	$7,470.44
SCOW Incorporated	2	$6,020.00
Henderson Valley Residents Association	2	$5,499.00
Karekare Ratepayers and Residents Trust	1	$5,000.00
Glen Eden Community House	3	$4,800.00
Youthline Auckland Charitable Trust	10	$4,750.00

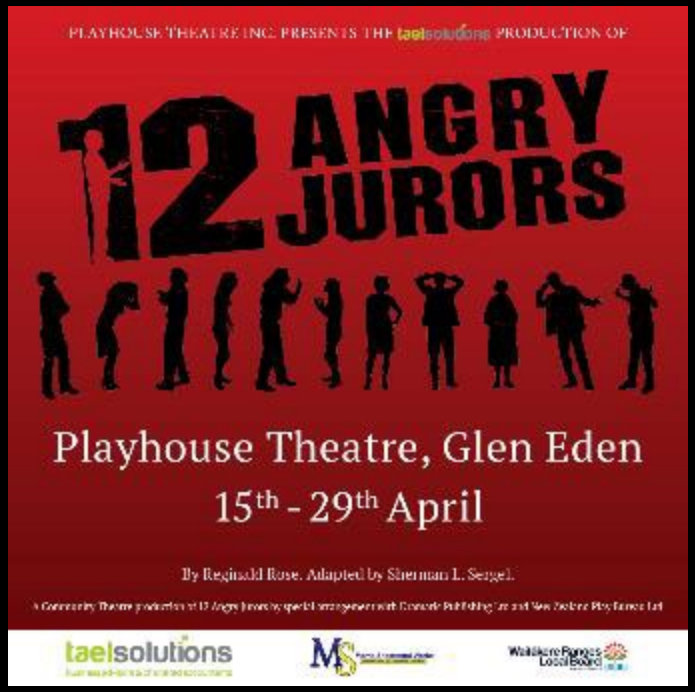
Recreate NZ, ***MOXIE Oratia***

$2,000 approved towards creating a market garden at Oratia from January to December 2023

Location: Matuku Link Reserve

Outcomes: fully met

300 participants reached



Playhouse Theatre Incorporated, ***12 Angry Jurors***

$2,500 approved towards venue hire of Glen Eden Playhouse Theatre for the theatre production of 12 Angry Jurors in April 2023

Location: Glen Eden Playhouse Theatre

Outcomes: completely met

1,230 participants reached

24/25 Outcomes and objectives pulled from the Local Board plan

Our People

Our distinctive and diverse communities are thriving, resilient and adaptable. People are connected, feel a sense of belonging, and work together to support wellbeing

- Strong and productive mana whenua and mataawaka relationships
- To enhance the health, wellbeing and resilience of local communities
- People from our diverse communities are connected and feel as though they belong

24/25 Outcomes pulled from the Local Board Plan cont'd

Our environment

Biodiversity is enhanced, significant ecological areas are protected and restored as a sanctuary for native plants and wildlife. Our people are connected to and care for the environment. The mauri of our freshwater streams, the Manukau Harbour, and West Coast lagoons and wetlands are restored.

- Ecosystems are protected, restored and enhanced in the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area
- Natural areas on parks are protected restored, and enhanced
- Protection and enhancement of urban tree cover
- Our Manukau Harbour beaches and west coast lagoons are clean and safe for swimming, with improved environmental outcomes for the harbour and its catchment
- Our streams and wetlands are healthy and restored
- We understand climate change risks, take action to reduce our climate impact, and are prepared to adapt and respond to future events

24/25 Outcomes pulled from the Local Board plan cont'd

Our Community

Parks, facilities and services are accessible and meet the needs of our diverse urban and rural communities. Arts, culture and creativity are a celebrated part of living in the west. Māori culture and identity is visible and valued.

- Our parks and open spaces provide opportunities for recreation and enjoyment by the surrounding local communities, and a place for nature
- Parks and facilities are adaptable in the face of climate change, growth and other pressures
- A network of vibrant arts and culture organisations, facilities and events that enliven the west
- Our libraries and facilities provide engaging spaces at the heart of the community

24/25 Outcomes pulled from the Local Board plan cont'd

Our Places

We have thriving town and village centres, connected by a reliable, resilient and sustainable transport network. The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area is protected and restored for current and future generations. The relationship with Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua is acknowledged.

- Thriving, sustainable villages that people take pride in
- A reliable, resilient and sustainable transport network connects our neighbourhoods, centres and villages
- The heritage of our people, places and buildings is recognised and valued
- The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area is recognised for its character and heritage

24/25 Outcomes pulled from the Local Board plan cont'd

Our Economy

Sustainable local economic activity is supported. Our business centres are active and successful. Home-based businesses and innovation is fostered. Opportunities for rural activities continue.

- A successful and resilient Glen Eden Business Improvement District
- Economic wellbeing for rangatahi
- Sustainable economic activity that supports people, places and the natural environment

Higher Priorities

- Events that are smokefree (incl vaping) and provide healthy food for events and projects
- Events that encourage waste minimisation and endorse zero waste practices
- Events that foster increased resilience, connectedness, and wellbeing in our communities and environment

Lower Priorities

- Applications where the applicant has considerable cash reserves, relative to the amount applied for, unless the applicant can verify that the reserves are required or tagged for a specific project
- Groups and/or activities taking place outside the local board area, unless the applicant can clearly demonstrate the benefit to local board members.
- Groups who have received any alternative local board funding in the current financial year
- Where the applicant is a national organisation

Any changes?

Exclusions

- Events that promote a brand or company advertising alcohol or fast food, particularly if the event has children and young people participating
- Applicants that have failed to meet previous accountability obligations, except on the condition that the outstanding accountability is completed prior to payment
- Applicants who have successfully received two Waitakere Ranges local board grants during the current financial year

Decline reasons

- **Does not align with local board priorities:** There is a low alignment with the local board's priorities and/or community outcome(s)
- **Grant round oversubscribed:** Limited funding
- **Central government funding role / Other funding sources available**
- **Application insufficiently developed:** The project is not fully defined or develop; applicant may be invited to apply to a future grant round
- **Limited community benefit(s):** Insufficient evidence of specific benefits to the community
- **Project outside of Local Board area:** Project not benefiting Local Board area directly
- **Not eligible:** Applicant or project not eligible under the terms of the Community Grants Policy 2014 or the local board grants programme

Current monetary thresholds:

Grants scheme	Maximum amount per application
Quick Response	$500 - $1,500
Local and Multi-Board Grants	$1,500 - $12,000 (generally)

Investment approach – any changes?

- Do you want to change the monetary thresholds for local grants and quick response rounds?

Multiboard removal

Issues with Multi-board applications:

- Lead to lower quality applications
- Frequently for ongoing costs like wages
- Forces rounds to close at similar times, increasing workload
- Worse for accountability as this must account for multiple boards
- Timelines are less clear for applicants
- Less chance to be funded (only 19.7% of all MB grants are funded vs the 81% of other grants)
- Delays applicant getting funding

Multiboard removal cont'd

Changes & alternatives

- Replacement options with applications
- Automatic sharing of information between applications
- Improving how we direct people around our website
- Applicants have let us know the Multi-board process isn't helpful and will often use multiple individual applications instead
- We are looking for feedback from the board with the plan to remove it before the next financial year

Proposed dates for **2024/2025**

Do we wish to cut any quick response rounds?

Type of Grant	Round	Open	Close	Decision	Project to Occur After
Local Grant	1	Mon, 1 July 24	Fri, 9 Aug 24	Thu, 26 Sep 24	Tue, 1 Oct 23
Quick Response	1	Mon, 9 Sep 24	Fri, 11 Oct 24	Thu, 28 Nov 24	Sun, 1 Dec 24
Local Grant	2	Mon, 27 Jan 25	Fri, 8 Mar 25	Thu, 24 Apr 25	Thu, 1 May 25
Quick Response	2	Mon, 21 Apr 25	Fri, 23 May 25	Thu, 26 Jun 25	Mon, 1 Jul 25

Thank you!!!

Piha Surf Life Saving Club
Published by Katie Arden · March 29 at 4:00 PM ·

Thank you to the Waitākere Ranges Local Board and the Local Grant for supporting Piha SLSC - your contribution towards a new airconditioning unit will help to keep us all cool next summer, and warm over winter!

*** THANK YOU ***

With Thanks To

taelsolutions
business advisors & chartered accountants

Prospect School

agency x

The Playhouse Theatre

Cambrian Plastics

Custombilt Steel Ltd

MS Morris Steelmetal Works

GI media

Proudly supported by Waitākere Ranges Local Board

Thank you to these Legends:

Green Bay High School
Innovate • Individualised • Connected

Titirangi Baptist Church

Pristine Exteriors

the trusts
support west

Waitākere Ranges Local Board
Auckland Council

AraTaiohi

JAVELIN

WeeMo

West Auckland Community Toy Library (WACTL)
24 August 2023 ·

A special and huge shout out to the amazing Lotteries community fund and Waitakere local board for sponsoring our beautiful ramp!! It has made our library more accessible to all. We love it, thankyou!!

Feel free to leave a comment about our new ramp so we can let the teams know how thankful we all are to them for their generosity and contribution 🙂

#buildingaramp #thankyoulotteriescommunityfund #thankyouwaitakerelocalboard... See more

Youth Development and Delivery and Te Kaiārahi

Lisa Howard-Smith – Community Broker
Kathryn Schuster – Youth Specialist Advisor
Natasha Yapp – Local Board Advisor

14 March 2024

Purpose of today's workshop

- the board is provided with an overview of activities in the youth space within 2023/2024 work programme project lines
- the board receives more information about Te Kaiārahi Leadership Youth Programme
- the board provides further direction to staff on their aspirations for youth-focused activities

Opportunities

- 2023/2024 work programme quarter two underspend – $36,000
- 2024/2025 draft work programme workshops – 4 April and 16 May

Waitākere Ranges Local Board - Youth Development and Delivery

Lisa Howard-Smith – Community Broker
Waitākere Ranges Local Board

14 March 2024

Funding for Youth Development in 23/24

- (#444) : Tula'i Pasifika Youth Leadership $15,000
- (#445) : Youth - Build Capacity $20,000
  - Connected Media – Outlook for Someday
  - Te Kaiārahi – youth mentoring
  - Proposed youth providers/youth network
- (#1345) : Youth Economy (Youth Connections) $30,000
  - Glen Eden Playhouse – rangatahi work experience
  - TWI – staff positions disestablished, $20,000 underspend
- ZEAL - 22/23 underspend $8,000
  - Youth Activation and Engagement

Te Kaiārahi Leadership Youth Programme

Kat Schuster – Youth Specialist Advisor
Connected Communities

14 March 2024

Children and young people in court for 2021/2022

- Most offending by children and young people is dealt with outside the court system, only the most serious offending goes to court.
- Through Police warning or Youth Aid or a family group conference happens in more serious circumstances where the offending can’t be dealt with in the community.
- Children and young people only appear in court for serious offending, usually in the Youth Court. Offending such as murder or manslaughter is dealt with in the High Court.
- The West Rangatahi Court is held at the Hoani Waititi Marae every 2-weeks.

Youth Offending

- In 2021/2022, charges for tamariki and rangatahi Māori (63%), European (26%), Pacific (7%), Asian (1%).
- From January 2022, 80+ Ramraid incidents were reported across the wider Tāmaki-Makaurau Policing area.
- Many of these involved Tamariki and Rangatahi from age 7-16, and most of them are not enrolled in any education.
- Some have been disengaged since the first Covid-19 Lockdown in 2020.

MDCAT-Multi-Discipline Cross-Agency Team

- In 2023, the West Auckland Multi-Discipline Cross-Agencies Team (MDCAT) was formed through collaboration between the Police and youth stakeholders.
- MDCAT focuses on identifying Rangatahi and implementing interventions to diminish their involvement in criminal activities while aiding their reintroduction into educational settings.
- Embracing a holistic methodology, MDCAT has referred young individuals to the Te Kaiārahi Programme.
- Presently, MDCAT operates from a temporary location in Henderson MSD but is actively seeking a neutral space for its operation.

What is Te Kaiārahi Leadership Youth Programme?

- Te Kaiārahi offers mentoring to youth, rooted in Te Āo Māori values, fostering personal growth in an outdoor environment and equipping young people with techniques to maintain composure during challenges.
- The programme spans six sessions over three to four weeks, featuring workshops deeply influenced by Te Ao Māori Principles;
    - Manaakitanga (generosity and mutual support)
    - Whanaungatanga (building relationships through empathy and trust)
    - Kotahitanga (collaborating towards shared objectives).

What is Te Kaiārahi Leadership Youth Programme?

- Te Kaiārahi encompasses aspects of Mindfulness and Cognitive Behaviour Therapy tailored to young people and delivered using a coaching methodology.

- The programme is delivered in Piha and its surrounding areas and make use of the natural environment to connect young people to the sea and whenua.

Positive Outcomes:

- MDCAT fully endorses Te Kaiārahi Leadership Youth Programme, where 21-youth have engaged in mentoring.
- Among the participants, 67% are Māori, 19% are Pasifika, and 14% are Pākehā.
- The utilisation of Piha's natural surroundings and incorporation of land, sea, and Mātauranga Māori in the programme has been profoundly motivating for the youth.
- The young participants provided positive feedback, expressing gratitude to Te Kaiārahi for the chance to reconnect with their learning and Te Ao Māori.

Recommendations:

- Staff recommend for the allocation of $10,000 in funding from the local board to support the Te Kaiārahi Youth Leadership Programme.
- This recommendation aligns with the overarching vision of the local board of; *“focusing on youth engagement to improve connections to our young people”.*
- Investing in Te Kaiārahi Youth Leadership Programme demonstrates the local board’s commitment to nurturing the next generation of leaders.
- By providing financial support to Te Kaiārahi Leadership Youth programme, it directly impact the lives of our young people, offering them valuable opportunities for personal growth, skill development, and leadership cultivation.

Pātai
Questions and discussion

Waitākere Ranges Local Board Considering AT's Work Programme

March 2024

Let's go there

Our work today

- **Identify projects or programme that the local board wants to:**
  - **‘Collaborate’ together with AT about and lead building consensus with the community.**
  - **Be ‘consulted’ about by AT.**
  - **Stay well-briefed about and expects AT to keep it ‘informed’ about.**

- **The local board’s response will be reported to AT in early-2024.**

The terms we use

- **Terms are from IAP2 doctrine.**
- **Collaborate:** The local board works closely with AT to formulate solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent .
- **Consult:** AT will get feedback on the project or programme from the local board. This will include regular updates and reports that the local board can resolve its feedback against.
- **Inform**: The local board will get regular updates and briefings. Members can provide their individual insights about the project.

Project Kōkiri process plan

AT provides local boards with quality advice about planned work

AT EMRPs support local boards to consider the advice provided and develop their feedback

Local board respond (Report and resolutions)

AT responds

AT EMRPs support local boards to consider response provided and develop their final Kōkiri agreement

Kōkiri Agreement resolved

Local Board Plans

- **Signed off 31 October.**

- **Provide information that helps Auckland Transport:**
  - **Provide ‘quality advice’ for the Annual Local Board Transport Plan/Agreements**
  - **Develop the Regional Land Transport Plan**

Summary of Waitākere Ranges Local Board's transport goals

CLIMATE ACTION
Reducing our transport emissions

- Auckland's Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) sets out the bold changes that need to happen. Reducing the need to travel by enabling people to live and work in place, using public transport much more, making walking and cycling safe and accessible, and encouraging the uptake of electric vehicles are key ways of helping people to make sustainable transport choices.
- Electric vehicle charging infrastructure is at an early stage in the Waitākere Ranges and wider west, with public charging stations few and far between.
- Improving bus, walking and cycling connections to Glen Eden and Sunnyvale stations will make the train service easier to access for a wider area. Outer areas have low or no access to public transport making park and ride an important way of connecting to public transport services.
- The Waitākere Ranges Greenways Plan (2019) identifies priorities for developing a walking and cycling network over the next 30 years. Feasibility studies are being prepared for three priority paths in Glen Eden to improve neighbourhood connectivity and links to the Western Line train service. These include a Glen Eden to Sunnyvale route; and Parrs Park to Sunnyvale Station.

OUR ENVIRONMENT

- Research to understand land stability and flooding risks in our area for roads and critical infrastructure to ensure we are prepared for future events.

OUR PLAN
We have thriving town and village centres, supporting strong neighbourhoods, connected by a reliable, resilient and sustainable transport network.

- Glen Eden, Titirangi and Swanson are our main village centres with shops, schools, clubs, parks and facilities. Intensive housing development is starting to happen in Glen Eden, Sunnyvale and Swanson.
- There is an opportunity to create a thriving, low carbon and connected neighbourhood if sufficient provision of services, greenspaces, amenities, active transport network is provided.
- Small, staged improvements to walking and cycling connections to implement the Waitākere Ranges Greenways Plan

Projects or programmes that AT suggests are

‘Collaborate’

Local Board Transports Capital Projects:

- South Titirangi Road Intersection project (construction)
- Glen Eden Town Centre: Verdale Circle to Glendale Road Walkway project for design and construction – (on Hold)
- Glenmall Place footpath upgrade

People Powered Streets

(Ngā Tiriti Ngangahau – The Vibrant Streets, Streets for People 2.0)

Konini Primary Safer Streets

Climate Action Transport Targeted Rate (CATTR)

Kelston & New Lynn Priority area – New Lynn and Kelston

Road Safety

Scenic Drive - 295 Scenic Drive - Implementation of side barrier – Investigation

West Coast Road -922 West Coast Road - Implementation of side barrier - Investigation

Projects or programmes that AT suggests are

‘Consult’

Community Initiated Engineering Programme

Henderson Valley Road, Border Road to Misty Valley Drive, Henderson

- Footpath widening - Investigation/Design

Glendale Road zebra crossing - 94 Glendale Road, Glen Eden

- Pedestrian Crossing - Design

Parking

- Reactive works area -Parking Changes - Minor Works (1) Marine Parade South

Projects or programmes that AT suggests are

‘Inform’

Slip Recovery Programme

Katoa Ka Ora –Implementation – Regional -Implementation of Speed limit changes

- Investigation, Delivery 2024/25

AnnisonAvenue -Withers Road to Pitcher Place, Glen Eden

- New footpath -Investigation/Design

Atkinson Rd Pedestrian Improvements - 40 Atkinson Avenue, Titirangi

- Pedestrian Crossing - Design

Waikumete Rd Pedestrian Improvements - Waikumete Road Glen Eden

- Pedestrian refuges and speed calming infrastructure –Design

Projects or programmes that AT suggests

‘Are advocacy issues’

Thriving, sustainable villages that people take pride in:

- Funding to implement the Glen Eden Town Centre Plan, including streetscape and lighting upgrades, a civic space and a laneway.

A reliable, resilient and sustainable transport network connects our neighbourhoods, centres and villages:

- Funding for a shared path from Glen Eden to Sunnyvale
- A solution to the conflict between traffic and trains at the level rail crossing in Glen Eden to manage congestion in the town centre when train frequency increases.
- Trialling a rural bus service to give our residents and visitors access to public transport.
- Park and Ride in Glen Eden – expansion

Contact:
Ben Stallworthy – Ben.Stallworthy@at.govt.nz
John Gillespie – John.Gillespie@at.govt.nz
Jane Winterman – Jane.Winterman@at.govt.nz

Let's go there

Level Crossing Removal Programme

O'Neills Road, Swanson

14 March 2024

Level Crossing Removal Programme

- A range of projects are currently underway to upgrade the Auckland rail network.
- AT will introduce a new rail network with new services and timetables for when the CRL opens.
- These new upgrades and train services will introduce more frequent trains, increasing safety risks and delays at level crossings.
- The Level Crossing Removal Programme will remove all level crossings across the rail network to improve safety and enable more frequent trains, over 10 – 30 years.

GROUP 2 - SOUTHERN		
1	Walters Rd, Takaanini	Road
2	Taka St, Takaanini	Road
3	Manuroa Rd, Takaanini	Road
4	Spartan Rd, Takaanini	Road
5	Te Mahia Station	Pedestrian
6	Takaanini Station	Pedestrian

GROUP 3 – INNER WEST		
7	George St, Kingsland	Road
8	Morningside Drive, Morningside	Road
9	Asquith Ave, Mt Albert	Road
10	Rossgrove Tce, Mt Albert	Road
11	Woodward Rd, Mt Albert	Road
12	St Jude St, Avondale	Road
13	Chalmers Street, Avondale	Road
14	St Georges Rd, Avondale	Road
15	Portage Rd, New Lynn	Road
16	Fruitvale Rd, New Lynn	Road
17	Baldwin Avenue, Mt Albert	Pedestrian
18	Avondale Station (Crayford St)	Pedestrian
19	Glen Innes Station North	Pedestrian
20	Glen Innes Station South	Pedestrian

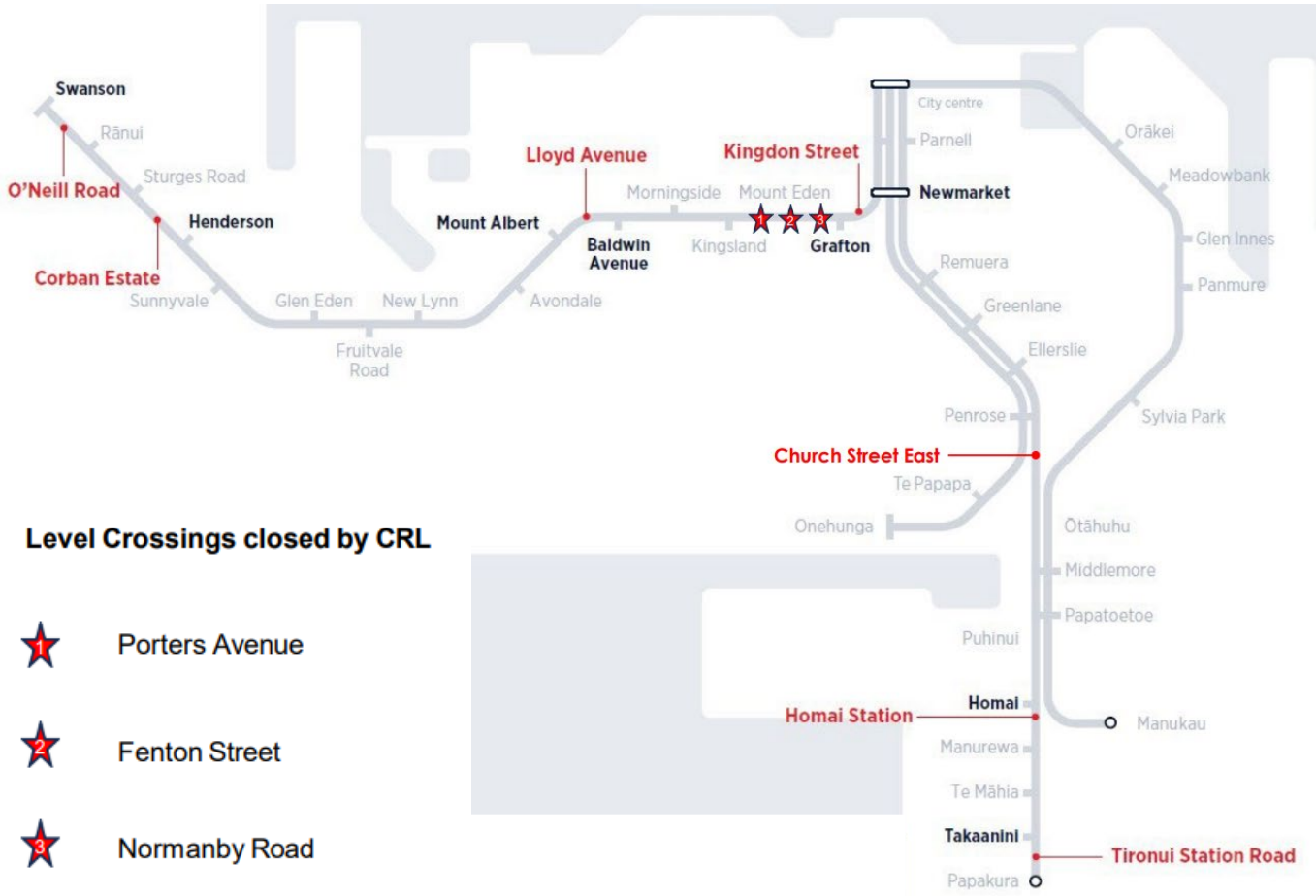
GROUP 4 – OUTER WEST		
21	Glenview Rd, Glen Eden	Road
22	Sherrybrook Place, Sunnyvale	Road
23	Bruce McLaren Rd, Henderson	Road
24	Mt Lebanon Ln, Henderson	Road
25	Metcalf Rd, Ranui	Road
26	Christian Rd, Swanson	Road
27	Sturges Rd Station, Ranui	Pedestrian
28	Ranui Station	Pedestrian

GROUP 5 – PAPAKURA TO PUKEKOHE		
29	Crown Road, Paerata	Road
30	Sutton Road, Papakura	Road
31	Sutton Road North (Priv), Papakura	Road
32	Opaheke Road, Papakura	Road
33	Boundary Road, Papakura	Road
34	Tuhimata Road, Paerata	Pedestrian

GROUP 6 - ONEHUNGA BRANCH LINE		
35	O'Rorke Rd, Penrose	Road
36	Maurice Rd, Penrose	Road
37	Mays Rd, Tepapapa	Road
38	Captain Springs Rd, Tepapapa	Road
39	Church St, Tepapapa	Road
40	Alfred St, Onehunga	Road
41	Victoria St, Onehunga	Road
42	Galway St, Onehunga	Road

Pedestrian Level Crossings

- AT are starting to remove 7 pedestrian-only level crossings as part of the first stage of this programme (Stage 1).
- The Stage 1 removals are required to gain approval from rail safety regulator) for inWaka Kotahi (the creasing rail frequency after the CRL opens to the public. This is due to existing safety regulations.
- **The Stage 1 removals must be complete before CRL opens.**
- 3 road level crossings have already been removed as part of the CRL construction.
- 2 pedestrian level crossings were closed in February 2024.



Community Engagement

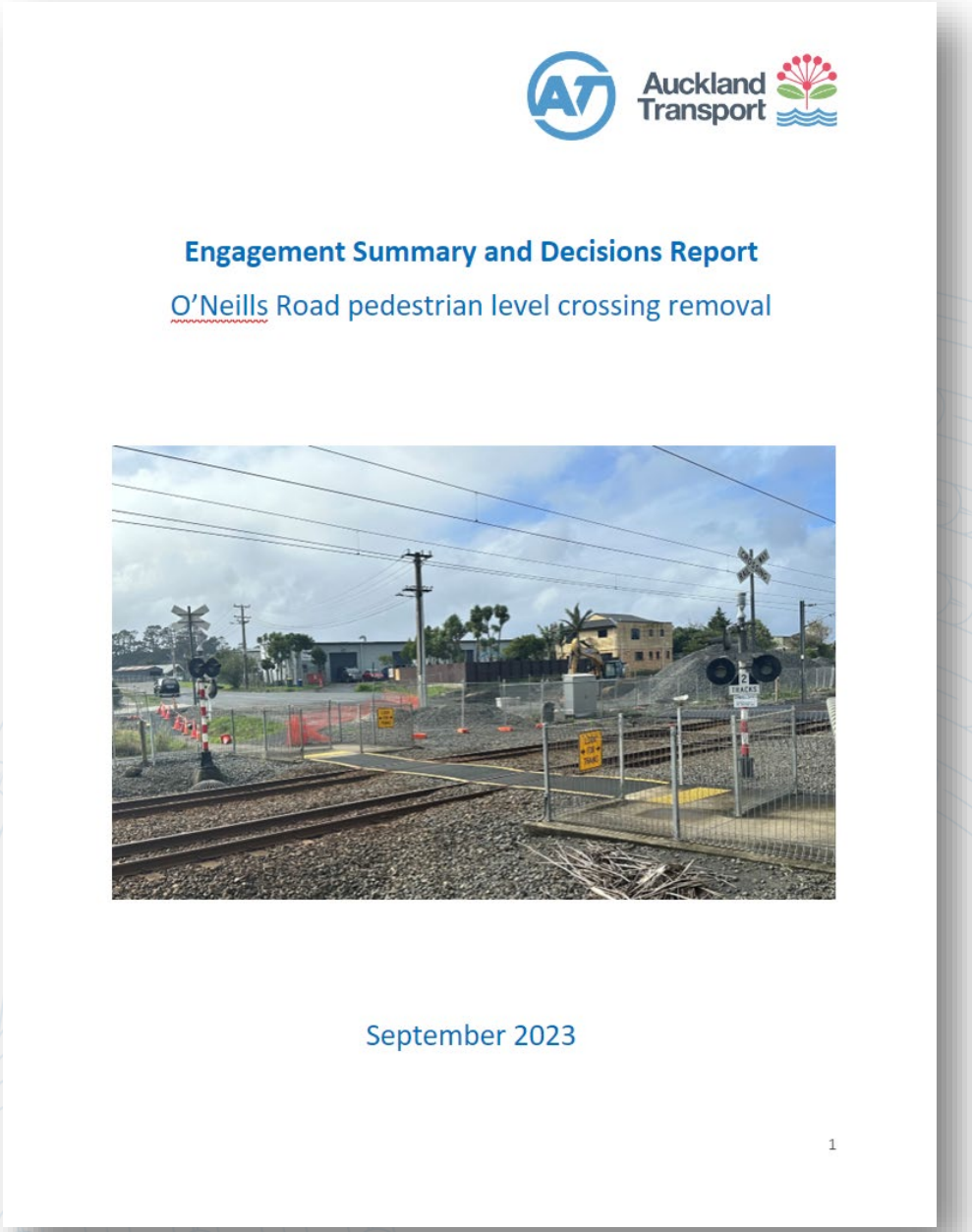
- We engaged with a variety of community groups, accessibility groups, local businesses, and residents.
- We have been working closely with the group who raised concerns about the O'Neills Rd removal prior to our community engagement, including a petition and presentation to the WRLB.
- We met with this group twice to discuss the project and walk around Swanson to experience their concerns, including a visit accompanied by Hon Phil Twyford & Dan Collins.

Community feedback

We emphasise that we have considered all community feedback carefully and open-mindedly.

We understand the sentiment towards the planned removal of the O'Neills Road pedestrian level crossing.

More detail about what the community told us is available in our Engagement Summary and Decisions Report online.



Our response

Proposed alternative route improvements

Description	Community Feedback	Proposed improvement
Improving Swanson Road	Slow traffic down by installing speedhumps, narrowing the road, and reducing the speed limit. New pedestrian crossings with traffic islands built away from the curb to allow bikes to pass through without merging into general traffic.	Traffic calming – low-cost modular raised pedestrian crossings.
	A new pedestrian crossing on Swanson Road near Swanson Station.	Upgrade the 2 existing pedestrian crossings on each side of Swanson Train Station
	Traffic lights at the Swanson Road / O'Neills Road intersection.	New traffic lights at the O'Neills Road / Swanson Road intersection.

Our response

Proposed alternative route improvements

Description	Community Feedback	Proposed improvement
Improving Pooks Road & North Candia Road	Repair the existing footpath on the south side of Pooks Road.	Replace and widen the existing footpath to 1.8m. Seal all vehicle entrances. Tree trimming to improve visibility and lighting.
	Improve lighting on Pooks Road and North Candia Road.	Upgraded street lighting near North Candia Rail Bridge

Our response

Automatic safety gates

- We will install automatic safety gates as an interim safety measure.
- This will improve the safety of the level crossing in the short-term before we install the alternative route improvements and increase train frequency.
- We will install the gates by November 2024, however the exact dates for when they become operational is yet to be confirmed.
- The installation of these gates is made possible by reallocating gates that were previously installed at a different level crossing that has now been removed.

Automatic safety gates at Tironui Station Road East will be reused as an interim safety improvement at O'Neills Road.

Our response

Re-evaluating the Business Case

- We have committed to re-evaluating the Business Case for this particular level crossing site.
- The re-evaluation will take into account the recent development and changes to land use around Swanson, and the community feedback we have received.
- The updated Business Case will confirm the most appropriate final solution at O'Neills Road recognising these changes.
- We are investigating opportunities for a low-cost, modular overbridge as part of re-evaluating the Business Case

Further engagement

Community consultation

- Further community engagement is needed on the proposed alternative routes improvements.
- Community feedback will help us:
    1. Understand whether the proposed improvements are right for the community
    2. Continue with the designed design of the improvements
    3. Determine the approximate timing for the improvements and level crossing removal.
- Confirming the design and timing will also require ongoing engagement with Waka Kotahi (the rail safety regulator), Auckland One Rail, and other key stakeholders.

We will install the alternative route improvements – subject to further community feedback – before we remove the level crossing.

Further engagement

Community consultation (cont.)

- The timing of our engagement is not confirmed.
- Further work is needed to ensure our engagement is widely shared and accessible to the community, including work with other internal teams and local community groups.
- We will utilise similar tools to what has been used previously:
  - An online survey via the AT webpage
  - Letters to local residents and businesses, including a written feedback form.
  - Community drop-in events
  - Posters and brochures
  - AT ambassadors at the level crossing
  - Email communications
  - Face-to-face engagement with key stakeholders

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An Auckland Council Organisation

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Phone 09 355 3553 **Website** www.AT.govt.nz

Storm and Cyclone Remedial Works Update
Waitakere Ranges Local Board
February 2024

The Auckland Anniversary floods of 2023 brought unprecedented rain and damage across the Auckland region. More drastically, they were followed by Cyclone Gabrielle just two weeks later, bringing with it further destruction and disruption.

While there is still a long road ahead, (the programme of works is expected to take another 18 months to two years) there has been some great progress so far.

A summary video of works is available by clicking on the link here.

Further below are some of the key statistics across Auckland

Overall up to end of December 2023:
Total sites: 2003
Small issues and slips resolved quickly: 1200
Further sites identified requiring minor-major repairs: 813

Of the 813 minor to major road repairs needed across Auckland:
Completed to date: 383 (47%)

By the end of December 2023, Auckland Transport had spent $126 million addressing sites and communities affected by the 2023 weather events. This is 32% of the projected total forecast Flood Recovery cost of $390 million.

Currently closures remain in place:

- Kay Road, Mountain Road,
- 412 Scenic Drive
- Scenic Drive between Woodlands Park Road and the roundabout at Titirangi, and the Western end of Kohu Road
- 15 Paturoa Road
- 40-42 Ottitori Bay Road in Titirangi where two walls are already under construction.

Weight restrictions are in place:

- Caton Road 3.5T
- Rayner Road

Resident only restrictions are in place:

- Caton Road
- Glenesk Road
- Karekare Valley

Site Specific Updates

Bethells Road, Near Steam Hauler Track

The road is open, but there are two slips on the edge of the road, near each other. One of these slips occurred in a storm in 2022, the other in 2023.

We have repair designs ready but need to programme this work for dry weather. We will need to close the road for a period whilst these works are completed, so we would like to programme this work after the Te Henga Road repairs have been completed.

Slip from August 2022 storm

Slip from the 2023 weather events

160-198 Bethells Road – Mosquito Alley

AT will be working to repair storm related damage at this site. The work includes matting and hydroseeding.

Caton Road

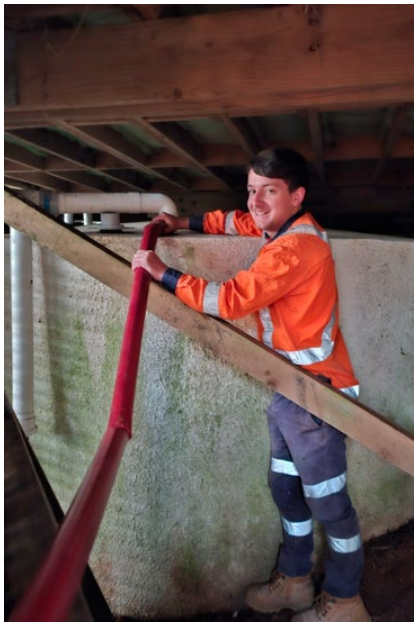
Remedial works started at 16 Caton Road on 23rd January 2024, following completion of the service relocation works by Vector and Chorus. The repair works include installation of an anchored steel pole retaining wall, drainage improvements as well as reinstatement of road to bring it back to the original level. It is anticipated the works will take up to 12 weeks complete, weather permitting.

On advice from Geotechnical Engineer and for everyone's safety, a 3.5 tonne vehicle restriction will apply until the repair works are complete. There are large materials being delivered to site which require a temporary closure, during this time traffic will be stopped by traffic controllers to allow work crews time to safely stop and clear the road of plant and equipment. There is a white board at the entrance on Caton Rd to show when these deliveries are expected.

Over the last month, a total of 8 piles have been installed and sacrifical anchors placed and tested to allow the contractors to continue with the remaining of the construction.

Water deliveries

Residents in Caton Road were unable to receive water deliveries from May 2023. During February 2024 a number of residents ran short of water. Auckland Transport worked with contractors to resolve the issue, supplying water to residents using a 3.5 T weight limited vehicle. This water was supplied without cost to residents.



Glenesk Road

We plan to begin works on Glenesk Road on Monday 11 March.

Downer on behalf of Auckland Transport (AT) will be constructing will be undertaking slip repair works outside numbers 7 and 19 Glenesk Road. This will involve the construction of a retaining wall, repair of the footpath and shoulder. This work is required to stabilise the area and prevent further slips and damage occurring.

Works will take up to 3 months to complete, weather dependent, residents only restrictions continue to apply.

Karekare Road

We started works on Karekare Road, between Piha Road, and the bridge at the Regional Park, on 16 October 2023. Works on these sites are almost complete, we opened Karekare road on 9 February 2024.

Extent of slips on Karekare Road

Works started on Lone Kauri Road on Monday 12 February 2024. This road is closed while works are underway.

We have one more slip site to complete on Karekare Road, after we have completed works on Lone Kauri Road.

Works on Karekare Road

Slip repairs on Karekare Road

Kay Road

Is currently still closed - Residents & Emergency services access only from Waitākere Road end.

Work is underway on the repair design.

While are unable to give a specific timeframe on repair works, we aim to have this work completed in 2024, to restore this connection for the community.

Kellys Road

We have completed the initial site investigation and options assessment stage.

Detailed design is now currently underway for a new retaining wall. We anticipate a construction start date in the next 2-3 months. However Kellys Road is going to be used as a detour route for a new wall that is being constructed on Forrest Hill Road so the Kellys Road works won't start until Forest Hill works have been completed.

Lone Kauri Road

There are three sites on Lone Kauri Road that need permanent repair work. Three retaining walls will be built to stabilise the road.

Work began on Lone Kauri Road on Monday 12 February 2024, it is expected to take 3 months to complete.

Lone Kauri Road will be closed to all traffic, whilst repairs are underway. All Traffic will need to go via Karekare Road.

Mahoe Road

The repair to the damage at 22 Mahoe Road, was completed in December 2023.

The works included removing the damaged section, rebuilding the retaining wall and repairing the road.

Mountain Road

After starting work at Mountain Road, we have found that our design was not going to fully meet our needs, and as a result we are had to pause to redesign some components of the wall. Despite everyone's best efforts this does happen sometimes, and it is taking longer than anticipated to finalise the technical issues involved.

Works will restart on Mountain Road when the new design is approved. A letter drop will go out early March to update the resident on recommencement of construction.

The plan is carry out works on Mountain Road site by site, we anticipate this work will take up to 12-15 months to complete.

Otitori Bay Road

Works are in planning on the second slip at 40 Otitori Bay Road. A priority Give Way is currently in place and managed by the contractor (Ventia). A fence has been installed to secure the remaining slip, and this slip is monitored by the contractor.

We are in the process of working with private property owners, around works that encroach into their property. Works will continue once a resolution is agreed.

When works resume a full road closure will be in place 24 hrs a day, seven days a week. Works will take place between 7am and 7pm.

Pedestrian access will be available up until 8.40am in the morning and after 3.30pm, to allow school students and other pedestrians through. Vehicles will not have access through.

Paturoa Road

The road is closed around number 15, and work is continuing on the design of the repair for this road. Below is some information about the damage at this site.

- The underslip has occurred below an existing timber pole retaining wall, which appears to still be in place, but is undermined.
- An Overland flow path is running through this location which will have to be considered during the design phase along with existing storm water network which needs to be reviewed.
- Temporary traffic management/ weight limits are in place until repairs are completed.
- An underslip extends from the driveway of 12 Paturoa Road for 23 m to the north-east.

Piha Road

Works on the slip site at 73-75 Piha Road were completed December 2023. We are currently working with the contractor at looking at a redesign of the retaining wall at this location.

Piha road retaining wall under construction.

Rayner Road

The retaining works to repair the slip damage at the location of 27 Rayner Road is complete.

Repairs at 27 Rayner Road

47-49 Rayner Road – currently 3.5T vehicle limit.

Over the coming weeks we will look to install flexi-posts/hit-sticks outside of number 49, as pictured below. This will be to prohibit vehicles traveling on the compromised section of the road and allow for reinstatement of heavy vehicle movement.

At this time the Geotech's will be installing further monitoring devices. This site will undergo long term geo-technical monitoring.

Location of hit sticks/flexiposts

Scenic Drive, North Swanson

We are working with Watercare to complete these works. Watercare is planning to restore the watermain under the road.

Once their works have been completed, Fulton Hogan on behalf of AT will complete the road works. Once works are complete, we anticipate being able to remove the 30k speed restriction.

Summary of the decision for Scenic Drive North, Swanson

Auckland Transport has been investigating options for repair and remediation to the Scenic Drive North site.

All options have been considered and evaluated and reported to Auckland Transport.

Reporting on these options was available at the end of September, which has now been reviewed by Auckland Transport, its' advisors, and appointed Contractor. Following consideration of the options, the group has selected **minor local interventions and monitoring** as the best option.

The local interventions and monitoring will include the following:
• Localised repair of the road surface only.
• Sealing of roadside drains, and investigation of improved road drainage.
• An extended period of monitoring, which will be reviewed annually.

A full description of the summary note of this update is available here

Scenic Drive, Near Arataki

31 January 2024

We have started works on the repair at this site. We anticipate the works will take up to 4 months to complete, the plan is to complete this site, by the end of April 2024. The road will remain closed whilst works are completed.

The road is closed at this section and there is no through access. The access to Arataki Visitors Centre is only open from the Shaw Road end.

Scenic Drive, Waiatarua (Elevation Site)

We are planning to complete a temporary repair the road at this section and to be able to remove all restrictions. We plan to have implemented by end of March 2024.

Permanent design plans are progressing.

The long-term plan for this site is a drainage solution. A series of fan drains are installed to reduce pore pressures from within the slip. In addition to this it is recommended that we install a series of soil nails to stabilize the road pavement.

Residents that have properties within the slip site have been contacted and we are discussing the fan drain option with them. The repair works will include work across private properties, so this is an important element of the planning process. Once the plans are finalised, we will be able to update the community.

Scenic Drive, Titirangi

There are two large slips on Scenic Drive in Titirangi where the footpath and edge of the road has slipped away. Part of the road is coned off and traffic has been restricted to one lane by temporary traffic lights.

Work started **on 27 February 2024** between the roundabout at Titirangi and Woodlands Park Road and it will take 3-4 months to complete (weather dependent). Work will take place during the day, 7am to 7pm. During the works, this section of the road will be closed 24/7.

Pedestrian and cycle access will be made available beside the work site on Scenic Drive, and also through Kohu Road. Bus routes have been detoured for the duration of the works.

To fix and secure the road we need to build large retaining walls at each of the slip sites. To do this we need to use heavy equipment which will need to sit on the remaining section of the road. This is a major repair and is required to prevent further slips in this location.

The works will include:

- Clearing the slip material
- Cutting into the existing road to create a working platform for our heavy equipment
- Drilling large holes into the ground in which the steel columns will be placed
- Placing of concrete panels which will retain the road and footpath
- Backfill behind the wall and reinstate the drainage, footpath and road pavement

The detour route:

During works this section of Scenic Drive will be closed. The detour route will be along Woodlands Park Road and Huia Roads, as shown in this picture. We understand the inconvenience that this will cause and ask drivers to plan ahead and allow extra time.

Pedestrian and cycle access will be made available beside the work site on Scenic Drive, and also through Kohu Road.

Seaview Road

Works are complete and the road is open.

Simpson Road

113 Simpson Road - The repair is in the design phase.

- A road subsidence has occurred and extended approximately 107m in total in length with 77m of significantly affected carriageway – Failing Retaining wall is located along the edge of the road on the downslope side.
- Cracks have been sealed and temporary traffic management in place until repairs are completed.

We will continue to monitor the site until permanent repairs start.

Takahe Road

Works to repair the slips on Takahe will be starting in the next few weeks. To prepare for the works we have to extend the length of the one lane closure, and the access through this will be by temporary traffic lights. We will be in contact with the community when the start date is finalised.

Te Henga Road

There is a slip on the side of the road. The road is open with one lane, please use give way rules.

The design of this repair needs to take into consideration the proximity of the power lines. Vector will need to complete the work to relocate the power lines before repair works can start.

Slip on Te Henga Road, near number 74

Titirangi Beach Road

Works are progressing on target for Titirangi Beach Road. This work should be completed by the end of March.

The following photo shows the poles for the retaining wall that have been installed.

Titirangi Beach Road repairs underway

Wairere Road

The feasibility report for the slip site located at 331 Wairere Road was submitted with soil nails as the preferred design solution. These nails are installed deep into the soil to stabilize the ground.

We have now received approval for this approach and are in the design phase.

Open – under reduced speed of 30km/h. Buses & heavy vehicles can use but must travel at a slow speed.

No public access to Lake Wainamu, sand dunes, Bethells Beach & Te Henga walkways.

Waitākere Road Bridge - Underpass closed

Underpass closed at the Intersection of Waitākere Road & Bethells Road.

Extra crossing signs and Hit sticks have been installed on the approach to Bethells Road from Waitakere Road (Township end) for visibility and to improve safety.

The speed limit has been lowered from 1 April 2023 to 60km/hr near the intersection (between 190m north of Bethells Road and 220m south of Township Road).

Pictures of the initial extra signs and hit sticks that were installed in February are below.

Additional signs and hit sticks that have been installed on Waitākere Road Bridge Additional signs and hit sticks that have been installed on Waitākere Road Bridge

Woodlands Park Road

We are currently in the design phase of the repair for Woodland Park Road. This road is currently a part of the detour route for the works on Scenic Drive, so the repair work for Woodlands Park Road will be scheduled once Scenic Drive, Titirangi is completed.

Woodlands Park Road

Yelash Road

4 August 2023

Multiple underslips have occurred along Yelash Road near property number 13. The stream and a couple of culverts will need to be worked into the design.

We are working on a design for this road, and we are communicating with the property owner, who has re-instated his driveway access.

Slip on Yelash Road