

Coastal Management Plans: Intro for Local Boards

Kaipatiki Local Board – Little Shoal Bay

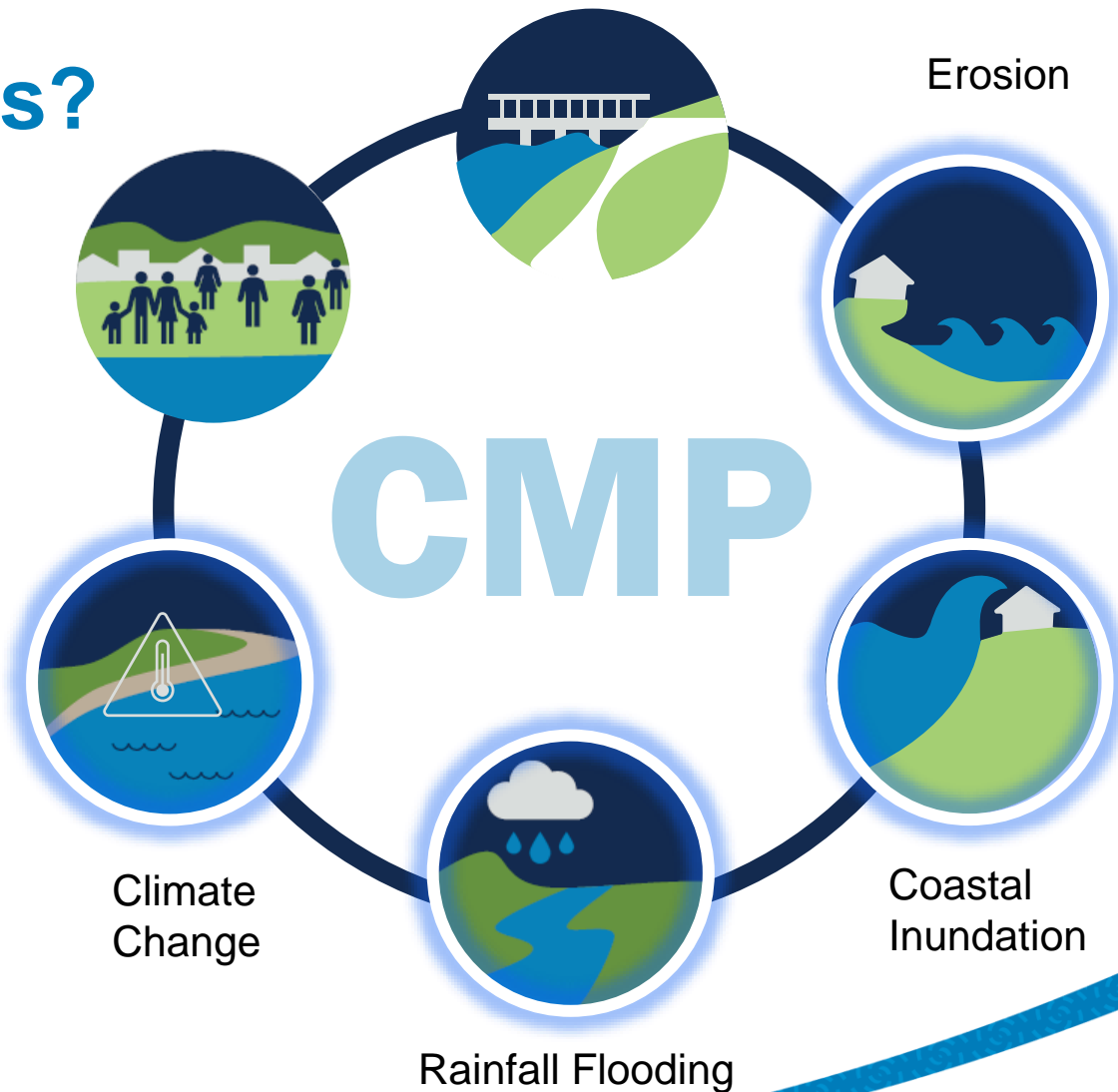
2021

CMP

What are Coastal Management Plans?

Adaptive plans that inform the long-term management of **Council-owned land and assets** on the coast, taking into account the impacts of **coastal hazards** and **climate change** and the values of the **local community**.

Coastal management plans are developed in **the spirit of partnership** with mana whenua.



Guiding Principles from Mana Whenua

Coastal management plans were designed in the **spirit of partnership** with mana whenua.

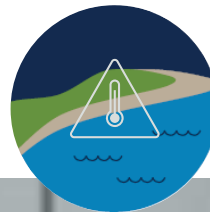


Guiding principles from mana whenua for all CMPs:

- Responsive to iwi management plan
- Accept reversal of infrastructure to rectify hazard issues
- Naturalise, let nature take its course.
- Look at emissions as well (if any)
- Whenua concepts are written up and understood by all in plans
- Protect koiora (biodiversity) and traditional mahinga kai (fish stocks, kaimoana)
- Protect heritage where possible

In each CMP area, **local iwi** will be engaged.

Impact of climate change



Sea-level rise over the next 100 years will be significant

Rainfall is expected to increase

We will need to adapt to this ever-changing 'new normal'

Extreme weather events are expected to increase

It isn't possible to protect everything

Council owned land and assets on the coast are highly exposed

ADAPT



Council owned land and assets

Coastal land owned and managed by Auckland Council includes all public beaches, esplanade reserves, and regional and local parks on or near the coast.

Coastal assets

Seawalls



Revetments



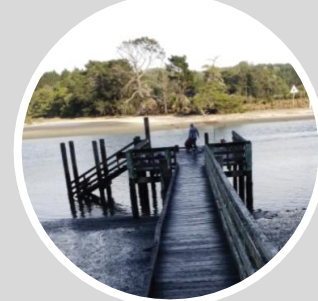
Boat ramps



Coastal stairways



Wharves



Community facility assets



Within these areas, assets are provided to increase the accessibility and amenity of the coastline.

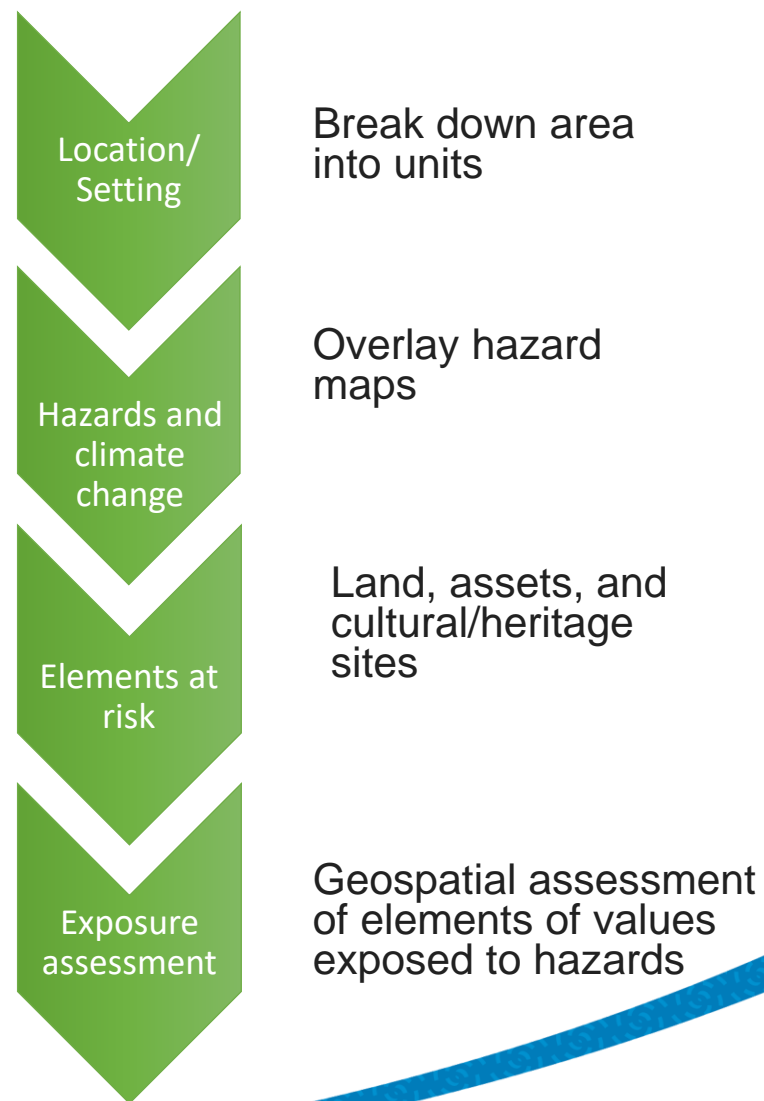
Exposure Assessment

Understanding how coastal assets will be impacted by coastal hazards helps us decide whether to renew, adapt or remove these structures from hazard areas.



Areas at risk

- Prioritise higher risk areas
- Identify adaptive management responses



Community Values



Heritage



Culture



Family



Leisure



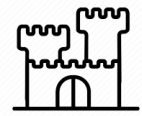
Facilities

Exercise



What do we mean by **value**?

- How do communities **engage** with the coast?



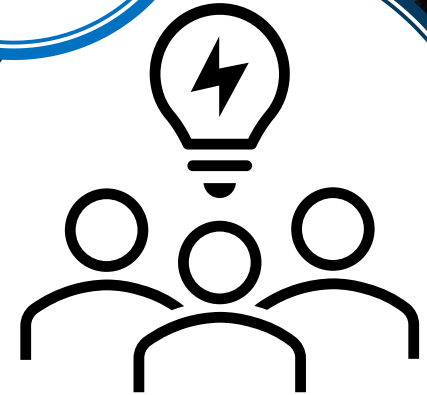
- Areas that are **significant** to the community, their well-being, heritage, and/or culture



Community Input

Coastal management plans include both digital and in person engagement with the local community.

Social
Pinpoint

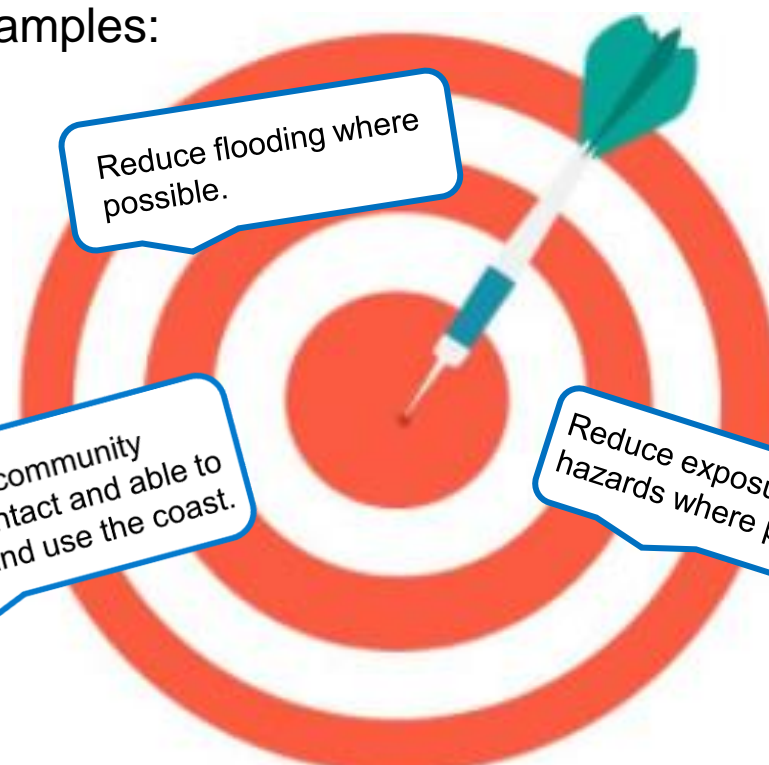


Objectives

Adaptive strategies need to **incorporate the values** of the local community and **meet the requirements** of assets owners and infrastructure providers.

To make good decisions, we need **clear objectives**.

Examples:



Reduce flooding where possible.

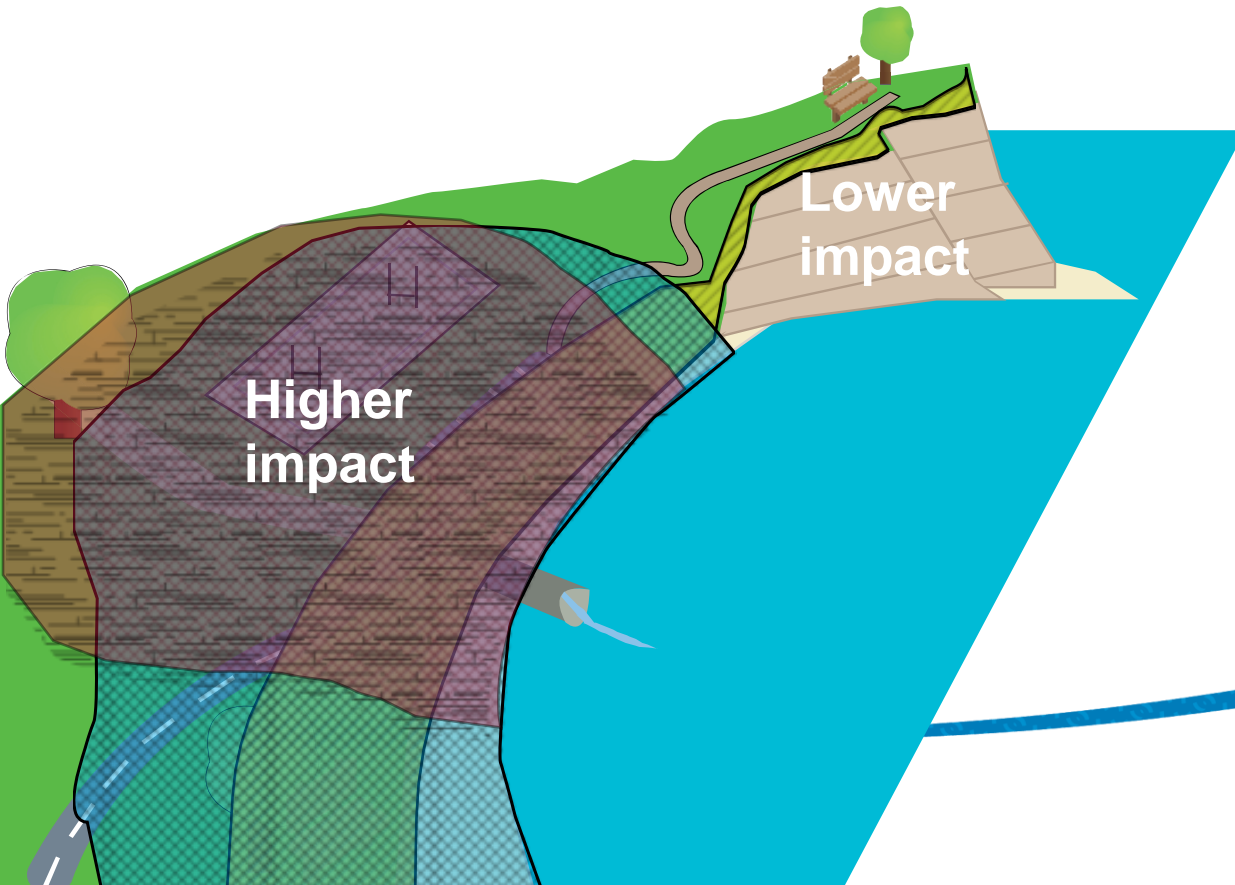
The local community remains intact and able to access and use the coast.

Reduce exposure to hazards where possible.

CMP objectives are **developed with:**

- mana whenua
- technical experts
- infrastructure providers
- input from the community

Aucklandville: Hazard Park



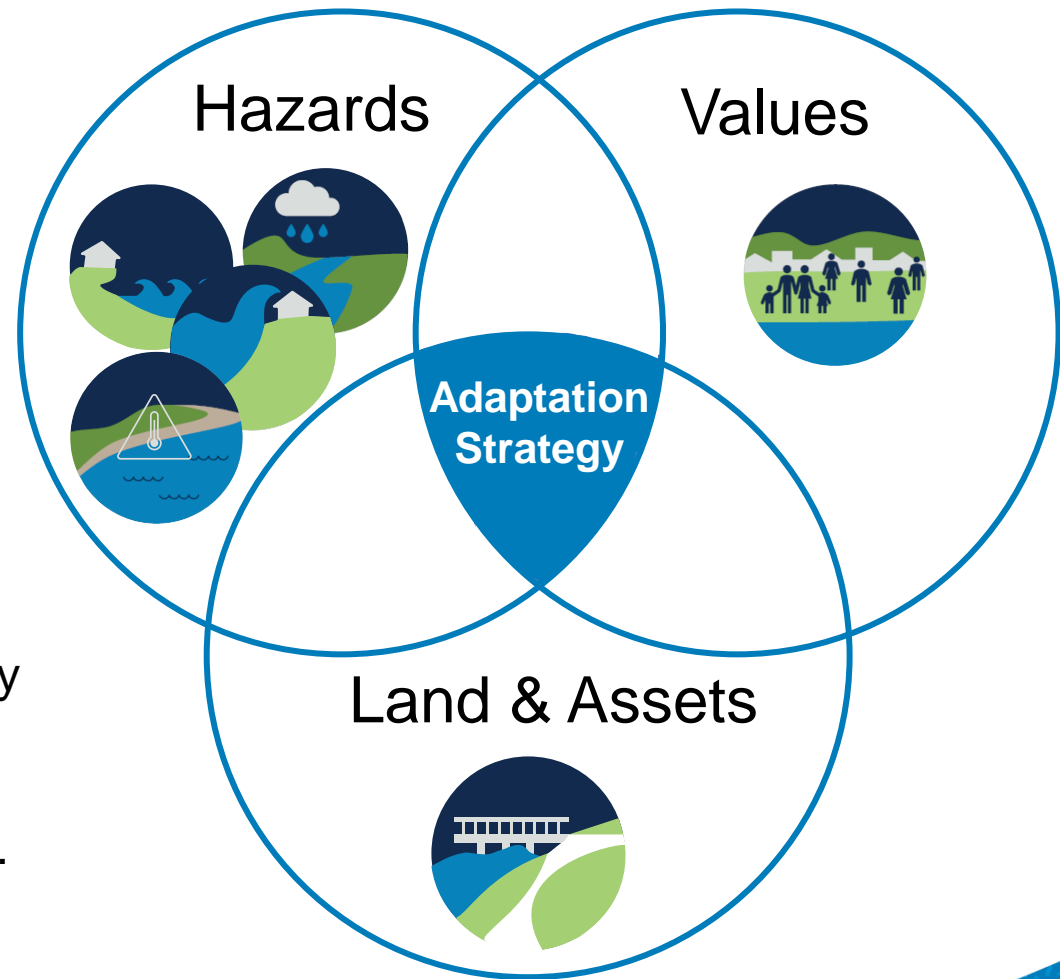
Mapping the hazards helps us understand both the **type** and **scale** of impact.

Where hazards impact areas of **high value**, we will need to **adapt**.

Adaptation

For low impact areas, an adaptation strategy of **no active intervention** is likely to be the preferred response.

Only areas of the coast that are exposed to **hazards**, are **valued** by the local community, and have **Council-owned land or assets** require other adaptation strategies.



Adaptation Strategies

**No active
intervention**



Allow natural processes to continue

**Hold the
line**



Defend the current coastline

**Limited
intervention**



Maintain existing

**Managed
retreat**



Move assets and infrastructure back

Aucklandville: Hazard Park



When do we need to adapt?

Today short term medium term long term ~100 years

Risk is acceptable
No Active Intervention

Limited intervention

Dune planting
Beach nourishment

Trigger

Trigger

Managed retreat

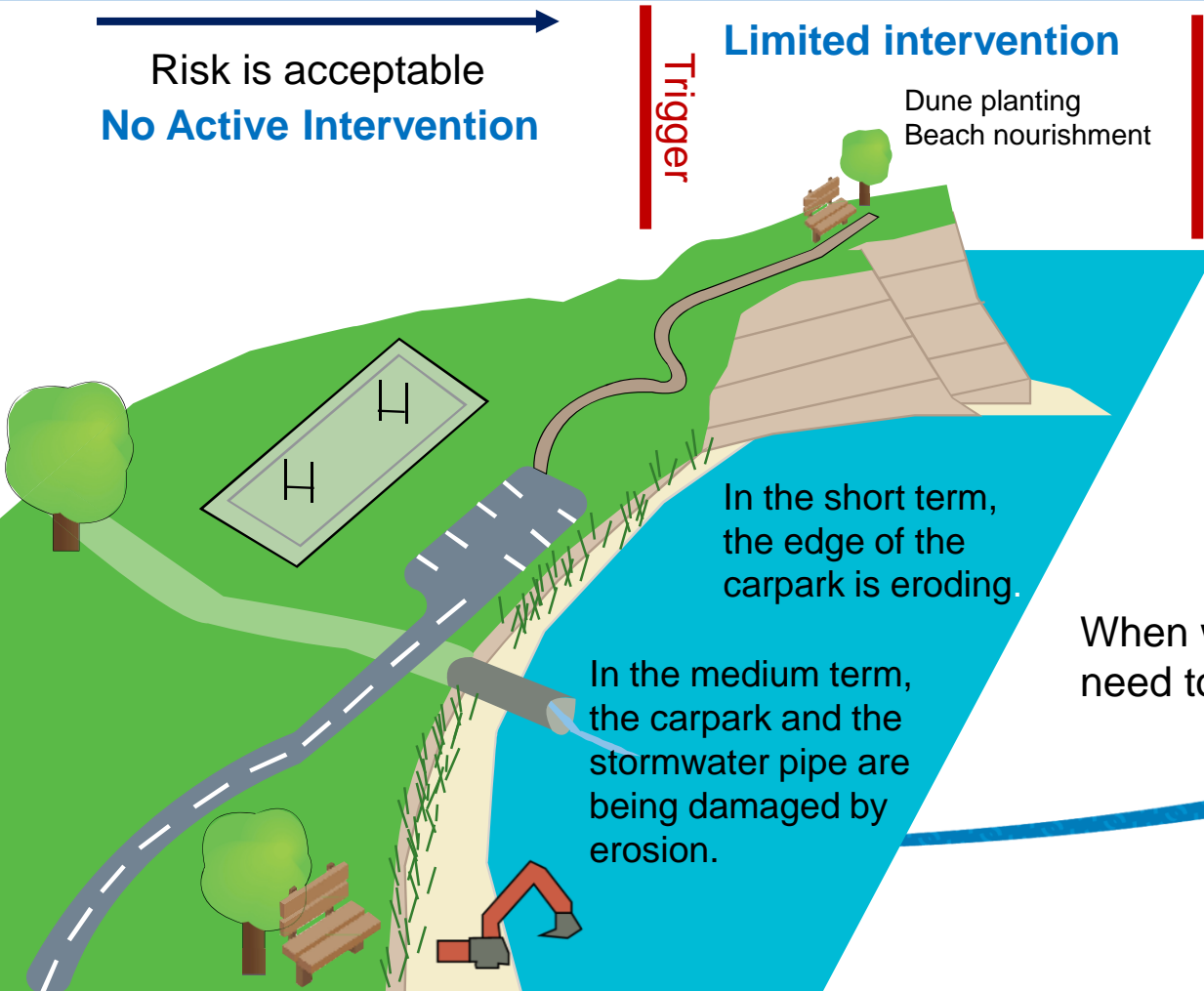
Risk will **increase over time** due to climate change, and eventually, we'll reach a **trigger**.

A trigger is a point where the risk is **no longer acceptable**.

When we reach a trigger, we need to **change strategies**.

In the short term, the edge of the carpark is eroding.

In the medium term, the carpark and the stormwater pipe are being damaged by erosion.



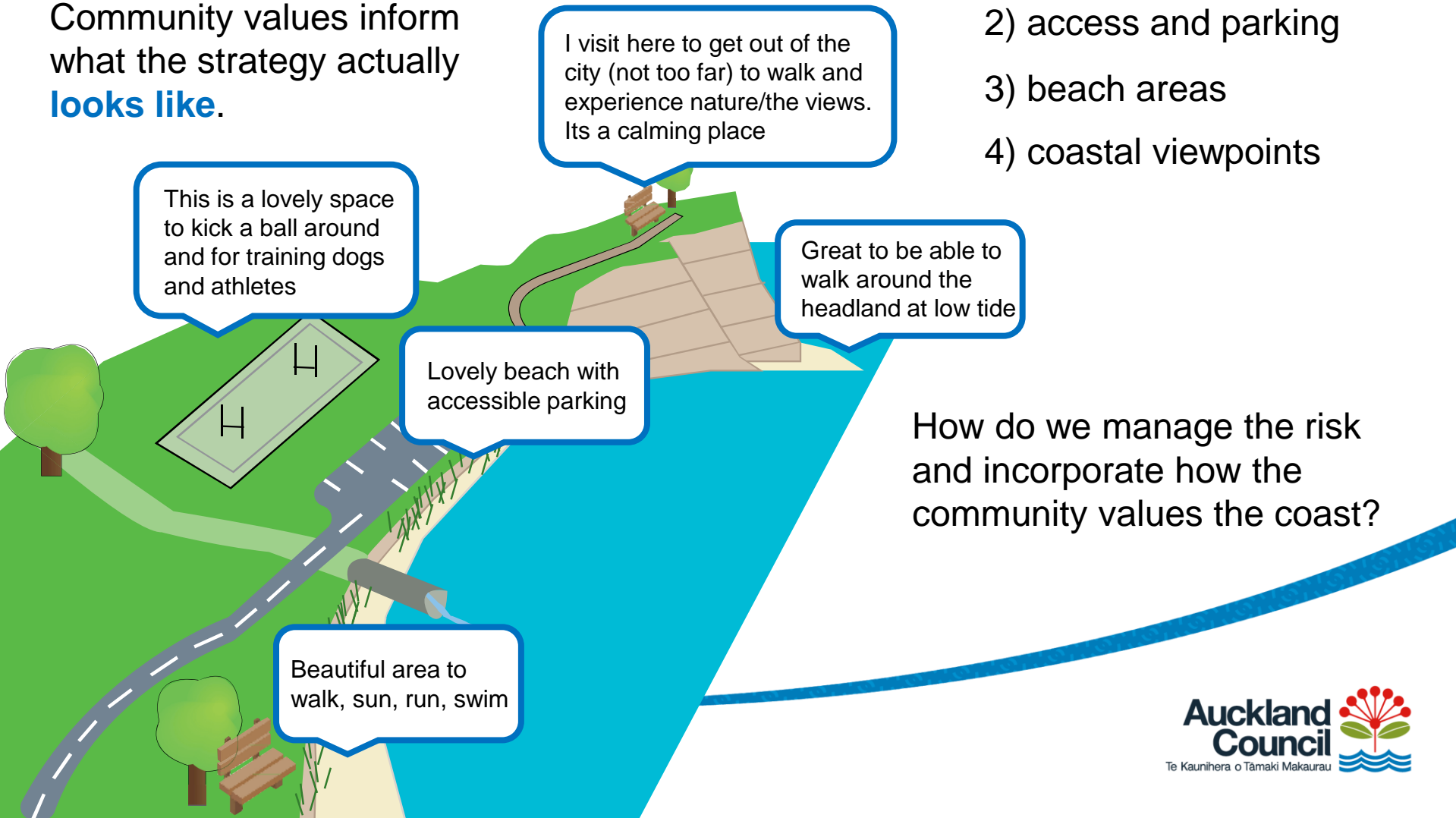
Aucklandville: Hazard Park

Managed retreat is when we **move back** from the coast.

Community values inform what the strategy actually **looks like**.

What does the community value?

- 1) recreational space
- 2) access and parking
- 3) beach areas
- 4) coastal viewpoints



Aucklandville: Hazard Park

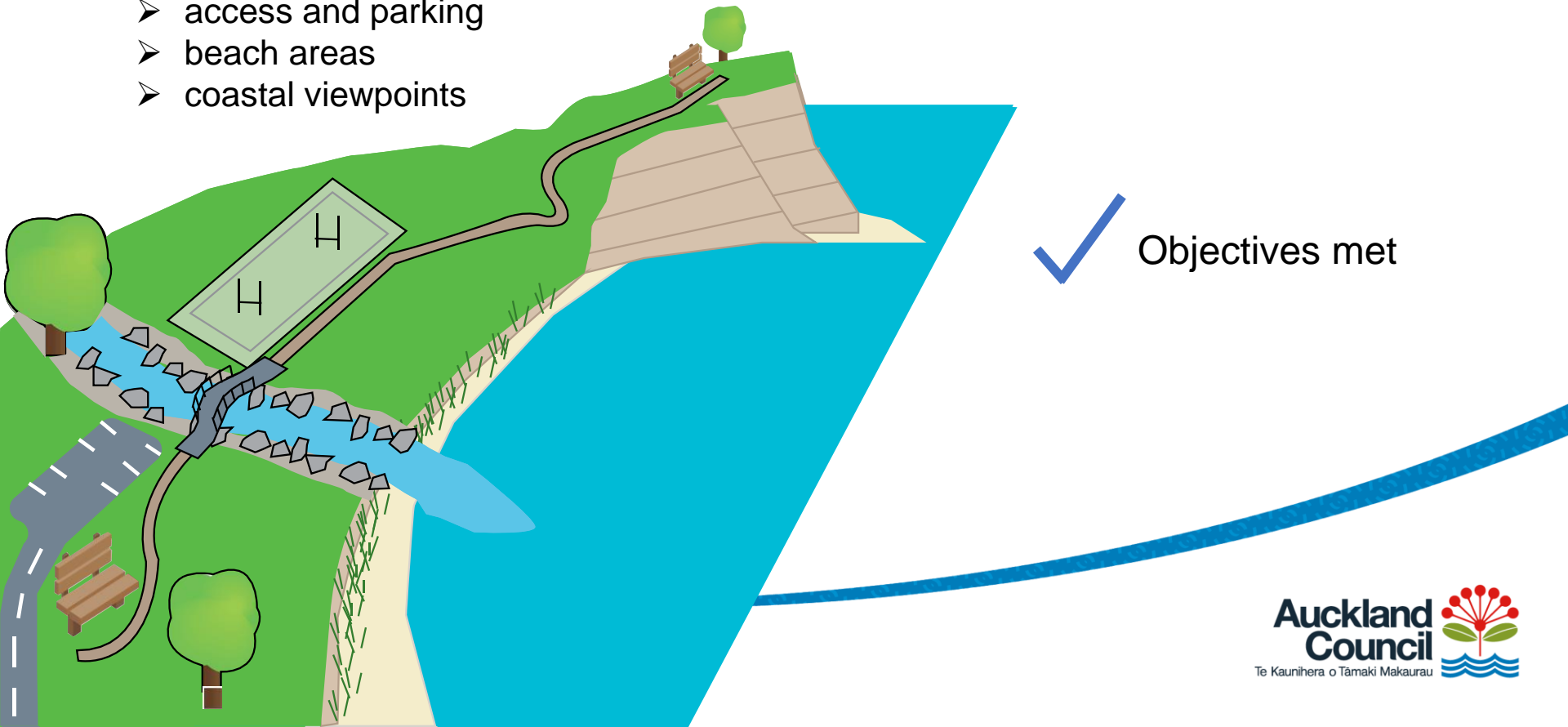
Objectives

Reduce exposure in hazard zones.  Move the carpark and the bench

Reduce flooding where possible.  Daylight the stream

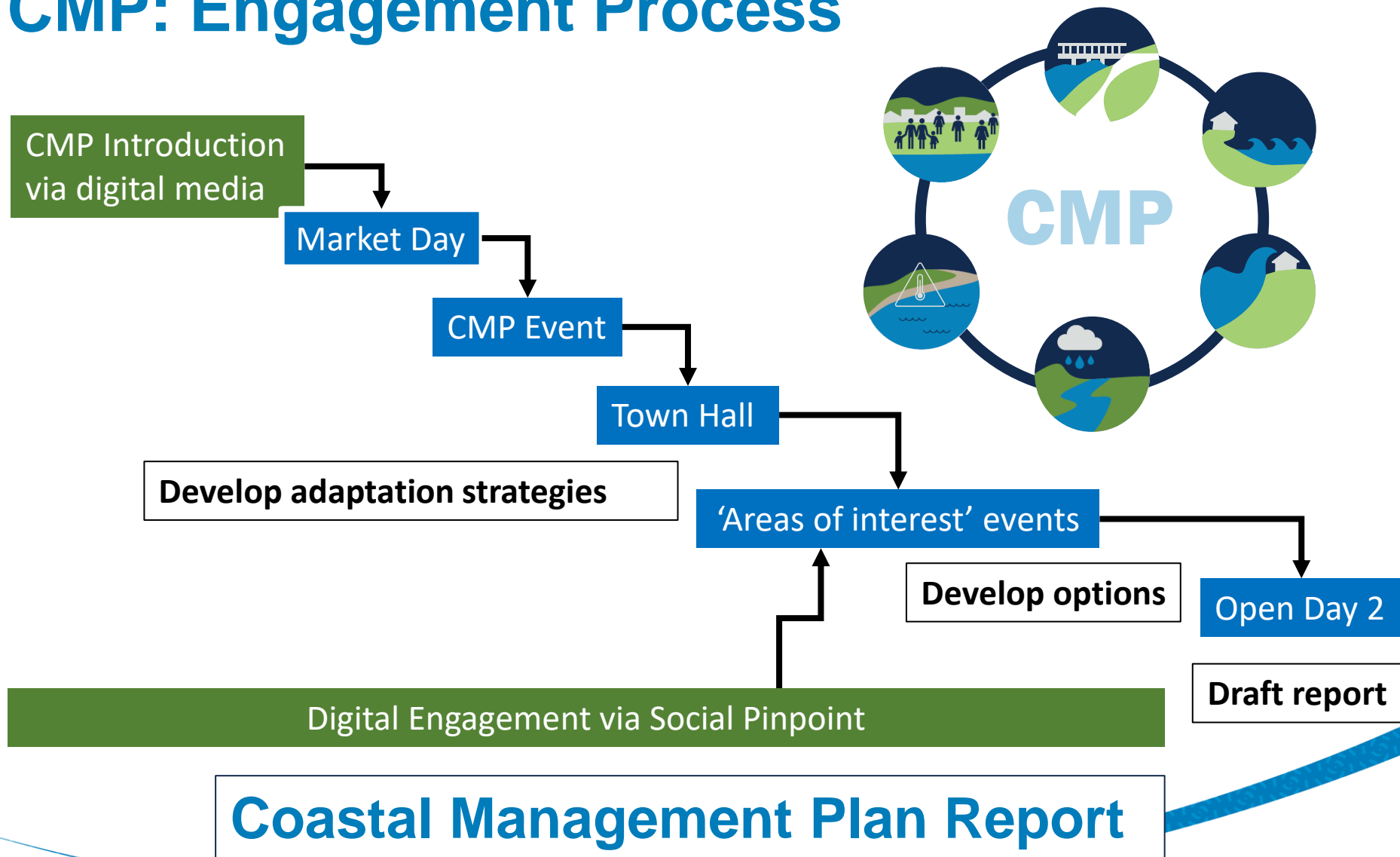
Incorporate community values:  Reconnect the accessways

- recreational space
- access and parking
- beach areas
- coastal viewpoints



Objectives met

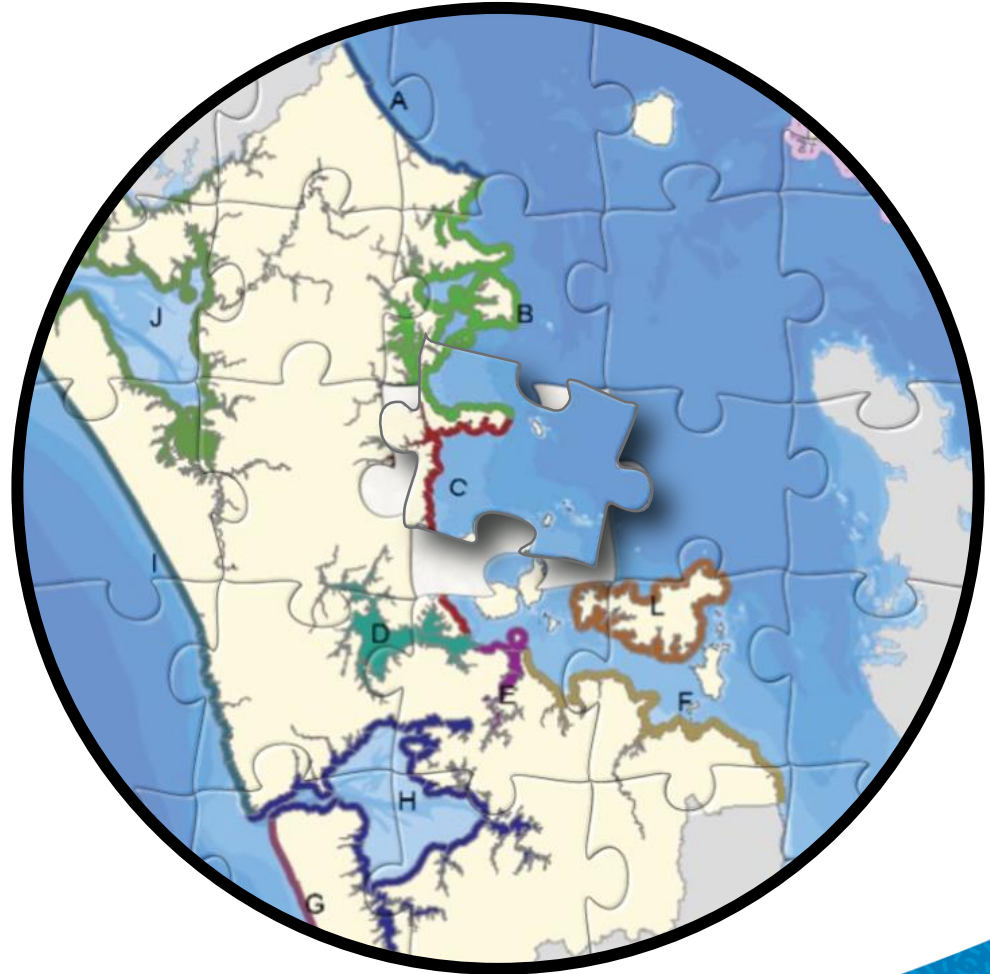
CMP: Engagement Process



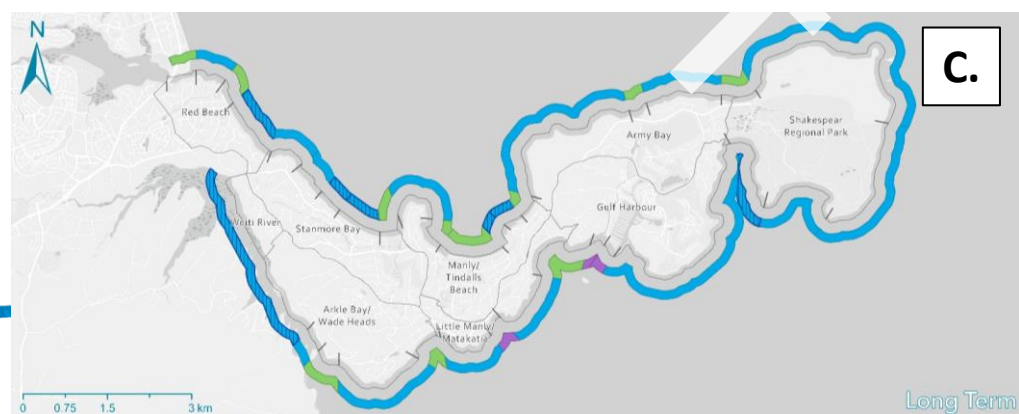
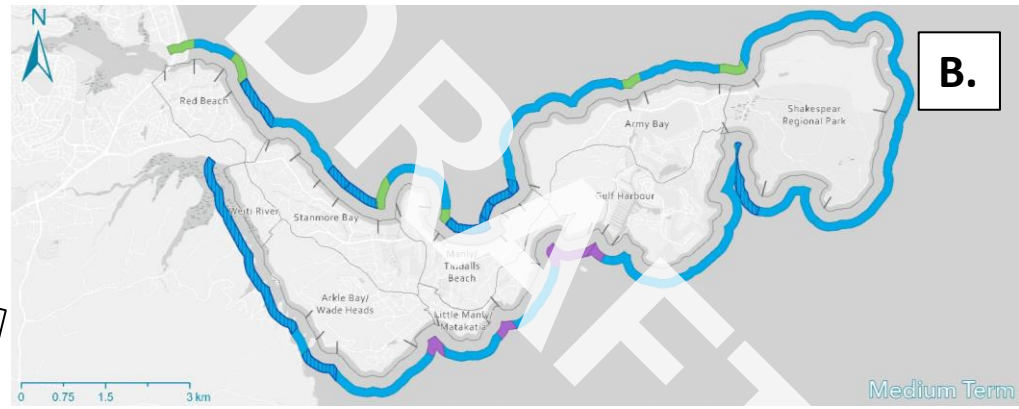
Auckland: The Big Picture

Coastal management plans for the entire **3,200 km** of Auckland's coastline will take **3 to 5 years** to develop.

Once completed, all CMPs will be used to inform the development of a **regional coastal asset management plan** and a regional **prioritisation** process for funding.



What's the Result?

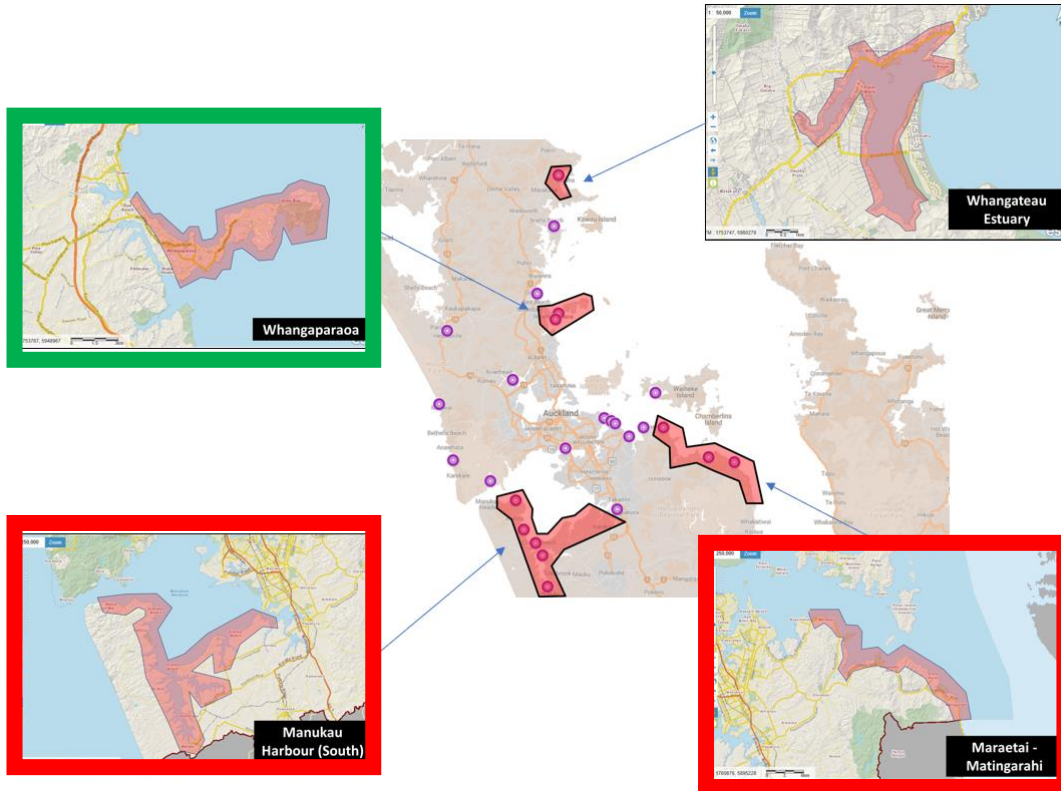


Coastal Management Plans

Question and Answers

What Happens Now?

These are the **hot spot areas** identified in the Coastal Management Framework



Whangaparāoa Pilot is in delivery, completed early August.

We've confirmed the **next CMP areas** (for FY22) as:

- Maraetai – Matingarahi
- Manukau Harbour (south)
- Awhitu Peninsula

Engagement on the next CMP will start September, 2021

Case Studies: Wattle Downs, Pahurehure Inlet

Hybrid approach



In 2008, the **esplanade reserve** at Wattle Downs experienced **significant erosion**.

To **protect** the reserve and critical infrastructure from erosion and improve habitat, a **protected saltmarsh** was created.



The saltmarsh now acts as a **natural buffer**, dissipating wave energy and decreasing erosion.



Case Studies: Sandspit Beach, Waiuku

Hold the line – Nature based option



In 2015, the 60 year old seawall at Sandspit experienced **significant structural failure**.

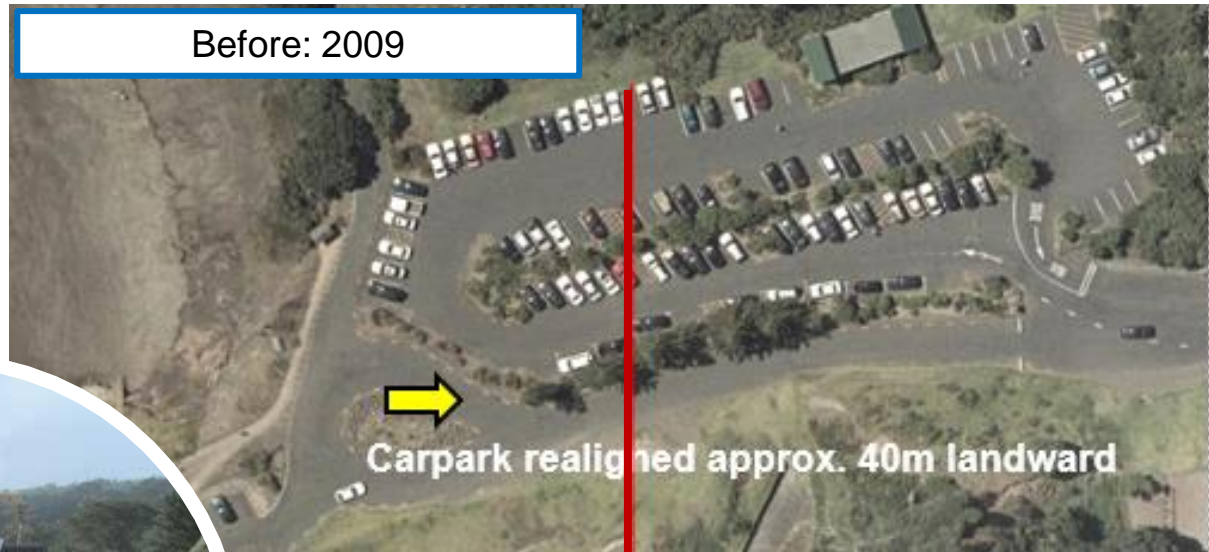
To **protect** the reserve from erosion and improve public amenity, the beach was built out using **beach nourishment** and groynes.

The renourished beach now acts as a **natural buffer**, dissipating wave energy.

Case Studies: Muriwai

Managed retreat

- Naturalised the coastline
- Services maintained



2011



Recap of what was covered in last workshop

Context

Community Needs Assessment – what we did



Key findings



Recommendations for optimal (future) service provision



Service & spatial requirements for hub building



Site location options development



Unlock Northcote
Northcote Town Centre Benchmark Masterplan



Overarching Principles & Criteria for Success

Principles	Criteria for success
<p>A. Identity</p> <p>The Masterplan establishes a recognisable 'Northcote' character, as a point-of-difference from other central Auckland town centres. Retains and celebrates the existing strong Asian influence, renowned destination for Asian food. Celebrates Māori, Pacifica and European communities. Delivers a strengthened sense of community, utilising placemaking and public art and sculpture as components of building identity.</p>	<p>1. Outward facing & inviting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town Centre is integrated into the Northcote community. Stitched into wider context through street pattern and complementary land uses, reduced block sizes, and street facing development blocks. Draws the Town Centre to Lake Road and College Road (in contrast to existing inward facing situation). Delivers an active Lake Road frontage.
<p>B. Cultural values</p> <p>To Arange values and design principles embedded within the Masterplan through design process and engagement. Mana Whenua presence, narratives and values are respected and made visible.</p>	<p>2. A legible street network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A legible network of public streets and spaces. Clear hierarchy, accessibility, connectivity, permeability and walkability. A network of streets - 'green', retail and shared streets and lanes, connecting between Lake Road, College Road and Cadness Street. Optimises the potential for buildings with active uses fronting Lake Road. Optimises the potential of the north facing interface with Cadness Reserve.
<p>C. Safety/CPTED</p> <p>The Masterplan prioritises safety. Designed to both Safety in Design and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.</p>	<p>3. Green & sustainable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivers the ability to live, work and play in the local community. High quality interface with adjacent open spaces - Greenway, Greenslade and Cadness Reserves. Public streets and square designed as spaces for public life, rest and relaxation. Potential for effective management of stormwater and stormwater quality.
<p>D. Flexibility/Future Proofing</p> <p>The Masterplan is flexible in layout now (as a masterplan) and into the future (as a built environment). Staging of development is considered as fundamental to design delivery and outcomes.</p>	<p>4. A sunny, sheltered town square</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In excess of 1500 sqm with flexibility to extend for larger events (i.e. temporary road closure). Optimal co-location with other community assets (the hub building and/or adjacent reserves). A balance of soft and hard landscape finishes for year-round and multi-purpose use. Proportions to suit market and community event space uses.
	<p>5. Multi-purpose community hub building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-purpose community building meeting community needs. Active ground floor uses. In an accessible location. In a visible location, to draw people into the Town Centre. Located in relation to open space (squares, reserves, street) to enable spill out activities.
	<p>6. Facilitates multi-modal transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Town Centre that facilitates multiple modes of transport - walking, cycling, private vehicle and public transport. A strong Lake Road public transport interface, conveniently located for use. Clear transport routes and nodes, linked to/from Town Centre. Permeability & legibility of public transport interface into Town Centre.
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	<p>8. A food culture destination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town Centre has the potential to remain a destination for Asian cuisine. Designed to facilitate the existing takeaway food culture, while strongly encouraging people to linger. Provides outdoor dining space of variety of characters - street based kerbside dining typology; laneway dining typology; and courtyard dining typology.
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Next steps



Site options assessment – long-list / short-list




Community Needs Assessment – research

- What we did (e.g. desktop research, stakeholder interviews, canvassing for public opinion, public survey, special project with intermediate school youth)
- Key findings from that process (independent consultant and council staff)

#	Description of key finding
1	There are mixed views on how well the current Northcote community services are meeting community needs.
2	The community hub building's success was seen to be dependent on its accessibility and relevance to other town centre amenities (such as shops and food outlets).
3	People want the town centre and community hub building to promote inclusion and reflect the diverse community.
4	The Northcote Library is the most widely known and highly thought of community service and is acting as a multi-purpose community hub building.
5	Northcote has a strong community service / not-for-profit provider network that works well together.
6	Community service gaps in Northcote have been identified for youth, older people, Māori and Pasifika.
7	People are more likely to participate in indoor recreation activities, and classes or programmes to learn something new, than to use social support services.
8	The highest spatial priorities for the community hub building are; a drop-in space for youth and older people, recreation space for group activities, a large hall able to hold 100 people with a stage for performances, and a computer / technology space.

Recommendations - optimal (future) service delivery

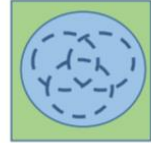
- Further investigate the needs of older (non-Asian) people, Māori and Pasifika to clarify ways in filling the current service provision gaps
- A core function of the multi-purpose community hub building is to provide a pop-in comprehensive information service with navigation support to address an immediate need
- Current information / community social service providers share operating space off of the community hub's main foyer / reception area – aligned for innovative and 'non-asset based' service delivery
- Focus the hub design / function (in addition to provision of library services) around unique priorities identified through our engagement
 - Group fitness / wellbeing classes (e.g. yoga, tai chi etc)
 - Eco-learning – access to gardens / green space
 - A drop-in light recreation / social spaces for older people and youth
 - Large hall with a stage for performances to hold 100 people
 - Computer services / technology space
- A combined drop-in social activity space for older people (mornings and early afternoon) and youth after school hours to play casual games, participate in changing activities

Service spatial requirements for hub building

- Alignment with the Community Facilities Network Plan's vision and model of a **local integrated** (library and community services), multi-purpose facility

- Estimated total floor area of 2,000m² - 2,250m²

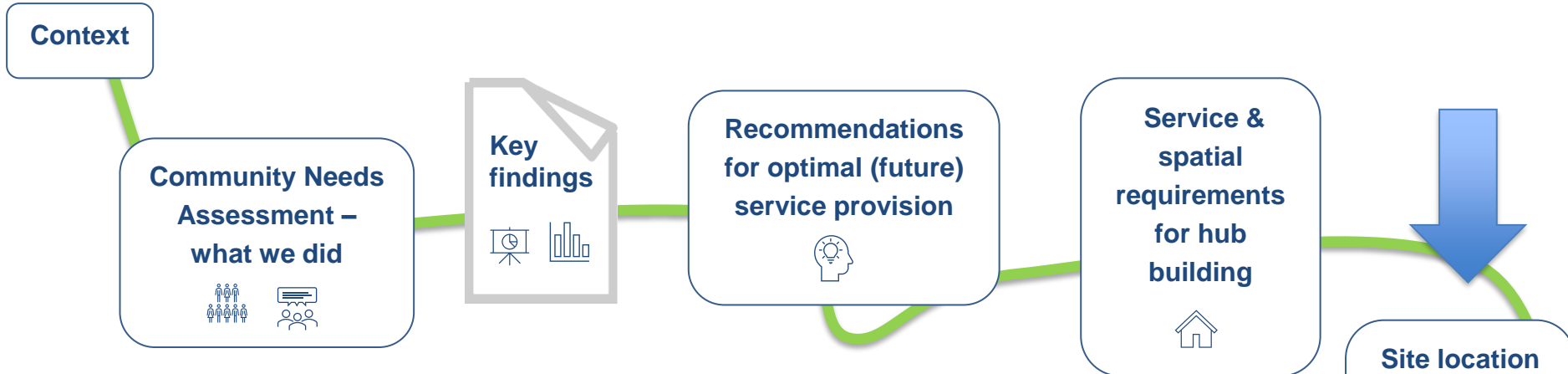
Vibrant, welcoming places at the heart of where and how people connect and participate.



One building with multiple spaces flexibly designed to accommodate different activities. Integrated service offer, one entrance and combined administration.

- **Indoor/outdoor flow to public open space – large foyer / reception area that encourages social interaction**, ‘hanging-out’ sitting areas, access to information
- **Community provider operating space**: ground floor, access off foyer, small office cubicles, private ‘client’ rooms and health examination rooms – **one stop shop for customers**
- **Flexible** ‘venue for hire’ configuration spaces for provision of large hall or smaller meeting rooms catering to the variety of recreation and learning activities identified as priorities
- A large **drop-in light recreation & learning space suitable for older people and younger people** at different times of day – ground floor, easy & visual access to outdoor open public space – provision of computer/technology equipment, social games space (pool table, table tennis)

Recap of what was covered in last workshop



Unlock Northcote Northcote Town Centre Benchmark Masterplan



Overarching Principles & Criteria for Success

Principles

Criteria for success

A. Identity

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The next steps from the April workshop

✓ Meeting with lessees to share key findings from the Community Needs Assessment

- ✓ Hearts & Minds – 4 May
- ✓ KCFT – 4 May
- ✓ CAB – 15 June
- ✓ Northart – 26 May & 8 July

➡ Posting of the public survey data on council's *Have your say* website

✓ Further assessment of the location options (including costing of delivery and assessment of alternative uses of the heritage component of the Mitchell Building)

✓ Follow-up engagement regarding the needs of older (non-Asian) people, Māori and

➡ Pasifika to ensure representation from catchment community

✓ Finalise *Community Needs Assessment Findings Report*

✓ Report back in a local board business meeting to:

- Accept the CNA Findings Report and technical attachments
- Present the assessment of the location options.

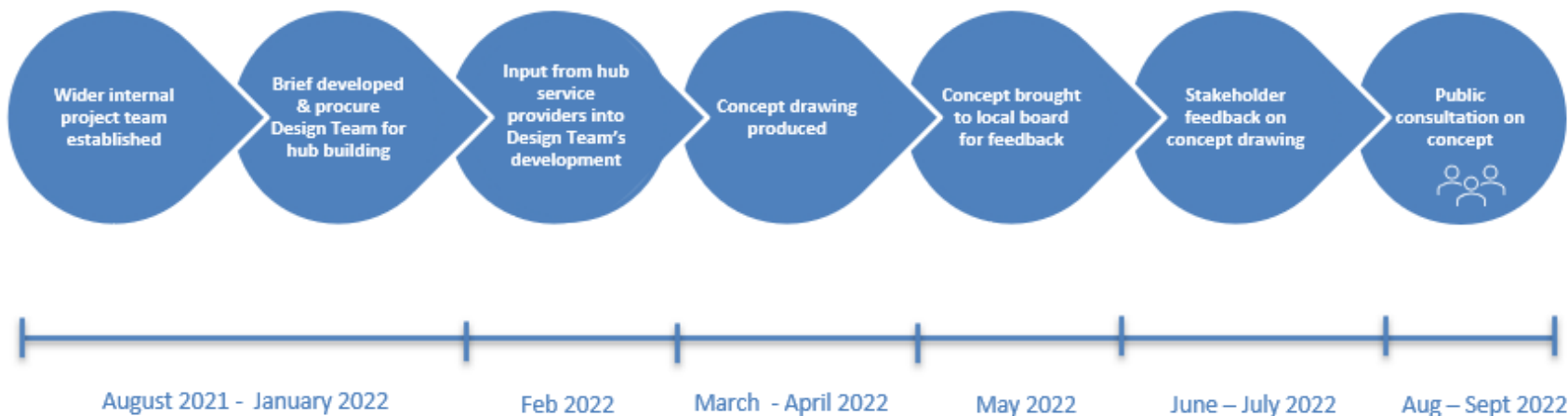


Next steps

Assuming CNA Report and location recommendation is received by LB

- Continued engagement with key stakeholders – goal: maintain service provision for community
- Engagement with mana whenua

Indicative process and timeframe of hub development over the next year



Kaipātiki Local Board Workshop: Northcote Community Hub

28 July 2021



“Northcote is a growing community, with a lively and welcoming heart that celebrates culture, and where business thrives and everyone’s needs are met.”

Purpose of workshop

- Recap on Community Hub options analysis undertaken by Eke Panuku and Council Community & Customer Services
- Detail results of final phase of analysis
- Identification of recommended location option

Options analysis for location of multi-purpose community hub building

Principles

A. Identity

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Criteria for Success



1. Outward facing & inviting

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- Stitched into wider context through street pattern and complementary land uses, reduced block sizes, and street facing development blocks.
- Draws the Town Centre to Lake Road and College Road (in contrast to existing inward facing situation).
- Delivers an active Lake Road frontage.



2. A legible street network

- A legible network of public streets and spaces.
- Clear hierarchy, accessibility, connectivity, permeability and walkability.
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3. Green & sustainable

- Delivers the ability to live, work and play in the local community.
- High quality interface with adjacent open spaces - Greenway, Greenslade and Cadness Reserves.
- Public streets and square designed as spaces for public life, rest and relaxation.
- Potential for effective management of stormwater and stormwater quality.



4. A sunny, sheltered town square

- In excess of 1500 sqm with flexibility to extend for larger events (i.e. temporary road closure).
- Optimal co-location with other community assets (the hub building and/or adjacent reserves).
- A balance of soft and hard landscape finishes for year-round and multi-purpose use.
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5. Multi-purpose community hub building

- A multi-purpose community building meeting community needs.
- Active ground floor uses.
- In an accessible location.
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- Located in relation to open space (squares, reserves, street) to enable spill out activities.



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- A Town Centre that facilitates multiple modes of transport - walking, cycling, private vehicle and public transport.
- A strong Lake Road public transport interface, conveniently located for use.
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7. Flexibility to provide car parking options

- Delivers a balanced provision of on-street and precinct based car parking.
- Facilitates pop-in retail as well as longer term stay parking.
- Utilises ground contour to advantage - tucking parking under, retaining active ground level uses at street edges.



8. A food culture destination

- The Town Centre has the potential to remain a destination for Asian cuisine.
- Designed to facilitate the existing takeaway food culture, while strongly encouraging people to linger.
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9. An active retail & commercial environment

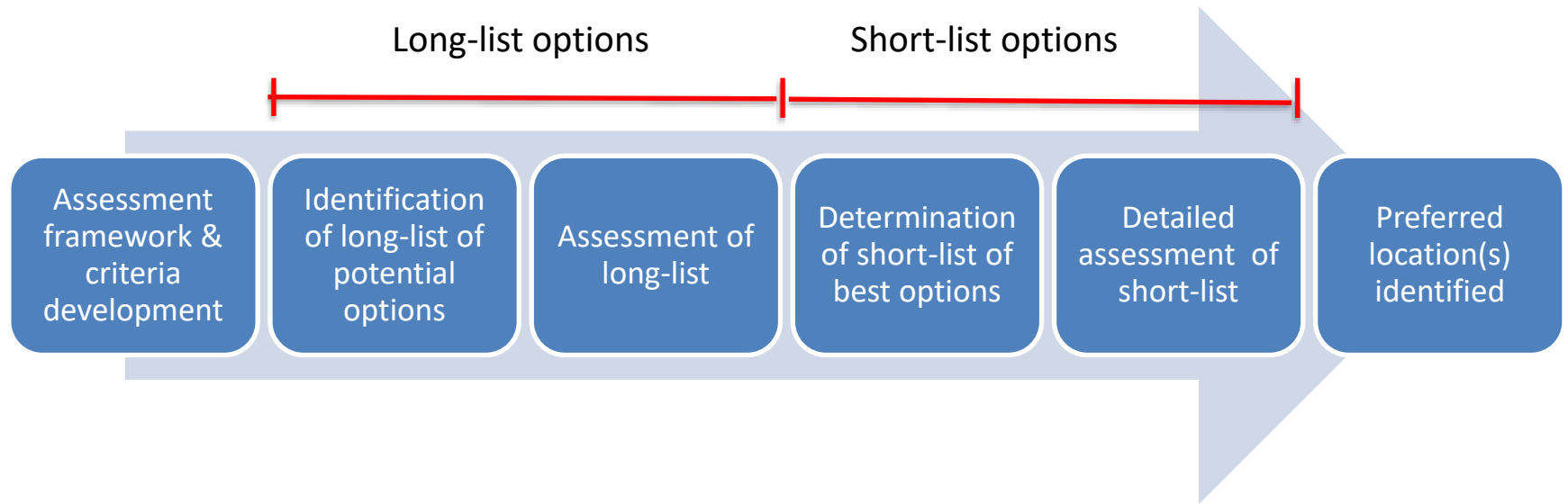
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- New larger supermarket.



10. Apartment-led residential

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- Location of residential apartments in relation to community facilities, open space and street network.
- Residential interface with Town Centre periphery residential land use.
- Potential for a range of accommodation.

Options analysis development & process



Long-list of options identified & assessed

Benchmark Masterplan

1:250 @ A3



Short-list of options identified & assessed

Benchmark Masterplan

11250 @ A3



Assessment results of short-list location options

Success criteria	Short-listed options					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Community service/facility						
Multi-purpose and flexible	3	3	5	5	5	5
Integrated service provision & space	5	5	5	5	5	5
Site setting amongst town centre amenities	4	4	4	4	4	4
Safe location for youth and older people	5	4	5	5	5	5
Potential for public input/contribution	4	4	5	2	2	2
Urban renewal						
Active ground floor uses and provides for vibrancy	5	5	5	5	5	5
Accessibility	5	5	4	4	4	5
Visible location	4	3	5	3	4	5
Adjoins public space	5	5	5	4	5	5
Optimises retail and residential development	5	5	2	4	3	4
Kaipātiki Local Board alignment						
Integration of public art in built environment	4	4	5	2	2	2
Value & implementation						
Long-term value	3	3	4	5	5	5
Deliverability	4	3	5	3	3	3
TOTAL	56	53	59	51	52	55

1	Strongly negative
2	Negative
3	Neutral
4	Positive
5	Strongly positive

Assessment of three highest scoring options

Benchmark Masterplan

11250 @ A3



Assessment of three highest scoring options

Impact		Options		
		1	2	3
		Refurbish Mitchell building and build new extension in area to north-west	Build new stand-alone facility in Whā block on Lake Road	Own a space on the ground floor of the wider mixed-use development of Whā & Rima
Development costs		\$19.5m-\$28m	\$22.5m-\$34m	\$22.5m-\$34m
Development timeframes	Initiation	Immediate	c2-3years	c5years
	Completion	Shorter-term	Medium-term	Longer-term
Opportunity impacts	\$ cost	\$1m: proceeds of sale of Mitchell building not available for regeneration	\$4.8m: proceeds of sale from land not available for regeneration	\$2m: proceeds of sale from land not available for regeneration
	Urban renewal perspective	Less town centre visibility but hub element enhanced alongside Cadness Reserve, Te Ara Awataha, and bus route/stop	Added vibrancy to town centre but loss of opportunity for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c100 homes would not be constructed 2400m² of retail 	Added vibrancy to town centre but loss of opportunity for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c100 homes would not be constructed 2400m² of retail
	Community facility perspective	Reduced level of integration	Fully integrated facility	Fully integrated facility

Generally positive impact/implications/considerations
Both positive & negative impact/implications/considerations
Generally negative impact/implications/considerations

Conclusion & recommendation

- All three good options
- Option 1 – preferred & recommended
 - Exciting prospect
 - Less expensive
 - Shorter timeframe for delivery
 - Removes uncertainty around heritage Mitchell building & retains for community purpose
 - Makes available the Lake Road area for sale
 - Provides opportunity for additional c100 homes
 - Provides opportunity for c2400m² of additional retail



Discussion & questions



“Northcote is a growing community, with a lively and welcoming heart that celebrates culture, and where business thrives and everyone’s needs are met.”

Infrastructure and Environmental Services July 2021

Hannah Brightley – Relationship Advisor
Liz Ross – Low Carbon Specialist

Background

Outcome 2: Environment

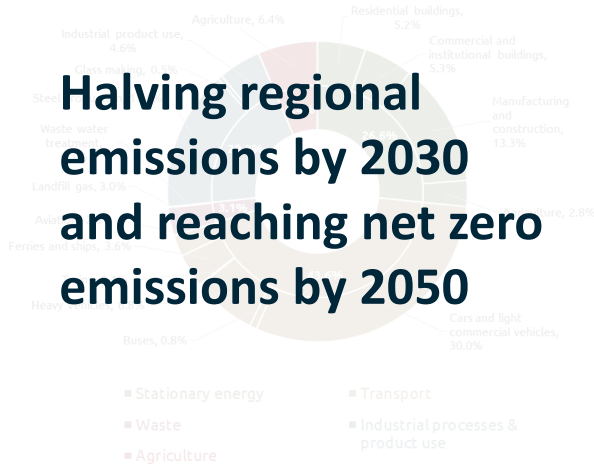
Our natural environment is protected and restored for future generations

		2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
1183	Climate Action Programme	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete stocktake of existing initiatives• Develop Climate Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fund an Activator to drive implementation of the plan• Activator develops annual work programme	

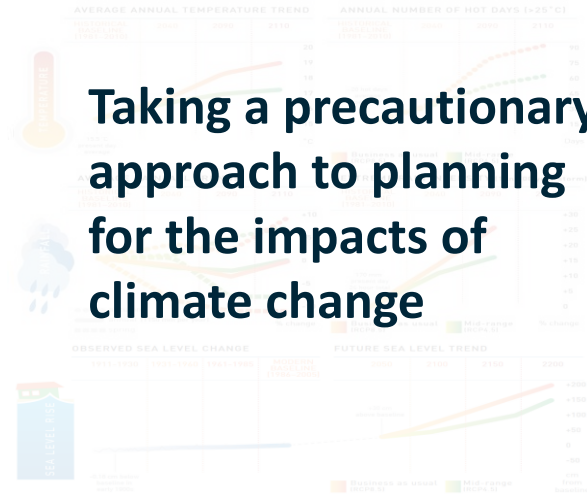


Auckland's Climate Commitments

Our emissions profile



Our climate change projections



Alignment with Regional Climate Goals

The Auckland Plan, and Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan, lay the foundation for Auckland's transformation into a resilient, zero carbon community which is actively adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri sets our core goals:

- ➔ To reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050
- ➔ To adapt to the impacts of climate change by ensuring we plan for the changes we face under our current emissions pathway

8 Action Plan Priority Areas



Our Priority Action Areas



Taiao māori Natural environment

Oranga taiao, oranga tāngata: a healthy and connected natural environment supports healthy and connected Aucklanders.

The mauri (life essence) of Tāmaki Makaurau is restored.



Taiao hanga Built environment

A low carbon, resilient built environment that promotes healthy, low impact lifestyles.



Ikiiki Transport

A low carbon, safe transport system that delivers social, economic and health benefits for all.



Ōhanga Economy

A resilient, low carbon economy, guided by our kaitiaki values, that supports Aucklanders to thrive.



Ngā hapori me te tahatai Communities and coast

Communities and individuals are prepared for our changing climate and coastline, and carbon footprints of Aucklanders have reduced.



Ngā kai Food

A low carbon, resilient, local food system that provides all Aucklanders with access to fresh and healthy food.



Te Puāwaitanga ō te Tātai

Intergenerational whakapapa relationships of taiao (nature), whenua (land) and tangata (people) are flourishing. The potential and value of Māori is fully realised. Māori communities are resilient, self-sustaining and prosperous.



Te ngao me te ahumahi Energy and industry

A clean energy system that supports and provides for a resilient, low carbon Auckland.

Existing community initiatives

Pest Free Kaipātiki
Kaipātiki Project
Para Kore Zero Waste
Northcote
Bike Kaipātiki
Others?

Existing Council led initiatives

Emergency Management
Urban Ngahere
Coastal Management
Sustainable transport
Greening Community
Facilities



Local
Climate
Action
Plan

Targets and actions that address climate and community priorities for potential local board and community led support

Monitoring framework to establish baseline measures and track progress

Year 1 – 2021/22

1. Identify existing local initiatives that contribute to low carbon outcomes (stocktake)
2. Invite these groups to be part of a stakeholder working group to develop the plan
3. Agree on a vision and targets for a zero carbon and resilient Kaipātiki, community priorities and a pathway to achieving these
4. Develop a **Kaipātiki Local Climate Action Plan** which will bring together existing and proposed climate related goals and initiatives into a cohesive plan

Benefits

1. Provides clear direction of travel and a monitoring framework for measuring progress against targets
2. Enhanced collaboration between existing community organisations already involved in low carbon initiatives and bringing these together into a cohesive framework
3. Demonstrates the local board's commitment to action on climate change and raises visibility of existing work in this area
4. Provides a sound basis for future work programming and allocation of community grants

Next Steps



Becoming a Low Carbon Community

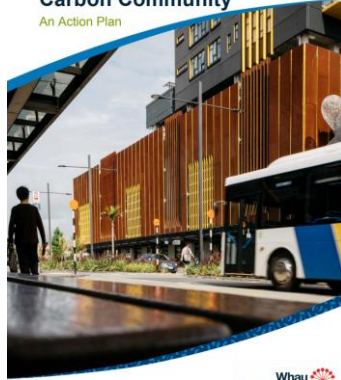
An Action Plan



Puketāpapa
Local Board

Becoming a Low Carbon Community

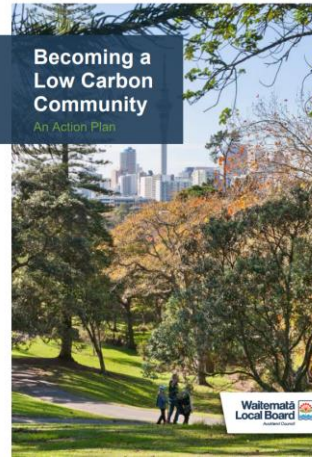
An Action Plan



Whau
Local Board

Becoming a Low Carbon Community

An Action Plan

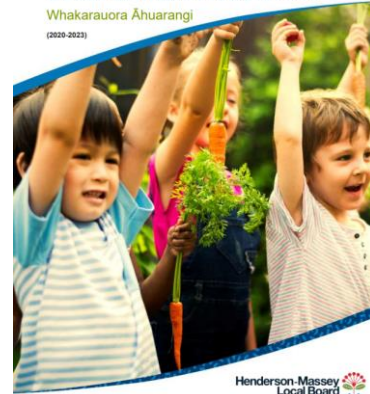


Waitematā
Local Board

Henderson-Massey Local Climate Action Plan

Whakarauora Āhuarangi

(2020-2023)



Henderson-Massey
Local Board

Kaipātiki
(coming soon)

Albert-Eden
(coming soon)

Waiheke
(coming soon)

Māngere-
Ōtāhuhu
(coming soon)

Waitākere
Ranges
(coming soon)

Discussion

1. Nominate a local board representative for this project
2. Input into stocktake of current climate related initiatives and identification of key stakeholder groups
3. Identification of relevant local plans/documents
4. Degree of wider community engagement and consultation