



Mahere Whakatauirā Mana Whakahaere Papa
Rēhia ā-Rohe o Hibiscus and Bays

Hibiscus and Bays Local Parks Management Plan

Volume 1, Part A to C

July 2022



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Kupu Whakataki

Foreword

On behalf of the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board, I am pleased to introduce the Local Parks Management Plan. The plan sets out how our local park assets will be managed. The plan covers 287 local parks and over 604 hectares of land.

Parks are embraced by our community and provide access to 155 kilometres of coast and our beautiful beaches. Our parks provide a wide range of opportunities for our residents and visitors and contributes to the character and lifestyle of the Hibiscus and Bays area.

Local parks are key council assets and this plan has been developed in consultation with the public, mana whenua and many sporting and community organisations’.

A special thank you to everyone who took the time to provide input to the plan and to all our volunteers who work tirelessly to ensure our local parks are valued in our community.

The principles and values in the plan reflect what you have told us including the importance of recreation, leisure, facilities, access, natural habitats and environmental protection.

The plan serves as a clear and strong foundation for the ongoing and future management of all our local parks and the ways that we will continue to enjoy and use them.

Gary Brown

Chairperson
Hibiscus and Bays Local Board

To mana whenua the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board area is a cultural landscape that has been occupied over many centuries. This is reflected by the numerous place names, landmarks, and recorded archaeological sites that dominate the wider area. The area is associated with important tupuna and significant battles, as well as a network of kāinga (open settlements), gardens, pā, walking tracks, wāhi tapu, and resource gathering areas.

Wāhanga A – Kupu Whakataki me te Horopaki

PART A – Introduction and Context

1 Introduction and overview

Parks are a major contributor to health, social wellbeing and cultural identity of the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board area (Hibiscus and Bays). They contain some major natural landscapes and culturally significant settings that contribute to the character and sense of place of Hibiscus and Bays and to the local economy.

Hibiscus and Bays Local Board (the local board) is responsible for managing local parks within its area. In carrying out the administering body's functions for reserves held under the Reserves Act 1977, the local board has the responsibility of reviewing and preparing reserve management plans for all reserves in the Hibiscus and Bays area.

In accordance with Section 41(3) of the [Reserves Act](#) a management plan “shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified.”

This Hibiscus and Bays Local Parks Management Plan has been prepared using the process set out in section 41 of the Reserves Act, in consultation with mana whenua, key stakeholders and the public.

It covers all parks and reserves the local board have decision making authority for, both reserves held under the Reserves Act and parks acquired and used under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Throughout this document, the term ‘park’ has been used to cover both parks and reserves.

The classification status of all land subject to the Reserves Act has been reviewed as part of the process of developing this plan, in accordance with section 16 of the Reserves Act. This was undertaken to ensure they were classified according to the primary purpose they are held for. Section 9 of this plan contains more details on the reserve classifications and the individual park sheets in Volume 2 has each park's classification.

Once adopted, this plan will supersede all existing reserve management plans for local parks within the local board area, as listed in Appendix F in Volume 2, except for the [Mairangi Bay Beach Reserves Management Plan 2015](#).

Subject to the statutory process, it is the intention of the local board, that new parks will be added to Volume 2 of this plan by way of a plan review.

Funding for the development and management of parks is set and confirmed through council's Long-term Plan (LTP) and Annual Plan processes and is not part of this plan.

1.1 A different approach to reserve management planning

This plan is a high-level policy and direction setting document rather than a detailed operational plan. It primarily focuses on providing a framework for determining what needs to be considered when managing, developing and enhancing our parks.

Volume 1 of the plan includes general policies that apply to all parks. These direct how the local board will manage Hibiscus and Bays parks and how certain activities requiring authorisation will be assessed. Volume 2 provides key information for each individual park including its legal status and any special values. For some individual parks, specific management intentions, including development opportunities have been outlined. However, the plan does not include the current or recommended layout for each park or a prioritised action list for park development.

Previous management plans often included detailed information on a park's history, physical and natural assets. We have included some of this information in Volume 2, but only where it is relevant to future management of a park.

Similarly, this plan aims to **not** duplicate information that is provided in other council policy documents or bylaws, but rather refers to where the relevant information can be found.

For example, when referring to bylaws in this plan, we reference the relevant current bylaw at the time of writing this plan. It should be noted that bylaws are required to be reviewed on a regular basis and may be updated during the lifetime of this plan. Please always check the council website for the most current version of the relevant bylaw.

Detailed information about park maintenance such as rubbish bin placement or collection are also not within the scope of management plan. These details are covered within the maintenance contracts.

1.2 He aha kei te korahi o tēnei mahere

What is in scope and out of scope of this plan

1.2.1 Land in and out of scope of this plan

The table below outlines the parkland in and out of scope of the draft local parks management plan in more detail:

Land in scope	Land out of scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ land held under this Reserves Act 1977 ✓ land held under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ reserves included in the Mairangi Bay Beach Reserves Management Plan ✗ land for which the local board does not have allocated decision-making power, e.g., roads ✗ regional parks land ✗ parkland owned and managed by other entities such as the Tupuna Maunga Authority ✗ Crown owned land for which there is no management agreement e.g., marginal strips

While the Reserves Act does not require a management plan to be prepared for local purpose reserves, most have been included in this plan.

Local purpose (drainage) reserves are a unique category within the governance framework at Auckland Council where the decision making responsibilities are shared according to their function. Where parks are held for a stormwater purpose and decisions are for non-regulatory activities such as local park improvements, place shaping, and community events this decision making sits with the local board. Where the decision making relates to the functional and operational stormwater purposes for which the land is held these decisions are managed by the Healthy Waters department. They may be in this plan if they provide a secondary recreation, scenic or historic function.

The local board will have an advocacy role in unformed legal roads, where they have a park function; drainage reserves, where the decision making relates to the regulatory stormwater activities; and road to road accessways, where they provide an informal recreation and access function.

Reserves for which the decision-making responsibility sits with Auckland Council's Governing Body, such as regional parks¹ are not covered in this plan. This plan does not cover beaches (unless legally part of the park), legal roads, and land managed by the Department of Conservation.

¹ Long Bay Regional Park (including Piripiri Park) and Shakespear Regional Parks are managed under the Regional Parks Management Plan 2020

1.2.2 Content in and out of scope of this plan

The following table gives an overview of the content, which is in and out of scope of this plan:

Content in scope	Content out of scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Park values, management issues, outcomes sought and policy responses across parks in a local board area. ✓ Input from mana whenua to reflect council’s outcomes for Māori and give effect to te Tiriti o Waitangi the Treaty of Waitangi ✓ Considerations and policies for assessing activities including particular guidance on commonly encountered activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ requests for new buildings on parksreserves ○ requests for community gardens ○ requests for commercial activities. ✓ Guidance for developing and managing recreational opportunities, and conflicts including clarification of activities that are appropriate ✓ Guidance for future spatial planning of local parks ✓ Land inventory, review and resolution (including classification) of the legal status of parkland under the Reserves Act and Local Government Act. ✓ High level information on key parks relevant to policies to address particular issues at the park level. ✓ Possible policies and intentions to manage particular issues such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ threats to biodiversity (including kauri dieback) ○ climate change and sea level rise ○ protection of historic and cultural heritage from development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Spatial plans such as master, concept or development plans ✗ Detailed operational or maintenance plans ✗ Additional work relating to providing new names for reserves outside of the management plan process (noting also Te Kete Rukuruku²). ✗ Inclusion or consideration of specific investment proposals not yet approved by the local board. ✗ Implementation actions, priorities or timing of improvements. ✗ Research to inform reports on historical, environmental and contextual information ✗ Guidance on council processes or roles noting that these are subject to change ✗ Matters that are comprehensively covered by Bylaws or legislation other than the Reserves Act or Local Government Act ✗ Property law issues related to easements, encumbrances, encroachments or other ✗ Acquisition of new parkland³

² An Auckland Council culture and identity programme led by iwi, in partnership with the council and its local boards. The programme includes collecting the stories of mana whenua and restoring Māori names to parks and places in Tāmaki Makaurau.

³ This is subject to the Auckland Council’s Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy

1.3 Te arotake i tēnei mahere

Review of this plan

The local board may choose to undertake a partial or full review of this plan at any time if this is deemed appropriate.

When the local board determines to undertake a comprehensive review of part or all of the plan it shall, follow the full process as outlined in section 41(8) of the Reserves Act.

When the local board considers any change not involving a comprehensive review to this plan, it will decide on the appropriate process. For this, the local board may choose to follow the full process as outlined in the Reserves Act. Or if circumstances warrant, it may, by resolution, under section 41(5A) of the Reserves Act, determine that written suggestions would not materially assist in preparation (or review) of the plan.

Whether a full or partial review of the plan is undertaken outside the 10-year review cycle will be determined on a case-by-case basis and depend on availability of funding and the scale, complexity and likely public interest in an issue.

Examples of potential triggers for a comprehensive review, outside the 10-year cycle, could be:

- a significant change in council policy, bylaws and strategic direction
- a significant change in legislation, or the relevant policy of other agencies, that has significant implications for reserve management or
- if new information, such as a significant new management issue, suggests that a change in policy is necessary.

Aspects of this plan can be reviewed independently of each other. For example, when park land is acquired by Auckland Council, the local board may undertake a limited review to Volume 2 of the plan to add the park land.

This plan may be amended when the amendment would:

- correct a factual or typographical error
- update information on known values
- update the classification of existing reserves within this plan, following completion of the process to reclassify a reserve, as set out in section 24 of the Reserves Act
- update information on new leases/licence activities that have been issued following completion of the relevant process and public notification
- provide clarification of an outcome or policy, with no change in its material effect
- update reference to a document that has been revised
- delete reference to a document or reserve that has been revoked.

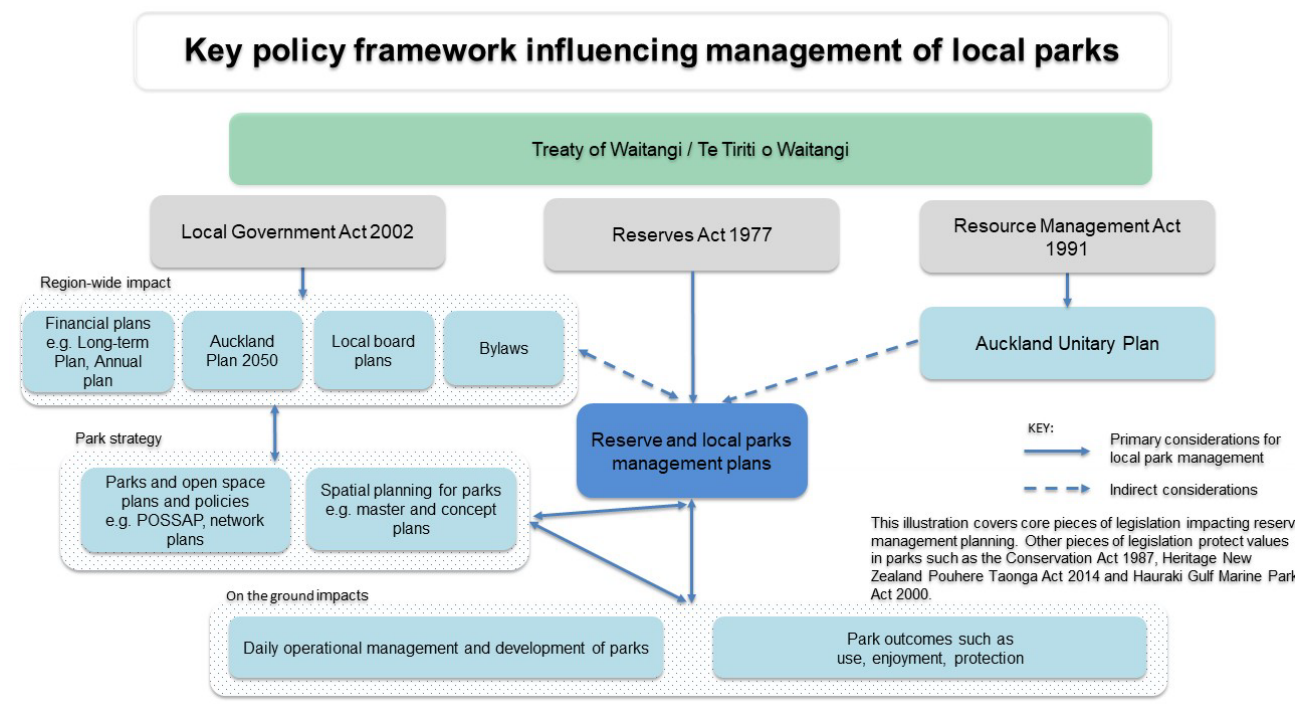
For any review or proposed change that is limited to park land that is not held subject to the Reserves Act, the Reserves Act process is not a statutory requirement, and the relevant LGA processes will be followed

2 Horopaki ā-ture, ā-kaupapa here hoki Statutory and policy context

The development and management of local parks and the implementation of this plan is guided by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policies and council plans and strategic documents as illustrated by the diagram below. The main documents influencing the management of parks are described in the following section.

Please note that nothing in this plan avoids the need for activities and development on parks to comply with other relevant legislation. Applicants for a proposed activity may require separate regulatory approvals and consents, such as under the Resource Management Act 1991, Building Act 2004 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

For more detailed information on guiding documents refer to Appendix B in Volume 1.



2.1 Horopaki ā-ture

Statutory context

2.1.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi

The Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of New Zealand. It was signed on at least three occasions on the Waitematā and Manukau Harbours by local rangatira (chiefs).

The principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi likely to be most relevant in making decisions on the management of parks are:

- Partnership – the mutual duties to act towards each other reasonably and in good faith are the core of the Treaty partnership
- Informed decision making – being well-informed of the mana whenua interests and views. Early consultation is a means to achieve informed decision-making
- Active protection – this involves the active protection of Māori interests retained under te Tiriti o Waitangi. It includes the promise to protect te tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty and self-determination) and taonga.

Mana whenua continue to maintain a presence and relationship with their ancestral sites and landscapes of significance. This relationship also extends to the taonga, and sites where historic events occurred, often within the boundaries of the parks.

One way to give practical effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi is to enable iwi or hapū to reconnect to their ancestral lands.

The LGA also contains obligations to Māori, including to facilitate Māori participation in council decision-making processes.

2.1.2 Ture Whenua Rāhui 1977

Reserves Act 1977

The role of the council as an administering body under the Reserves Act, is to manage a reserve for the purpose for which it has been classified and to prepare a reserve management plan for all reserves held under the Reserves Act.

Other key responsibilities under the Reserves Act are to:

- classify reserves for their primary purpose (this is the means for determining the management focus and in turn relevant objectives and policies)
- manage reserves for their primary purpose and comply with any management plan
- keep management plans under continuous review
- grant third party rights such as leases and licences and easements in accordance with the Act.

The general purpose of the Reserves Act is to:

- provide for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public
- ensure, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna
- ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public

- ensure, as far as possible the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape
- ensure, as far as possible, the fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

The policies in this document should be read in conjunction with the Reserves Act.

The Reserves Act is one of the Acts in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act contains an obligation to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi. The obligation in section 4 applies to all the Acts in the First Schedule, including the Reserves Act, insofar as it is not inconsistent with that Act.

As such, in performing functions and duties under the Reserves Act, the local board must also interpret the Act to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti. Treaty obligations are overarching and not something to be considered or applied after all other matters are considered.

2.1.3 Ture Kāwanatanga ā-Rohe 2002

Local Government Act 2002

The LGA is the primary legislation enabling and governing Auckland Council as a local authority.

The LGA states the purpose of local government, provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them.

It also promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities; provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

The long-term plan and annual plans, local bylaws, asset management plans and development of Council policy are all undertaken in accordance with the LGA.

The LGA also contains obligations to Māori, including to facilitate Māori participation in council decision-making processes.

For parks held under the LGA there is no statutory process for determining the land's primary purpose. The land is simply held under the Act and utilised as parkland. However, these parks also have unique attributes that shape how the park is used and valued. In order to recognise the main purpose of parkland held under the LGA and guide decision making, this plan assigns management focus areas to parks held under the LGA.

2.1.4 Ture Whakahaere Rawa 1991

Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the main piece of legislation that governs management of New Zealand's land, air and water, including the use, development and protection of these. The RMA provides councils with specific powers, functions and duties in giving effect to the purpose of the RMA. The RMA applies to all reserves, but it largely manages the impact that activities on reserves have on the adjacent land.

In terms of protecting reserve values, the policies, objectives, and outcomes established under the Reserves Act will ensure a higher level of protection for reserves than required under the RMA.

2.2 Te horopaki o te mahere whānui ake – ngā mahere ā-ture **Wider planning context – statutory plans**

The section below gives an overview of the wider planning context.

2.2.1 Te Mahere ā-Wae ki Tāmaki Makaurau (he wāhanga ōna e rere ana) **Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part)**

The Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) is prepared as a requirement of the Resource Management Act 1991. The purposes of the AUP are to

- describe how people and communities of the Auckland region will manage Auckland’s natural and physical resources while enabling growth and development and protecting the things people and communities value;
- provide the regulatory framework to help make Auckland a quality place to live, and a place where environmental standards are respected and upheld
- be the principal statutory planning document for Auckland.

2.2.2 Te Mahere a Tāmaki Makaurau 2050 **The Auckland Plan 2050**

The Auckland Plan 2050 articulates the strategic outcomes sought in managing Auckland’s parks and open spaces. It is prepared as legislative requirement under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

The homes and places and the environment and cultural heritage outcomes in the Auckland Plan 2050 have key directions and focus areas which support the provision of Auckland’s parks and open spaces. These include having access to a range of inclusive public places, optimising the use of current parks, and protecting and caring for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

2.2.3 Mahere Poari ā-Rohe a Hibiscus and Bays **Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Plan**

The Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Plan is a strategic plan that outlines the community’s priorities and preferences. The local board plan is reviewed every three years and guides local board activity, funding and investment decisions. It includes a range of projects and actions that have relevance to the management of parks. The preparation of the local board plan is a legislative requirement of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

2.2.4 Ngā ture ā-rohe **Bylaws**

Council uses bylaws to make rules about a range of behaviours and activities on parks to help ensure public safety and enjoyment of parks by all who want to use them.

At the time of writing this management plan, bylaws have been adopted that cover a range of behaviours and activities on parks (Appendix C, Volume 1 and www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bylaws), including:

- consumption of alcohol
- access for people with dogs or other animals
- camping in tents or vehicles
- antisocial and nuisance behaviour
- display of signs
- trading and events
- traffic (use of vehicles on parks)

Most bylaws simply require compliance with specified rules for the activity, for example a person may only exercise a dog off a leash in certain parks or parts of a park.

Other activities may require a prior approval, with the criteria and process for obtaining the approval set out in a bylaw. For example, most commercial activities on a park currently require an approval under the Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw (refer to authorisations outlined in Section 11.2.2).

Over time, the council may amend these bylaws or create new bylaws that are relevant to parks and reserves. The development and review of bylaws is a statutory process and always involves public consultation.

2.3 Wider planning context – action plans

2.3.1 Mahere Rautaki Kaupapa Mahi mō ngā Papa Rēhia, Wāhi Noho Wātea hoki

Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan contributes to the outcomes identified in the Auckland Plan 2050. It sets four strategic focus areas for parks to achieve the Auckland Plan outcomes at a parks specific level. The four focus areas are: treasure, enjoy, connect and utilise.



Treasure our parks and open spaces

Manaakitia te taiao

Protecting and conserving our parks and open spaces and improving peoples' ability to understand and appreciate their value and significance



Enjoy our parks and open spaces

Ngā papa rēhia

Ensuring our parks and open spaces can meet the needs of our growing population



Connect our parks and open spaces

Ngā papa haumi

Creating a green network across Auckland by linking our parks, open spaces and streets



Utilise our parks and open spaces

Ngā papa rangahau

Using our parks and open spaces to create a green, resilient and prosperous city with thriving communities

One of the actions in the Plan is to review and develop park management plans to ensure consistent and transparent decision-making about how our parks and open spaces are managed.

2.3.2 Ngā Mahere Takiwā

Area Plans

Area plans provide a long-term vision for local board areas to help create land use policy within the Auckland Unitary Plan and future versions of the long-term plan. The plans consider local issues, challenges and opportunities such as town centre development, development and infrastructure needs, business and employment, heritage and natural features, social and cultural facilities and public open space.

The Hibiscus and Bays Area Plan was adopted in 2014. The key moves within the area plan relevant to the management of parks are to:

- *establish the ‘North-West Wildlink’ as a continuous greenbelt, complemented by improved quality of the adjoining estuarine and marine environment*
- *grow the green economy and eco-tourism potential of Hibiscus and Bays by leveraging off the area’s natural assets, such as the regional parks and coastal walkways.*

2.3.3 Mahere Huarahi Tūhonohono ā-Rohe 2016 – Hibiscus and Bays Greenways

Hibiscus and Bays Greenways – Local Paths Plan 2016

Hibiscus and Bays Greenways – Local Paths Plan 2016 sets out the desired pathways network for the Hibiscus and Bays area. It aims to ensure that parks are connected to each other and to key community facilities and amenities.

2.3.4 Ngā Mahere Kōtuinga Wāhi Tū Wātea

Open Space Network Plans

Open space network plans seek to deliver a network of quality open space in each local board area. These respond to anticipated growth and provide the community with access to a range of recreation, social, cultural and environmental experiences. The plans make recommendations for developing new assets, acquiring new parks, planning for asset renewals, working with community groups, promoting recreational opportunities, and signalling where feasibility and funding is required before implementation can occur.

The Hibiscus and Bays Open Space Network Plan was adopted in July 2019. The key moves for parks outlined in the Open Space Network Plan are to:

- provide a quality parks and open space network which provides a range of open space experiences
- protect and enhance the environment, including the sustainable management of open space, improve water quality and biodiversity
- include local communities and mana whenua in parks planning and design

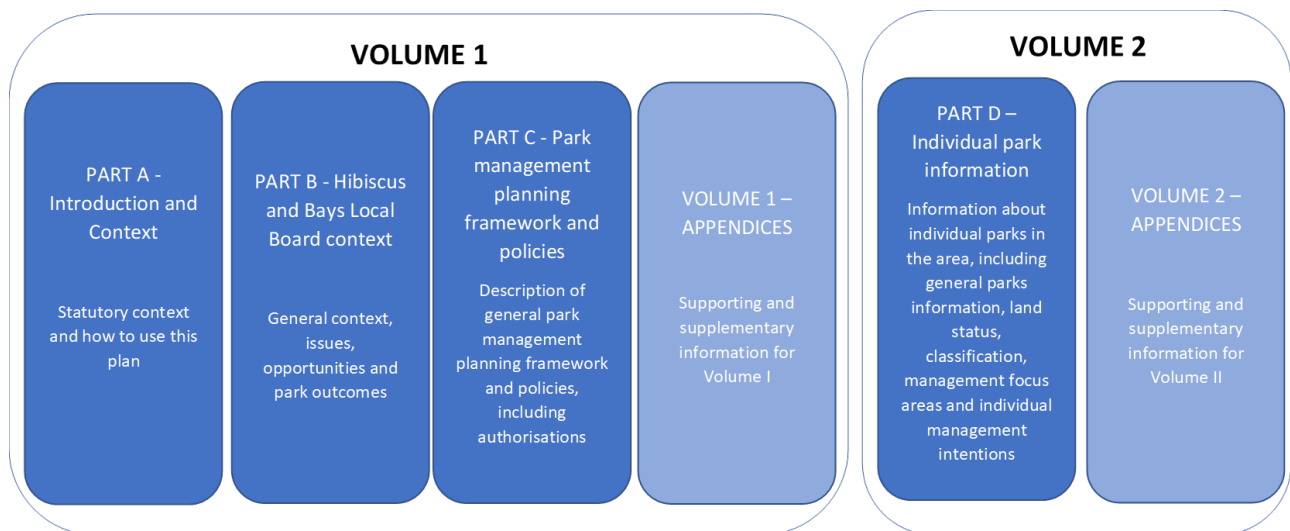
- create healthy lifestyles and wellbeing by support the community to get active and improve awareness of open space
- connect communities by improving Improve connectivity between communities, places and recreation opportunities, and enhancing ecological corridors

3 Me pēhea te whakamahi i tēnei mahere

How to use this plan

3.1 Te hanganga o tēnei mahere Structure of this plan

This plan is presented in four parts, in two volumes, with appendices.



3.2 Me pēhea te whakamahi i tēnei mahere Navigating the plan

3.2.1 Te whakamāhiti i ngā wāhanga rerekē kei roto i te mahere Hierarchy of the different sections within the plan

The diagram below outlines the hierarchy of the different sections of the draft plan.

The park specific information is to be read in conjunction with all other sections of the plan.

Park values inform the classification of reserves held under the Reserves Act. Management principles, te ao Māori, classifications and management focus areas are an overarching framework to consider alongside the general policies and authorisations. Park specific intentions in part D, Volume 2 need to be read in conjunction with other sections of the plan. Management intentions for individual parks are in line with the statutory classification for land held under the Reserves Act and non-statutory assignment of management focus areas for land held under the LGA and refinement of the Recreation Reserve classification.

If in conflict, management intentions in Volume 2, Part D override general policies and authorisations in Part C.

Park values (Part C)

highlights reasons local parks are appreciated and values present to be protected

Te Ao Māori (Part C)

Classification (Part C)

primary purpose of local parks managed under the Reserves Act

Park management principles (Part C)

principles to guide overall direction for management of all local parks

Management focus areas*

describes key outcomes to manage certain areas within a local park

**applies only to recreation reserves or LGA land*

General Policies

(Part C, Section 11)

Park management policies

policies guiding how the local board will manage local parks

Activities requiring authorisation

policies on activities requiring leases, licenses, easements & other forms of landowner approval

Park Specific Intentions

(Part D)

General information

land status, park values and issues, including application of management focus areas to individual parks

Management intentions

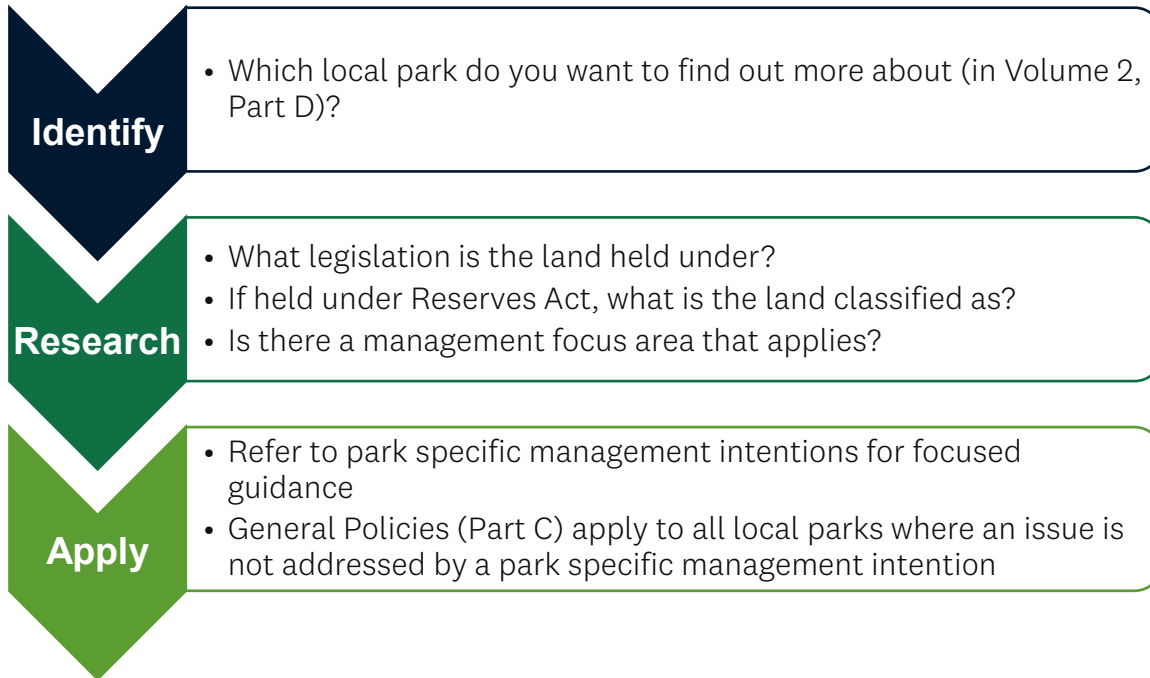
describe the management approach and/or desired outcomes for specific matters on individual parks

3.2.2 He tauira whakaatu me pēhea te whakamahi i te mahere

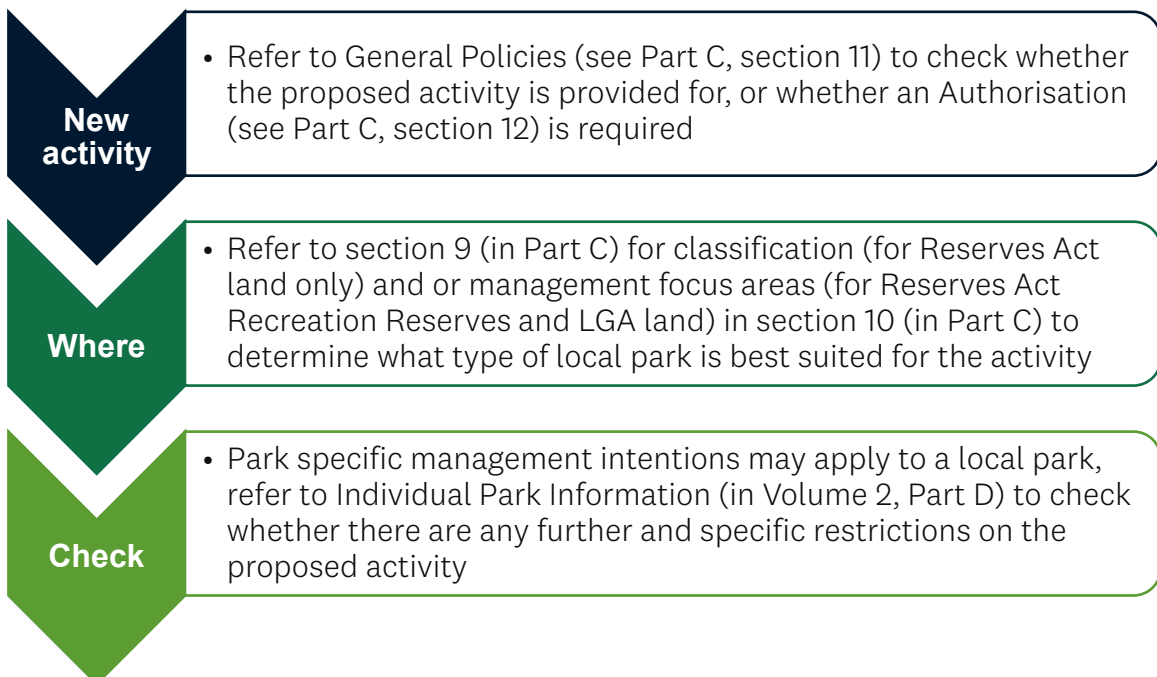
Examples on how to navigate the plan

Below are two examples of possible ways to look at the plan:

Example 1: *you want to find information about a specific park*



Example 2: *you want to find out if an activity can happen in a park*



3.2.3 He tohutoro tātaki tere ki ngā kaupapa here e pā ana ki ngā mahi kei ngā papa rēhia ā-rohe

Quick-reference guide to policies for activities in local parks

The following table aims to help guide your way around the different topics and policies in this plan.

Please note that this is a tool to make navigation of the plan easier. Nothing in this section overrides the need to

- meet the requirements of the Reserves Act and LGA and
- to read the plan in full refer to all relevant sections of this plan (see examples above on how to navigate the plan).

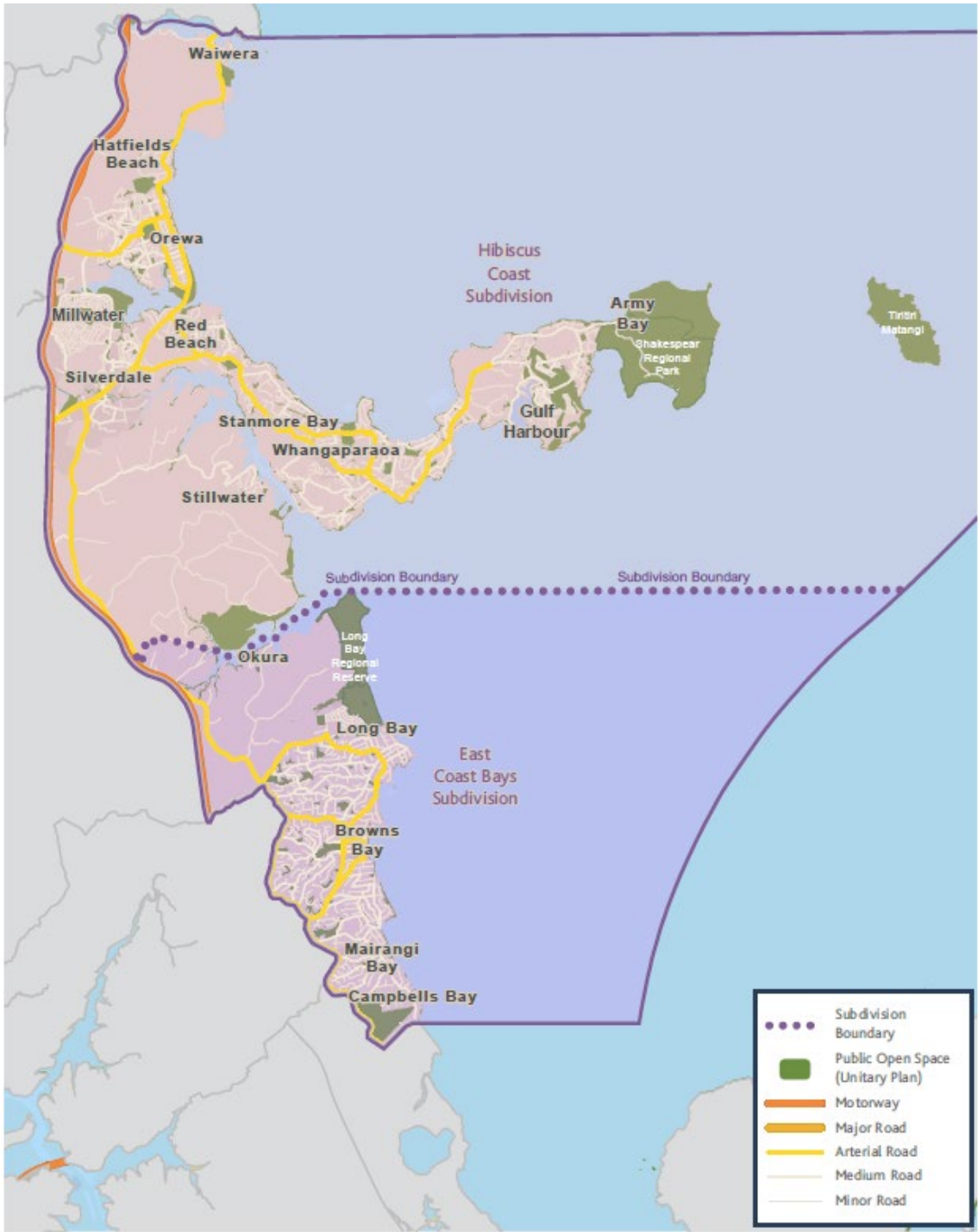
Activity	Key words	Local park management plan section		Auckland Council Bylaw	Auckland Council Policy
		Park management policy	Authorisations		
Access and parking (for overnight accommodation in vehicles, see 'Freedom camping' below)	Car parking Vehicle access Park closure Restrictions to public access	11.1.1 Access and parking		Traffic Bylaw 2015 Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	
Alcohol	Liquor licence Alcohol bans Liquor bans	Refer to bylaw		Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014	Provisional Local Alcohol Policy 2015
Animals (other than dogs)	Bees, dogs, horses Fencing Stock Hunting	Refer to bylaw		Animal Management Bylaw 2015	
Camping in tents (for camping in vehicles, see 'Freedom camping' below)			11.2.6 Overnight accommodation	Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	
Collecting plant or animal material	Refer to bylaw	11.1.12 Signs, information and interpretation	11.2.3 Commercial activities	Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015	Facility Partnerships Policy 2018 (for

				Signage Bylaw 2015	commercial activities related to community facilities)
Dogs		Refer to bylaw		Dog Management Bylaw 2019	Auckland Council Policy on Dogs 2019
Events		Refer to bylaw		Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015	Auckland Council Events Policy
Fencing		Refer to bylaw		Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	
Fire		Refer to bylaw		Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	
Fireworks	Fireworks, flares and explosive materials	Refer to bylaw		Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	
Freedom camping in vehicles (For 'camping in tents', see above)	Freedom camping Campervan Self-contained vehicles	Refer to bylaw	11.2.6 Overnight accommodation	Freedom Camping Bylaw 2015	
Hunting and fishing	Set netting	11.1.12 Signs, information and interpretation		Animal Management Bylaw 2015 Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	
Signage	Advertising Directional Sponsorship	Refer to bylaw		Signage Bylaw 2015	
Waste management	Rubbish bins recycling	Refer to bylaw and policy		Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 Te Mahere	Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019

				Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Tukunga Para I Tāmaki Makaurau 2018	
Weed and pest management		11.1.10 Plants and animals			Auckland Council Weed Management Policy 2013 Auckland Pest Management Plan 2020 - 2030

Wāhanga B - Ngā papa rēhia i te takiwā o te Poari ā-Rohe o Hibiscus and Bays

Part B - Parks in the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board area



4 He tirohanga whānui o te kōtuituinga papa rēhia

Overview of the parks network

Parks significantly contribute to the identity, character and sense of place of Hibiscus and Bays.

In late 2019 there were 284 local parks covering close to 604 hectares in the Hibiscus and Bays area. Most of these parks are held under the Reserves Act 1977 (Reserves Act), while a few are held under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

Many parks in Hibiscus and Bays have a strong coastal focus, being directly linked to popular beaches or significant waterways. These coastal parks are beautiful spaces that hold great significance for local mana whenua, often containing taonga (valued tangible and intangible elements) that link the present with the past.

This coastal context also influences the use of the parks; activities like sailing and surf lifesaving have a very visible presence. Local residents and visitors alike are drawn to these parks to enjoy a range of both passive and active recreation opportunities. Te Araroa Trail - New Zealand's Trail takes advantage of many Hibiscus and Bay's parks and coastal walkways; passing through Orewa, Stillwater, and the East Coast Bays area before continuing southward.

The larger parks such as Freyberg Park Sherwood Reserve, Centennial Park, Metro Park (East and West), Stanmore Bay Park and Victor Eaves Park, as well as the more remote and natural Alice Eaves Scenic Reserve, also play a significant role in defining the character of the Hibiscus and Bays area.

Residents of Hibiscus and Bays are generally enthusiastic and frequent users of the park network. Facilities ranging from playgrounds to walking tracks provide opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy their leisure time in an outdoor environment. Parks also contain numerous dedicated sports fields that enable club, school and social teams to train and compete, and many parks include community facilities that enable people to enjoy a range of activities.

Hibiscus and Bays parks are spread throughout the local board area, providing a tapestry of green spaces. This helps to ensure that residents are never far from a park. They also provide ecological corridors for wildlife, forming part of the North-West Wildlink connecting the Hauraki Gulf islands with the Waitākere Ranges. These pockets of natural habitat help protect native species and increase biodiversity and provide opportunities for people to connect with nature.



From Waiwera in the north,
Whangaparaoa peninsular in
the east, to Campbell's Bay
in the south



600+ Ha
of local parks



155KM
OF COASTLINE

is a defining feature
of the Hibiscus and
Bays area



100+
Buildings on parks



150+ EVENTS
held on parks annually



125+
Esplanade reserves



**#1 WALKING &
RUNNING**
most popular informal
activities



20+
Sports code utilise parks



70+
Sports and recreation
groups utilise parks

4.1 Ngā huanga mō ngā papa rēhia a te Poari ā-Rohe o Hibiscus and Bays

Hibiscus and Bays Local Board outcomes for parks

The following strategic outcomes reflect the local board's aspirations for parks in Hibiscus and Bays and sit under the key moves identified in the Hibiscus and Bays Open Space Network Plan 2019:

Quality parks and open space network

1. The natural and coastal landscapes of Hibiscus and Bays are recognised and promoted as the area's point of difference through its parks.
2. The capacity of the local parks network is increased through working strategically with others and undertaking improvements to design, development and implementation of parks services and infrastructure.
3. The provision and use of community and recreation facilities are maximised through a move towards more multi-use and sharing of facilities and the support of partnering with community groups and other organisations.
4. Parks and civic spaces improve town centres and become an integral part of the wider park and open space network.

Protecting and enhancing the environment

5. Ecosystems are protected and improved to support a diversity of wildlife habitats and the North-West Wildlink, through pest plant and animal control and re-vegetation programmes.
6. Where parks interface with the estuarine and coastal areas the viability and sustainability of associated ecosystems will be protected, restored and enhanced.
7. Local parks become increasingly resilient to the impacts of climate change through managing the building and relocation of infrastructure as opportunities arise and implementing the outcomes of the coastal management planning programme.

Inclusive local communities

8. Mana whenua are enabled to provide their input and expertise into park management and significant cultural landscapes and historic heritage places will be celebrated and protected.
9. An increasing number of volunteers are inspired to assist delivering on a range of recreational, community and restoration programmes. The significant contribution these people make to enhancing people's experience of parks is well recognised.
10. On-site interpretation and effective signage have increased visitors' awareness of what the parks offer and inform them of the parks' significant natural, historic and cultural features and associations.

Creating healthy lifestyles and wellbeing and connecting our communities

11. The local parks network offers a range of safe and enjoyable experiences and activities to get people more active more often, including imaginative play spaces, well-utilised sports fields and well-connected paths that link parks and communities.

4.2 Ngā āheinga mō ngā papa rēhia i Hibiscus and Bays

Opportunities for parks in Hibiscus and Bays

Hibiscus and Bays Local Board has recognised, through their Local Board Plan 2017 and the Hibiscus and Bays Open Space Network Plan 2019, a range of opportunities in the current parks network and how improvements could be made to managing and developing parks, including:

1. Hibiscus and Bays has an extensive network of coastal walkways and good coastal access to boat ramps, beaches, and the foreshore for recreation.
2. There are high satisfaction ratings by parks users.
3. We have many enthusiastic volunteers who are passionate about the environment.
4. Our volunteer network provides a strong basis for communities to work together and share learnings about environmental issues or develop skills that will assist in the delivery of community and recreation opportunities.
5. As our playgrounds require upgrades, we can enhance them to cater for all abilities and make them more user-friendly.
6. There are partners we can work with to make better use of recreation facilities or to develop new facilities.
7. Groups can work together to attract funding to realise multi-use clubrooms and spaces, which provide for year-round use and meet the needs of our communities.
8. The Hibiscus and Bays Greenways (Local Paths) Plan will guide the extension of the network of walking and cycling connections for commuting, fitness and leisure.
9. Promotion and awareness of the area's natural assets and coastal walkways for recreational activities can help grow the green economy and eco-tourism.

4.3 Ngā take mō ngā papa rēhia i Hibiscus and Bays

Issues for parks in Hibiscus and Bays

Hibiscus and Bays Local Board also recognise local parks face a number of challenges and issues that will require special consideration in the planning and development of local parks going forward. The following have been identified through the development of this plan:

1. Sports fields are in high demand. In particular, it is difficult to meet the needs of all users wanting all weather sports fields on the Hibiscus Coast.
2. There are many coastal parks with parkland and facilities that are threatened by the impact of sea level rise and coastal inundation and erosion.
3. The number of requests for leases and licences on parkland is significant; currently there are 80 community leases and licences in the Hibiscus and Bays area. This raises concerns around the balance of the protection of the land, general public use and the benefits to be gained from community leases and licences.
4. Unauthorised private use of parks is also a significant issue, for example freedom camping or encroachments, where adjacent property owners have developed structures or expanded landscaping features onto parks.

5. Pest plants are a major issue for the parks. Auckland is the world's weediest city with over 220 naturalised weed species and 10,000 exotic plant species in cultivation compared to only 400 native species. In Hibiscus and Bays, it is a challenge to keep these at bay.
6. Significant population growth will place pressure on the parks network. It may not always be financially possible to afford additional parkland in developed urban areas subject to further intensification due to the cost of land. In these cases, a focus on improving the quality and capacity of existing parks may become increasingly important.
7. The intensification that has come with urban development and infill housing is also placing pressure on parks, which can be perceived as undeveloped land. Requests to locate both public and private infrastructure or facilities on parks, for example, public utilities or for access easements over parks, is becoming more common. The intention is to ensure as far as reasonably possible that parks remain unencumbered by utility structures and services that restrict or prevent future park use.
8. There are changing sport and recreation trends and preferences. This plan is intended to have the flexibility to manage the effects of new activities in the future, for example the recent popularity of drones and electric scooters.
9. Currently there are limited opportunities for diverse play (to cater to all ages and abilities). The Hibiscus and Bays area in comparison to the wider Auckland region has a higher number of older residents and the demographics of the area are expected to change in the future. This plan is designed to have the flexibility to ensure parks provide opportunities for all ages and abilities, and an ethnically diverse population.

5 Te whanaketanga o te Mahere Whakahaere Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe o Hibiscus and Bays

Development of the Hibiscus and Bays Local Parks Management Plan

This plan has been prepared in consultation with mana whenua, key stakeholders and the public using the process set out in section 41 of the Reserves Act.

The classification status of all parks subject to the Reserves Act has been reviewed as part of the process of developing this management plan, in accordance with section 16 of the Reserves Act. This was to ensure they have been classified according to their primary purpose. Refer to section 9 (in Part C) of this plan for more details on the reserve classifications and to the individual park sheets (in Volume 2, Part D) for each park's classification.

5.1 Te whai wāhi atu a te Māori ki te whakawhanaketanga o te mahere

Involvement of Māori in the development of the plan

In involving mana whenua and mataawaka in the development of this plan council is giving effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi the Treaty of Waitangi and other legislation, such as the Reserves Act and LGA.

5.1.1 Te tūhononga ki ngā mana whenua

Relationship with mana whenua

The development and strengthening of mutually beneficial working relationships between the local board and mana whenua will lead to greater protection and enhancement of park values. It will also enable mana whenua to strengthen their connection to taonga within the parks and ensure their tikanga (customs), kawa (ceremony or protocol) and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) is able to be passed on to future generations.

One of the first steps in enabling mana whenua to meet their kaitiakitanga responsibilities is identifying and recognising that iwi have mana whenua status in their rohe (tribal area).

Another important step is accurately identifying mana whenua values in the parks (Refer to Section 6.3). This enables mana whenua to work with the local board to preserve and nurture the physical and spiritual aspects of these values in ways which may practically express kaitiakitanga.

Fourteen hapū and iwi have registered an association with the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board area, being:

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki

Ngaati Whanaunga

Ngāti Manuhiri	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara
Ngāti Maru	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
Ngāti Paoa	Te Ākitai Waiohua
Ngāti Tamaterā	Te Kawerau ā Maki
Ngāti Te Ata	Te Patukirikiri
Ngāti Wai	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua

5.1.2 Te tūhononga ki ngā mataawaka

Relationship with mataawaka

The council acknowledges mataawaka, Māori living in the Auckland region, who are not in a mana whenua group. Through consultation with relevant Māori organisations, for example the urban Māori authorities and the local marae, such as Te Herenga Waka o Orewa, the local board will gain a better understanding of the values that Auckland mataawaka ascribe to parks and the types of visitor services, recreation and use opportunities that will encourage them to visit the parks.

5.2 Te whai wāhitanga a ngā iwi tūmatanui ki te whakamaheretanga me ngā whakahaere ā-papa rēhia

Public participation in local park planning and management

Following the adoption of this management plan it is anticipated that the public will have ongoing participation in decision-making and the development and management of Hibiscus and Bays local parks. This will be achieved in a variety of ways.

5.2.1 Te tuku āheinga kia whai wāhi atu ki ngā whakataunga take Tō whai wāhi ki te tuku korero

Providing opportunities for involvement in decision making

Having your say

Council is committed to seek to actively improve opportunities for engagement and demonstrate how public input has influenced decisions as set out in the Auckland Council Significance and Engagement Policy 2014 and Thriving Communities Nga Hapori Momoho – Community and Social Development Plan 2014.

There will be a number of opportunities for the public to be engaged on further decisions on individual parks such as:

- engagement as part of statutory obligations under the Reserves Act, such as seeking feedback from the public for some activities proposed on land subject to the Reserves Act.
- seeking community views and preferences when making decisions for land held under the LGA. For example, where it is proposed to grant a lease for more than 6 months this has the effect of

excluding or substantially interfering with the public's access to the park and consultation is required.

- the local board annual planning process on the allocation of funding to specific park development projects or management programmes. By making submissions on the draft annual plan, the public can influence how funding is allocated.
- providing feedback in the development of the local board plan (every three years) about the priorities for parks and delivery of sports, recreation and conservation programmes.

Specific sections in Part C of this plan, such as the Park Development, Leasing and Licences and Temporary Commercial Use sections, also outline when further engagement with the local or wider community may be undertaken to ensure their views are considered in decisions on these types of activities.

5.2.2 Ngā mahi tūao

Volunteering

Park friends or care groups, historic societies, recreational and community groups as well as individuals undertake a range of activities on parks. These may include weed and pest control and planting programmes, restoration of heritage assets, the development and maintenance of recreational assets, such as tracks, delivery of sporting programmes or activities such as walking tours or beach clean-ups.

These make a significant contribution to the management of parks and help to bring people together and provide opportunities to pass on skills and knowledge to the others. They also encourage people to feel more connected or committed to their local park.

5.2.3 Tūhononga ā-hoa

Partnering

Community organisations, mana whenua, businesses, private and philanthropic investors all deliver services and assets for the benefit of Aucklanders. These groups are all an important part of supporting local communities. The Facility Partnerships Policy 2018 has been developed to recognise the benefits of partnering with others to deliver recreational opportunities on parks. This policy assists council and local boards in making decisions regarding investing with partners to deliver community facilities.

Part C of this document contains policies on volunteering and partnering.

Wāhanga C – Te poutarāwaho whakamahere mahi whakahaere papa rēhia me ngā kaupapa here

PART C - Parks management planning framework and policies

This part of the plan outlines the parks management framework and policies. The policies within the five sections within this part of the plan apply to all local parks in the local board area.

The aim of the principles and policies is to protect the values of individual parks, whilst providing for their use and enjoyment, and continuing to meet the needs of communities.

The table below gives an overview of the sections within Part C and a summary of the content of each section.

Section	Content
6. Park values	<i>Outlines reasons local parks are appreciated, and values present to be protected in each park i.e. natural, social and recreational, cultural and heritage, and economic.</i>
7. Te Ao Māori in parks management	<i>Highlights how the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori can be brought to life in park management.</i>
8. Principles for parks management	<i>Identifies key themes that are important to the community and guides the overall direction of local park management; Principles serve as foundations for the park management policies;</i>

They are based on the strategic outcomes of Treasure, Enjoy, Connect and Utilise in the Parks and Open Space Strategic Action Plan (refer to Section 2.2.2)

9. Classification *Legal mechanism to identify primary purpose of local parks managed under the Reserves Act;*

Classification provides a high-level statutory framework for the management of reserves held under the Reserves Act.

10. Management focus areas *Non-statutory tool, used to identify unique attributes that shape how parks are used and valued and describe key outcomes to manage parks or certain areas within a local park; also used to group parks with similar functions, characteristics and issues*

These have been applied to:

- *Recreation Reserves held under the Reserves Act to supplement the statutory tool of reserve classification and further refine the reserve's purposes, or*
- *Parks held under the LGA to signal their primary function.*

11. General Policies *11.1 Park management policies – outline objectives and policies for park management; applies to all local parks;*

11.2 Activities requiring authorisations - policies on activities requiring authorisations such as leases, licenses, easements and other forms of landowner approval;

The general guidance on parks management given in this section is brought to life in Volume 2 of this plan. Management intentions for individual parks, covered in Volume 2 complete the management framework in this plan.

Please note: Individual management intentions need to be read in conjunction with the general policies and principles in this part of the plan. Individual management intentions are to be given priority over the general policy section.

6 Ngā uara i ngā papa rēhia

Park values

People appreciate parks for many reasons and derive benefit from parks in many ways.

Parks have values that go beyond the physical features, characteristics and the use people make of them. Knowing parks are there, in public ownership and protected for future generations, is a significant part of their value to people.

Hibiscus and Bays residents, as part of the development of this plan, have identified what they value about local parks (refer to Appendix H in Volume 2 for feedback themes).

The local board acknowledges the range and variety of values people ascribe to parks and seeks to ensure parks are managed so these values are not undermined or diminished, while continuing to meet the needs of communities.

This includes core te ao Māori values that mana whenua exercise in relation to parkland, for the benefit of mana whenua and the Hibiscus and Bays communities, refer to 7.2 and 7.4.

The key park values are identified below. Throughout this plan, reference is made to ‘park values’ and how these need to be considered when assessing proposals and managing park activities. The management of park values is also a critical part of the day-to-day decision making on the parks. The local board intends to consider the impact on park values when assessing proposals on parks.

6.1 Ngā uara urutapu

Natural values

Parks provide for nature - many parks retain unmodified features of the natural environment. Some have been specifically acquired to protect their ecological values and for their contribution to biodiversity in the wider area. These parks offer an opportunity to preserve these values for their own sake, over and above their use for the enjoyment of the public.

Parks with natural values provide the opportunity for people to learn about and experience natural heritage.

The council’s management of parks enable mana whenua to give practical expression to kaitiakitanga leading to greater protection and enhancement of the park values, including waiwater. The protection of biodiversity aligns with the mana whenua value of wairuatanga, the immutable spiritual connection between people and their environment.

In the context of climate change, parks and open spaces can have many benefits and contribute towards the mitigation of the impacts of climate change, especially in urban neighbourhoods.

Parks:

- protect biodiversity and ecosystems
- provide ecological corridors steppingstones for the movement of wildlife
- protect wai water
- protect landscape values

- protect values of the coastline
- protect spaces from development
- enhance carbon storage
- contribute to cooling temperatures in local areas
- provide flood control services.

6.2 Ngā uara pāpori, tākaro hoki

Social and recreational values

Parks provide for people- places for them to recreate in a variety of ways, ranging from informal interactions, community gatherings, organised sport, events and celebrations, to having solitude or quiet respite. Local communities value and appreciate parks for their role in creating a sense of community, shared history and traditions.

For mana whenua parks provide opportunities for whānau, both kinship and non-kinship based, to connect and socialise. The coast and waterways also provide access to traditional food sources.

Parks:

- contribute to a sense of identity, belonging and place
- provide opportunities for people to connect with each other and nature
- provide opportunities to be active
- provide opportunities for play
- improve health and well-being
- provide access to the coastline and water
- promote social equality by giving freedom of access
- provide natural connections within communities
- promote social inclusion opportunity to socialise
- provide opportunity to volunteer give back
- support ability for lifelong learning and education
- safeguard space for future generations
- can contribute to sustainable transport, by providing green connections between community destinations.

6.3 Ngā uara ahurea, ā-tukunga iho hoki

Cultural and heritage values

People's experience and appreciation of a park can be greatly enhanced by education and awareness of the unique setting, features and/or history. This aligns with the mana whenua value of mātauranga (knowledge and understanding).

Mana whenua recognise the value of park spaces for the wairua (spirit) and mauri (life force) of an individual and collective. Park spaces provide the opportunity to protect taonga (treasures) and wāhi tapu (sacred sites)- many of these sites are cultural landmarks which are important to mana whenua. These tohu (symbols or distinguishing features), include wāhi tapu, maunga (mountains), awa (rivers),

puna (springs), mahinga kai (gardens, food gathering places) and ancestral kāinga (homes). Parks also provide opportunities for mana whenua to express mahi toi (narratives) and to provide interpretation (signage, art or some other format used to tell stories) of their relationship with the park or wider area (refer to 7.2).

Parks:

- provide opportunity for mana whenua to express kaitiakitanga (guardianship)
- protect wairua (spirit) and mauri (life-force) of a place
- contribute to mana whenua hauora (long-term wellbeing)
- connect to Māori and European history.

6.4 Ngā uara ōhanga

Economic values

Parks contribute to the economy in a variety of ways. They provide the outdoor lifestyle, coastal settings and general amenity that contribute to the quality of life that makes Hibiscus and Bays an attractive place to live, work and play.

Parks:

- enhance economic development
- attract visitors to the area and underpin tourism (especially eco-tourism)
- enhance land values
- increase employment opportunities.

7 Te Ao Māori i roto whakahaerenga papa rēhia ā-rohe

Te ao Māori in local park management

Te Tiriti o Waitangi Treaty of Waitangi principles require active protection of Māori interests, not merely consultation with mana whenua. There are a number of ways to give practical effect to the Treaty principles including recognising the customary relationship of mana whenua to parks and working with them to sustain the mauri (life force) of taonga in parks.

7.1 Ngā kawenga kaitiaki a ngā mana whenua

Mana whenua's kaitiaki role

From the time of its original inhabitants, Tāmaki Makaurau has become home to many peoples. Mana whenua are kaitiaki (guardians) of the cultural values associated with parks, including maunga (mountains), awa (rivers), moana (coastline), tauranga waka (canoe landing sites), pā (fortified villages), papakainga (villages), māra (cultivations), urupā (burial grounds), wāhi tapu (sites that are sacred), biodiversity and other taonga.

As kaitiaki, mana whenua have responsibilities to preserve and nurture the physical and spiritual aspects associated with any land, resource or taonga within their rohe (tribal area). Kaitiakitanga, the responsibility of guardianship of the earth, reflects a belief that we need to work towards a future not just better for our children, but for all things and all time.

Parks provide opportunities for mana whenua to express their kaitiakitanga. This ranges from:

- identifying mana whenua values and promoting these and tikanga (custom), kawa (traditions) and mātauranga Māori (traditional Māori knowledge)
- protecting sites of cultural significance
- increasing engagement and joint kaitiaki projects, such as gathering harakēkē (flax)
- naming places with traditional mana whenua names
- mahi toi (art and craft) and planting opportunities
- undertaking other activities that enable reconnection to ancestral lands, including for economic benefit.

This plan refers to taonga and cultural sites as 'mana whenua values'.

7.2 Ngā uara pū o te Māori

Core Māori values

Mana whenua exercise their values in relation to parks to benefit both mana whenua and the wider Hibiscus and Bays communities.

These values include:

Rangatiratanga:

the right to exercise authority and self-determination within one's own iwi hapū realm.

Kaitiakitanga:

managing and conserving the environment as part of a reciprocal relationship, based on the Māori world view that we as humans are part of the natural world.

Manaakitanga:

the ethic of holistic hospitality whereby mana whenua have inherent obligations to be the best hosts they can be.

Wairuatanga:

the immutable spiritual connection between people and their environments.

Kotahitanga:

unity, cohesion and collaboration.

Whanaungatanga:

a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging.

Mātauranga:

Māori mana whenua knowledge and understanding.

Expression of kaitiakitanga and taonga

Park spaces contain a variety of taonga (valued tangible and intangible resources) of significance to mana whenua. The mauri (essential life) of these taonga is sacred and provides a link to the source of tribal origins and history. Resources with intact mauri sustain healthy ecosystems and are a source of identity to iwi. The council's management of parks enable mana whenua to have practical expression of kaitiaki leading to greater protection and enhancement of the park values.

Mana whenua hauora (long term wellbeing)

For mana whenua, parks offer the opportunity to have traditional, historic and cultural relationships to ancestral sites acknowledged and provided for. The ability to reconnect physically and spiritually to these sites is extremely important to iwi.

7.3 Ngā mātāpono hoahoa a Te Aranga

Te Aranga design principles

The Te Aranga design principles are underpinned by the core Māori values summarised above and are outlined in the Auckland Design Manual. The key objective of the principles is to enhance the protection, reinstatement, development and articulation of mana whenua cultural heritage and cultural landscapes enabling all of us (mana whenua, mataawaka, tauwiwi (foreigners) and manuhiri (visitors)) to connect to and deepen our 'sense of place'.

The principles are intended as an enabling strategic foundation for mana whenua to adopt, customise and further develop in response to local context. The principles also provide stakeholders and the design community with a clearer picture as to how mana whenua are likely to view, value and participate in the design and development of the built environment within their ancestral rohe.

The use of the principles is predicated on the development of high quality, durable relationships between iwihapū, their mandated design professionals and local and national government. Robust relationships between these groups provide opportunities for unlocking a rich store of design potential.

The principles provide guidance around culturally appropriate design processes and design responses that enhance our appreciation of the natural landscape and built environment. These same underlying principles can also help inform culturally appropriate management.

Mana:	the status of iwihapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected. The principle of mana is that mana whenua are enabled to determine how they are to be involved.
Taiao:	the natural environment is protected, restored and/or enhanced.
Mauri Tu:	environmental health is protected, maintained and/or enhanced.
Ahi kā:	iwihapū have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their rohe.
Mahi Toi:	iwihapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately.
Tohu:	mana whenua significant sites and cultural landscapes and landmarks are acknowledged, celebrated and protected.
Whakapapa:	Māori names are celebrated.

For more detail on these principles refer to Appendix D.

7.4 Whakaaetanga ki ngā uara Māori

Recognition of Māori values

In managing local parks, the following should be considered:

1. Giving effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi the Treaty of Waitangi is a statutory requirement for reserves.
2. Sustaining the mauri (life force) of taonga within parks by working with mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki.
3. Contributing to the hauora (long-term wellbeing) of mana whenua by identifying and recognising the customary relationship of mana whenua to the parks through:
 - a. identifying mana whenua through consultation and commissioning cultural values assessments.
 - b. identifying, mapping and assessing mana whenua values on parks (ancestral lands, water, sites and landscapes of significance and other taonga).

- c. exploring with mana whenua the opportunities for them to be involved in parks in ways which enable practical expression of kaitiakitanga, including but not limited to developing processes and mana whenua capability and capacity so that mana whenua can effectively contribute to council decision making.
- d. enabling the appropriate recognition and consideration of mana whenua traditional practices and protocols within parks management.
- e. allowing the use of non-threatened materials for cultural use by mana whenua, such as flax harakeke.
- f. reinstating or giving te reo Māori names for a park.

Also refer to the principles for park management in section 8 below.

8 Ngā mātāpono whakahaere papa rēhia

Principles for park management

Parks will be managed based on the following management principles which are in no particular order. Note, not all will necessarily apply to every park. The park's classification and any application of management focus areas will guide the priority in which these principles are applied to management decisions.

Principle 1: Give effect to the relationship of mana whenua with their ancestral taonga

Parks contain features, associations and landscapes of value and significance to mana whenua that enable mana whenua to express kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and provide for their hauora (long term wellbeing). Also, refer to Te Ao Māori in local park management in Section 7.

Principle 2: Protect and enhance the natural environment, native biodiversity and the viability of ecosystems

Parks often contain many valued ecosystems, such as coastal ecosystems, wetlands and areas of native forest that make a significant contribution to the natural biodiversity and identity of the Hibiscus and Bays area and the wider Auckland region. Parks provide the opportunity to demonstrate and promote wise stewardship of the environment through restoration programmes.

Principle 3: Protect and enhance unique natural and cultural landscapes and heritage features

Parks contain significant and representative examples of natural and cultural landscapes and heritage features. These represent a record of the Hibiscus and Bays past and contribute to the character of the area and sense of place.

Principle 4: Protect the value, integrity, amenity and accessibility of parks as places for the use and enjoyment of park users

The value of parks as places of activity, respite and enjoyment are amongst the most important reasons why parks exist and what people most value about them.

The types of activities provided for on parks depend on the particular attributes and values of each park. Parks may need to respond to the changing social context, population growth and diversification. Accommodating activities will require sharing of facilities and may require improvement in the capacity and resilience of parks. A range of activities providing for different interests, age groups and abilities will be provided for across the parks network as a whole, but not on every park.

Activating parks can enhance the overall experience of park users by creating an atmosphere of vibrancy and enjoyment.

Principle 5: Enable access and provide connections to the water, the coast, natural areas, neighbourhoods and the park network

Many parks provide connections and access to the wider park network, the coastline, and natural areas where visitors can enjoy a wide range of activities. These off-road connections enable the community to experience natural areas and open space while enjoying opportunities for active recreation or commuting.

9 Whakarōpūtanga – wāhi tīmata mō ngā whakahaere papa rēhia

Classification – the starting point for park management

The Reserves Act 1977 requires each park or parcel of land held under the Act to be classified according to its primary purpose.

Classification is a mandatory process under section 16 of the Reserves Act which involves assigning a reserve (or parts of a reserve) to the appropriate classification. The classification determines the principle or primary purpose of the reserve. The present values of the reserve are considered as well as the future “potential” values and the possible future uses and activities on the reserve. Classification is the crucial element in management planning.

The table below outlines the most common classifications for Hibiscus and Bays parks and the primary purpose for each classification as set out in the Reserves Act.

Reserves Act section	Reserve classification	Primary Purpose
s.17(1)	Recreation reserve	“...for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.”
s.18(1)	Historic Reserve	“...for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest.”
s.19(1)(a)	Scenic Reserve 1(a)	“...for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest.”
s.19(1)(b)	Scenic Reserve 1(b)	“...for the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.”

s.23(1)	Local Purpose Reserve	<p>“...for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve.”</p> <p>Examples of purposes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessway • community use centre buildings facilities • drainage • esplanade • visual amenity • kindergarten • lookout • car parking
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Every reserve classification is subject to specific requirements set out in the Reserves Act to help ensure land is managed in accordance with the purpose for which it is held. These requirements must be adhered to by law and guide the planning, management and decision making about what happens on all land held under the Reserves Act.

Section 12 in Part D in Volume 2 of this plan identifies the classifications for each individual park.

Change of classification or purpose

The administering body of a reserve, in this case the local board, may change the classification or primary purpose of an entire reserve, or parts of a reserve, if it considers this appropriate at any time.

Any change of classification, purpose or revocation of the reservation of any reserve needs to follow the process set out in either section 24 or if applicable under section 24A of the Reserves Act, which includes the need for public notification (unless statutory exceptions apply).

Council may seek to change the classification or purpose (in case of local purpose reserves) of any reserve to better reflect the primary purpose the land is held for.

A change in classification (or primary purpose of a reserve) or purpose may result in the need to also review the management intentions for part or all of the reserve.

The local board can determine which process to use for this review, depending on whether it considers the review needed to be comprehensive or not.

New parks or additions to parks

New parks which are acquired by council for community, recreational, environmental or cultural purposes can either be managed under the LGA or held as a reserve under the Reserves Act. Reserves will be classified to reflect their primary purpose.

For parks managed under the LGA, the local board may decide to bring this land under the Reserves Act (in accordance with section 14 of the Reserves Act) and classify it according to its primary purpose.

10 Ngā wāhi aronui mā ngā kaiwhakahaere: [Ngā whenua me ngā rāhui pārekareka o LGA]

Management focus areas: LGA land and Recreation Reserves

Management focus areas are used in the plan as a non-statutory management tool. They are used to group parks with similar functions, characteristics and issues.

Though the primary purpose for each reserve held under the Reserves Act has been established through classification, this plan identifies management focus areas for parks, or areas within a park, with a recreation reserve classification.

For example, Park A may contain playing fields/courts and be utilised for organised sport. Park B's coastal location may require specific emphasis on the protection of the values associated with providing for water-based recreational activities. Although the use, development and management of both parks is consistent with the recreation reserve classification under the Reserves Act, the management focus for each park is different to ensure each is managed in a way that recognises how the park is used and valued by park users and continues to provide the different experiences they seek.

Using the example above, Park A would be assigned an Organised Sport management focus and Park B a Coastal management focus.

Management focus areas are also used as a tool to identify the primary purpose for parkland held under the LGA, as there is no statutory process for determining this. These parks also have unique attributes that shape how the park is used and valued.

The table below shows the range of management focus areas for Hibiscus and Bays parks with a recreation reserve classification.

Land status	Possible Management Focus
Recreation reserve or land held under the LGA	Coastal
	Informal recreation
	Protection of the natural environment
	Recreation and ecological linkage
	Organised sport and recreation
	Community use ⁴

⁴ This management focus only applies to land held under the LGA

It should be noted that just because a park has an identified management focus it doesn't mean other activities, not particularly related to the management focus, cannot take place if they are compliant with the Reserves Act. However, the management focus is intended to help inform management decisions by identifying the unique qualities of an individual park or area of a park that may be given priority over these other activities.

Descriptions of management focus areas

The following sections provide a general summary of each management focus area. They include typical characteristics and common issues, as well as outcomes sought, which will guide the types of activities, services and development may be anticipated on the park.

10.1 Tātahi Coastal

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Provide access to the coast and support enjoyment of water-based and casual recreation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks adjacent to popular beaches and coastal parks, often with high numbers of visitors • Provide for a mix of active and passive recreation • Infrastructure for water-based recreation activities e.g. boat ramps, jetties • Visitor infrastructure such as car parking, including boat trailer parking, public toilets and changing rooms, and interpretation and general signage • Signage supporting safety messaging such as water quality, sea or coastal conditions, slips or hazards • Storage for or provision of safety equipment such as sheds to store Coastguard or Surf Life Saving equipment, angel rings • Furniture, including water fountains, picnic tables, seating and BBQs • May also have play spaces, public art, civic memorials • May have buildings, where the primary purpose is to cater for water-based recreational and marine education activities, such as boating and surf clubs • Often popular for events and activation • Environmental protection, such as managed accessways to protect dunes and coastal habitats
Common issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and coastal inundation and erosion • Impact on the park and infrastructure from storm events and wave action and the challenges around repair/reinstatement • Storm events exposing kōiwi • Balancing demand for various active and passive recreation activities and providing for the high number of visitors during peak season 	

- Demand for increased space by lessees
- Demand to hold public events
- Desire by commercial operators to undertake commercial activities
- Balancing the protection of the coastline and coastal habitats with access to the coast and recreational use.

Outcomes sought

- Safe access to and use of coastal areas
- People highly value parks with a coastal focus for the recreational opportunities they provide, including the ease of access to beaches and the coast and their role in forming major links in coastal walkways.
- The needs for water-based recreation and marine education access are well balanced with the desire for informal recreation and respite, as well as ecological protection.
- As coastal defence structures require replacing, the introduction of soft engineering solutions increasingly play a role in managing coastal inundation and erosion. Assets located on these parks are resilient to coastal inundation.
- A range of infrastructure that supports water-based recreation activities, such as boat ramps, is provided for at key destinations.
- Coastal habitats and significant coastal views and view shafts from parks are protected and opportunities to view activities on the water are provided, where it is safe to do so.
- Sporting and community leases for water-oriented activities requiring coastal access are given preference over leases for other activities.
- Commercial activity is managed to ensure it enhances the use and enjoyment of these parks and does not negatively impact park values.

10.2 Ngā mahi a te rēhia

Informal recreation

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Informal recreation and sporting activities play and family-based activities, and social and community uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks predominantly used by the local community, although the catchment may be wider • Safe and welcoming; generally, easily accessible, often from more than one road frontage • Kick-around areas for informal play and games; mostly grassed • May have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - walking and cycling tracks and circuits - playgrounds and other recreation facilities like skate parks, basketball half courts, bike tracks, training spaces - socialising spaces, including picnic and barbeque facilities - community event spaces including appropriate power supply - may contain public art - dog exercise areas and dog parks - infrastructure such as car parking, toilets and signage

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly they are free of buildings, but on occasion may contain buildings used for local community purposes such as community halls.
Common issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for growing and diverse communities • Many are currently not all abilities access, or all abilities access cannot be provided due to topography • Sufficient flat or gently undulating spaces for informal recreation and play • Lack of access to drinking water fountains • Lack of adequate drainage • Poor road frontage • Encroachments • Vandalism, graffiti and antisocial behaviour leading to safety issues or perception of safety issues. 	
Outcomes sought	
<p>Parks with an informal recreation focus reflect the needs of our diverse communities. Our parks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well connected to each other, local neighbourhoods and the transport network. • the green hearts of our neighbourhoods, where people connect to nature and each other • multi- functional and flexible and reflect community needs and aspirations for informal recreation and play across the network, including provision of natural and built shade and natural play • safe and easy to navigate, and as accessible as possible to cater for a wide range of ages and abilities • health promoting environments supporting a range of physical activity and access to drinking water. 	

10.3 Whakamaru i te taiao

Protection of the natural environment

Management focus	Typical characteristics
<p>These parks or areas of parks protect and enhance natural values and provide opportunities for people to experience nature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native bush, wetlands, riparian areas and water bodies of varying size, location and configurations • Any area of a park where the majority of its area is identified as a Significant Ecological Area (SEA) in the Auckland Unitary Plan will be managed to protect the natural environment • May contain unique or threatened NZ native flora and fauna • May have outstanding natural landscape or geological features • Likely to include some recreational opportunities related to experiencing the natural environment with basic infrastructure, such as walking tracks, seating and picnic tables, safety, wayfinding and interpretation signage • Car parking typically relies on adjacent roads.
Common issues	

- Threats to natural environment from animal and plant pests and neighbouring development
- Protection from kauri dieback and other pathogens
- Protection of resources used for te Ao Māori cultural practice
- Balancing protection and recreational use
- Understanding what's special about a place lack of appreciation for unique ecological values

Outcomes sought

- Mana whenua have access to resources for cultural practice
- Communities, mana whenua, the council and other land agencies work together to restore and enhance the significant values of these parks
- These parks provide opportunities for people to understand and appreciate nature
- Increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change through revegetation.
- Infrastructure such as tracks, and access to drinking water as required, signage, interpretation and public art help to protect the natural, landscape and cultural values of the park
- New development is limited to supporting low impact activities such as walking or relate to restoration and land management activities, visitor information and education.

10.4 Hononga tākaro me te hauropi

Recreation and ecological linkage

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Primarily providing connections along watercourses or the coast.	<p>These are linear parks that may have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trails, walkways and cycleways, including along coastal and riparian margins • road to park accessways, connections between reserves or to esplanade reserves • areas of native vegetation • some infrastructure including seating and safety, interpretation and way finding signage • public art
Common issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachments and private coastal structures • Gaps in connectivity and lack of suitable areas to create contiguous networks for walking and cycling • Protection of natural environment, from plant and animal pests (edge effects) • Challenges around erosion, slips and ground stability particularly in esplanade walkways and as a result of storm events (flooding, wave action) • Multiple storm water outfalls from private property constructed across reserves 	
Outcomes sought	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A network of direct and safe connections through neighbourhoods to destinations and transport networks are provided and enabled. 	

- Provides opportunities for walking, running, recreational cycling and other casual recreation with well treed linear paths providing shade and with access to drinking water.
- The natural environment, biodiversity, landscape and amenity values are protected.
- Provides opportunities for movement of fauna.
- Resilient assets that are adaptable to changing environmental conditions.

10.5 Hākinakina me ngā mahi a te rēhia e whakahaeretia ana

Organised sport and recreation

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Organised competition sport – indoor and outdoor, active recreation activity, recreation facilities and buildings, often multiple use.	<p>These parks may have some or many of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilities and services that enable both formal sport and community activation, including sports fields with a variety of surfaces from grass, sand carpet, hybrid and artificial surfaces, covered and uncovered hard courts, greens, turfs, wickets, diamonds and tracks, indoor courts, swimming pools, gymnasiums, leisure centres and skating and ice rinks • facilities that provide ancillary services that support activation, including toilets, drinking fountains, changing rooms, clubrooms, car parking, community facilities, equipment storage, temporary permanent spectator seating, scoreboards, sightscreens, shade sails, dugouts, floodlighting and amenity lighting, power supply • facilities and services that complement primary sport usage, including cycleways and walking routes, playgrounds, skate parks, bike tracks, picnic areas, exercise equipment and fenced dog parks, public art • leases and licences to permit organisations exclusive and non-exclusive rights over assets and spaces will likely include bookable areas facilities • intense use of site and facilities is encouraged.
Common issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting increased demand for sports due to population growth and catering shifts in demand for different sports such as significant increases in some sports and rapid decline in others • Change in sporting habits – trend towards increased individualised physical activity and indoor participation and change in the way that sport is undertaken, such as modified game forms, shortened and year-round seasons and midweek evening participation. • Insufficient storage space for sports equipment and infrastructure resulting in the use of semi-permanent storage solutions like shipping containers. • Financial sustainability of traditional asset-based sports clubs. • Asset management led by volunteers with varying capacity, skillsets and knowledge. • Parking not typically enough for large events or peak use • Travel challenges across the city require later start times and increased floodlighting. • Need to shift programming competition and structured sports outside of peak hours • The future role of sports parks for school use as Auckland intensifies. • Climate change having an impact on weather and associated drainage, seasonal use, access, irrigation and contractor needs 	

- Impact of artificial fields and lighting – loss of green space, noise, traffic.

Outcomes sought

Working in partnership with community organisations to provide a park network that:

- creating health promoting environments
- encourages Aucklanders to get active
- is high-quality, fit for purpose, flexible and provides for multi-use
- meets demand and provides for optimal use
- offers a range of customer choices and opportunities for sport and active recreation for our diverse communities
- provides for other community uses to be co-located with sport and active recreation uses
- enables social interaction and contributes to community connection and well-being
- enables different models of active recreation provision and delivery
- supports partnership and commercial delivery models. Recognises the spectrum of commercial activity (ranging from volunteer led, social enterprise to private commercial activity) available to clubs and community groups to raise funds to support their activity.
- has good public transport links and provides a level of car parking appropriate to facility use, but not for peak-time use.

10.6 Hei whakamahi mā te hapori (whenua LGA anake)

Community use (LGA land only)

Management focus	Typical characteristics
<p>Developed to provide a space for social meeting places, events, relaxation and enjoyment.</p> <p>Areas are leased to community groups for a wide variety of purposes.</p>	<p>These parks either provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Buildings areas leased to community and social enterprise groups to carry out activities ranging from sports and recreation to arts and culture. May contain libraries and community hubs, marae, community houses, venues and halls, early childhood learning facilities and recreation centres 5. Landscape, amenity enhancement and visual open space functions, and may be pedestrianised. Designed to provide space for social gatherings, meetings, rest and relaxation, or lunch breaks. May also provide for large public gatherings, events, activations and entertainment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • squares, plazas, greens, and shared spaces with generally high standards of presentation and maintenance • often includes paved areas, power supply, drinking fountains, furniture, grass, trees, landscaping, public art, water features, lighting, heritage features such as memorials and clocks.
Common issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vandalism • high demand at peak times and varying use in off peak • capacity of community groups to operate and maintain buildings and assets, often multiple groups operating multiple facilities at the same site. 	
Outcomes sought	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to building strong, healthy and vibrant communities by providing Aucklanders with opportunities to connect, socialise, learn and participate in a wide range of social, cultural, art and recreational activities • have buildings and assets that are integrated, clustered and/or can be used for multiple purposes • build on the local character and environment • are flexible and provide a range of uses and experiences for people of all ages and abilities such as events, play, respite and meeting space • provide high quality, inviting, vibrant, safe and clean urban spaces • are created for and with people, including neighbours, local schools, businesses and provide opportunities for place making • celebrate local character, history, art and cultural practice and what is special about an area. 	

11 Ngā Kaupapa Here Papa Rēhia Noa

General Policies

The policies below apply to all local parks and generally cover how the local board intends to manage parks to maximise the benefits to park users and minimise the impacts on the attributes of parks that people most value.

11.1 Ngā Kaupapa Here Whakahaere Papa Rēhia

Park Management Policies

11.1.1 Te tomo mai me ngā tūnga waka

Access and parking

Tuapapa Background

Mobility and access, in terms of this section, covers a range of aspects including arriving at a park, traveling through a park and gaining access to what the park has to offer.

People use a number of different modes to arrive at parks. Traditionally this has been by vehicle⁵, foot, bike or public transport. More recently this includes by electric bikes or scooters or segways. Future mobility choices may include driverless cars, car sharing services, micromobility solutions such as e-bikes and e-scooters, bikes or drones. In busier parks and where parks provide connecting paths, these new forms of transport can compete with general pedestrian use.

The local board is committed to increasing the use and enjoyment of parks by people with limited mobility, the aged and those with young children. This can be achieved by reducing physical or design barriers in parks that may compromise access to and within parks.

The progressive implementation of the Hibiscus and Bays Greenways–Local Paths Plan 2016 will see improved connections to and through parks that support active transport, such as walking or cycling, to access parks.

While some parks have gates to prevent vehicle access at night, all parks remain accessible via foot unless special restrictions apply. There may be occasions when restricting access to a park or an area of a park is warranted as a result of authorised activities, requirements to undertake maintenance or remedial works, or to recognise or protect the park's natural and/or cultural values.

Car parks and vehicular access are provided for park user's convenience to undertake activities such as playing sports or where permitted exercising dogs or to gain access to a facility or feature in the park or a destination such as a beach. Some park activities like water sports require park users to bring equipment into parks including boats and trailers. Vehicular access is also required to undertake regular maintenance

⁵ The Reserves Act definition of vehicle means a contrivance (gadget, machine) equipped with wheels or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved; and includes a contrivance from which the road wheels or revolving runners have been removed.

on parks. Car parking and vehicle access can enable as many people as possible to independently use a park.

However, car parks and vehicular access impact on the usability of parkland by taking up space that would otherwise be available for activities for which the park is held. In addition, the formation of parking and access roads are hard surfaces which have potential to create adverse environmental effects, such as polluted stormwater runoff. Given parkland is a scarce resource, continuing to provide car parking on parks to meet increasing use will not be practicable. Therefore, alternative ways of getting to a park may be encouraged or alternative ways of managing demand for parking may be explored.

The road network, including footpaths and cycleways, is used to travel to parks. However, it is the responsibility of Auckland Transport and is outside the scope of this plan.

Unformed legal roads, on occasion, are maintained as part of the parks network, particularly in coastal areas. These areas are generally maintained by council, but they are under the jurisdiction of Auckland Transport. The local board has an advocacy role in working with Auckland Transport to manage these areas as part of the parks network.

Commuters using parking spaces in parks are becoming a management challenge in Hibiscus and Bays, including use of parks for 'park and ride' near public transport nodes.

The exclusive use of designated parking areas for parking or storage of vehicles, boats and other items is also an issue for some parks. Careful management of these parking areas is required to ensure access for park users is maintained.

Council bylaws can also be used to restrict pedestrian and vehicular access to help ensure public safety, avoid public nuisance, and prevent damage and misuse of parks and reserves. For example:

- the Auckland Council Traffic Bylaw 2015 and Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 currently allows council to impose vehicle access and parking restrictions as indicated on signs and/or road markings, and to prohibit people from using any vehicle (which includes skateboards, roller skates, and bicycles) in a way that may cause a safety risk, nuisance, damage, obstruction, disturbance, or interference to any person
- the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw also provides for the restriction of access to any part of all of a park for to protect the land, public health and safety, maintenance, or exclusive use (for example an event) ⁶.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To improve and manage access to and through parks recognising the range of visitors' abilities and the need to support a range of forms of transport, such as walking, cycling and use of micromobility options such as e-scooters, e-bikes.
2. To provide roading and car parks to an extent relevant to the purpose and use of the park.
3. To manage car parking areas on parks so these are available to park users.

⁶ Any decision to restrict access (for example, to a beach) will consider the impact on any customary rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana Act 2011).

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.1.1 When renewing or developing park infrastructure that supports access, consider catering for multiple forms of active transport, micromobility solutions and all-ability access.
- 11.1.1.2 Enable the implementation of the Hibiscus and Bays Greenways–Local Paths Plan 2016.
- 11.1.1.3 When developing parking spaces and access roads, consider the Park Development policies in 11.1.7 and the following requirements:
1. ability to meet parking demand during non-peak use of the park⁷.
 2. locating these closest to site boundaries and adjoining roads to minimise the loss of usable recreation space.
 3. incorporating water sensitive design to reduce stormwater runoff and contaminants entering the stormwater system.
- 11.1.1.4 Consider the options for managing demand for car parking where capacity is regularly exceeded and is impacting park users, including but not limited to:
1. time limits, enforcement and parking charges.
 2. opportunities to disperse demand, for example through the scheduling of sports fixtures.
 3. encourage community organisations and clubs to develop their own alternative travel plan that encourage use of public transport, carpooling and other more sustainable ways of transport
 4. managing unauthorised exclusive use by community organisations and clubs.
- 11.1.1.5 Grassed areas of parks may be set aside for temporary overflow parking at specified times.
- 11.1.1.6 Access to a park or an area of a park may be temporarily restricted for a specified time, subject to statutory and bylaw requirements, including where:
1. an activity or event has been granted the right to restrict public access as part of its conditions of authorisation.
 2. maintenance works are being carried out on the park.
 3. there are unfavourable ground conditions or a biosecurity risk, such as the spread of kauri dieback.
 4. the park or area requires remediation, for example to address a physical hazard or to undertake field renovations.
 5. a rāhui is in place.
- 11.1.1.7 Work with Auckland Transport to improve open space outcomes including:
1. access to parks via the road network
 2. where unformed legal road acts as a park.

⁷ Non-peak use means outside of peak use (when demand for parking is at its greatest; for example, Saturday mornings at a park with sports fields).

11.1.2 Ngā Whare

Buildings

Tuapapa Background

Buildings and structures have the potential to enhance the character of a park or support activation and/or management of the park. For example, buildings can provide a venue for indoor recreation, cultural, sports or community activities, and support outdoor activities on parks by providing:

- Buildings can also provide a place for other core functions that Auckland Council delivers or supports. Under the Reserves Act, any building or structure needs to be compatible with the provisions of the Act including the reserve classification.

For example:

- Buildings can also provide a place for other core functions that Auckland Council delivers or supports. Under the Reserves Act, any building or structure needs to be compatible with the provisions of the Act including the reserve classification.

For example:

- Buildings on recreation reserves are generally limited to uses associated with sporting and outdoor recreational activities. However, the local board has the discretion to erect “buildings and structures for public recreation and enjoyment not directly associated with outdoor recreation” (s. 53(1)(g) of the Act).
- Buildings on scenic reserves may be developed “in open portions of the reserve” where these are “necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve” (s.19(2)(c) and s.19(3)(c) of the Act) or where it supports the protection of natural or scenic values of the reserve.
- Local purpose (community use) or (community building) reserves allow for a wide range of community-based activities such as venues for hire, kindergarten, Plunket.

Parks may also contain buildings which have heritage significance and support public understanding of Auckland’s heritage and significant events that have occurred in the past.

For the purpose of this policy, structures such as shipping containers or prefabricated portacoms should be considered to be a building if they have the same impact on park values as permanent buildings.

Buildings occupy land and can have an impact on the values of the park and its use and operation by:

- conflicting with the primary purpose of a park
- occupying space within a park making it unavailable for outdoor uses
- foreclosing on future options for the use of a park
- having an impact greater than the footprint of the building through the requirement for ancillary and supporting uses such as car parking and access roads
- the alienation of public space through the perception of ownership

Further issues include:

- where there is a lack of available parkland suitable for community buildings
- where heritage buildings on parkland have no appropriate use or purpose resulting in low levels of use, maintenance costs and issues with vandalism.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To ensure that the nature and extent of buildings is consistent with the land status and classification, and use of the park, including any specific management focus areas.
2. To support the development or redevelopment of buildings on parks where the need for these has been fully assessed and it is demonstrated that recreation, community and Māori outcomes are better enabled.
3. To encourage shared use and/or clustering buildings where possible to minimise the number of buildings and structures on parks.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.2.1 If buildings are to be located on parkland, including replacements, additions and extensions, the following should be considered:
1. the park management principles and park values.
 2. the park specific information in Part D.
 3. an assessment of the need for the building and alignment with any service outcomes.⁸
 4. the potential for co-location of the activity within an existing building on the park.
 5. the opportunity to adaptively reuse historic buildings, refer to policy 11.1.6.2.
 6. bulk, height and location of the building in relation to the layout and scale of the park.
 7. materials, colours, façade articulation and landscaping.
 8. the opportunity for multiple uses within the building.
 9. the opportunity to cluster buildings within a similar location in the park if separate buildings are required.
 10. potential impacts generated by ancillary activities and effects, and the location and access of service areas.
 11. crime prevention through environmental design.
 12. incorporation of universal design.⁹
- 11.1.2.2 Where appropriate encourage informal use of sports infrastructure by casual users and non-club affiliated groups and other codes.
- 11.1.2.3 Where a building on a park becomes vacant or is at the end of its economic life, its future service potential should be considered in addition to the matters in policy 11.1.2.1.

⁸ Service outcome refers to the benefit that is being sought from the proposal

⁹ Universal Design is the design and composition of an environment so that it can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.

11.1.3 Te rerekētanga o te āhuarangi me ngā pūmate toko noa

Climate change and natural hazards

Tuapapa Background

Climate change will result in changes to natural physical processes, ecosystems and habitats on many of the local parks. Altered weather patterns may have negative impacts such as an increase in plant and animal pests and the spread of pathogens. It could also change recreational access to areas if the ground is saturated for longer periods. Some parks may experience natural hazards such as coastal inundation and erosion, flooding and land instability. These natural processes have shaped the Hibiscus and Bays physical environment and will continue to do so in the future.

Council will manage climate change by focussing on mitigation and adaptation [as outlined in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan](#).

Parks and open spaces and other community infrastructure can play an important role in increasing community resilience, by providing meeting places and opportunities for people to meet and talk and specific infrastructure such as access to drinking water.

Risks from natural hazards are expected to increase as a result of climate change, with sea levels rising and an increase in the frequency and severity of storms. Over the next century changes to the nature and extent of coastal hazards could potentially result in loss of parkland or park access, inhibiting the ability of Hibiscus and Bays residents to use and enjoy these parks.

For Hibiscus and Bays coastal hazards are of particular importance with its significant stretch of coastline.

Council has a multifaceted approach to dealing with coastal hazards that is broadly set out in its Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region 2017. The development of coastal management plans will be the primary delivery mechanism for adapting to change in the coastal environment. Decisions made on addressing coastal hazards will need to align with this framework and any site-specific coastal hazard assessments, as well as council's region-wide operational policy for the management of public coastal land.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To manage parks in a way that minimises and mitigates the impact of climate change.¹⁰
2. To improve the resilience of parks by adapting to the effects of climate change and impacts of coastal hazards.
3. To manage significant risks from natural hazards to park users and assets in accordance with national and regional policy.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

11.1.3.1 To improve the capacity of parks to mitigate the impacts of climate change:

1. by maximising the carbon sink benefits of vegetation through implementing ecological restoration and pest control programmes,
2. identify areas for new plantings.

¹⁰ Also see the policies and objectives in Section 11.1.10 Plants and Animals

- 11.1.3.2 Management of natural hazards on parks should:
1. be undertaken with minimal interference to natural processes, natural resources, and historical and cultural heritage.
 2. include an assessment of the risks to people, parkland and park infrastructure.
- 11.1.3.3 When buildings and structures on coastal parks come to the end of their economic life or where events risk the future safety of people, buildings and structures, consider the impacts of coastal hazards in decisions on their replacement and location, or managed withdrawal seeking alternate ways to deliver the service.
- 11.1.3.4 Decision making in response to the impacts of coastal hazards or land instability on parks and park infrastructure should be consistent with:
1. the outcomes and policies in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and national guides on climate change projections and adaptive planning.
 2. council's Coastal Management Framework, including any relevant coastal management plan and/or coastal asset management plan.
 3. any future council coastal erosion and land instability response policy, and
 4. any site-specific hazard assessment.
- 11.1.3.5 When a high level of risk to people, parkland or park infrastructure from a natural hazard on a park has been identified, options to manage risks should be identified and, where practical and feasible, interested people and organisations should be informed of any proposed actions prior to implementation.
- 11.1.3.6 In areas affected by land instability and erosion where access becomes unsafe, physically impractical or is cost prohibitive to retain, consider restricting access, managed retreat of infrastructure, planting and/or naturalisation of coastal areas.

11.1.4 Ngā matatopa me ngā rererangi tangata kore

Drones and unmanned aerial vehicles

Tuapapa Background

Drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) can be flown for fun or operated commercially, for example filming. Currently, rules for the use of UAVs are set out in:

- The Civil Aviation Authority rules
- Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- Auckland Council Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015
- Auckland Council code of conduct for use of drones and UAVs.

These rules currently allow UAVs to be flown for personal or non-commercial use in most parks provided the operator complies with the code of conduct.

Filming in parks using UAV currently requires council approval under the Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015.

Te Whāinga Objective

1. To minimise the potential impacts of the use of UAVs on parks and park users while allowing people to enjoy an emerging recreational activity.

Te Kaupapa Here Policy

- 11.1.4.1 To manage the use of UAVs on parks in accordance with Civil Aviation Authority rules, bylaws and code of conduct.

11.1.5 Āhuatanga pūtaiao ā-nuku, ā-horanuku hoki

Geological and landscape features

Tuapapa Background

Local parks contain examples of geological features and landscapes unique to the Hibiscus and Bays area and the wider Auckland region. They form part of the region's natural character and include coastlines, beaches and native forest.

Geological features and landforms and natural landscapes have scientific, educational and aesthetic values, create a sense of place and identity and reflect cultural landscapes. Some elements of the former landscape may physically remain as they were during earlier Māori occupation and these continue to be important to mana whenua as they contribute to the whakapapa (genealogy) and historic activities and events.

Landscapes can enhance people's enjoyment of parks and the coastal character of the Hibiscus and Bays area is a major contributor to its recreation opportunities. The Reserves Act requires that scenic and geological features are managed and protected in a way that is compatible with the reserve's primary purpose.

The most significant geological features, landforms and natural landscapes in the region are scheduled for protection as Outstanding Natural Features or Outstanding Natural Landscapes as overlays in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Significant geological features are also identified by the Geosciences Society of New Zealand in the non-statutory New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory.

Te Whāinga Objective

1. To identify, protect and interpret significant landscapes, geological features and landforms in parks.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.5.1 Locally significant geological features and landforms on parks should be identified.
- 11.1.5.2 Protect significant geological features and landforms from use and development detrimental to their unique values.
- 11.1.5.3 Visibility of and access to geological features for public education and appreciation should be maintained, where cultural and environmental impacts can be avoided.
- 11.1.5.4 Utilise interpretation to promote awareness and understanding of geological features, landforms and related processes.
- 11.1.5.5 Consider the landscape character and cultural landscapes when planning and undertaking park developments and restoration programmes.
- 11.1.5.6 Consider retaining and where practicable restoring the special elements of landscape character, such as coastal pōhutukawa.
- 11.1.5.7 Enable vegetation to be managed to preserve approved on-park views which take in the landscape character and/or cultural landscapes, if consistent with the maintenance and protection of ecological values.

11.1.6 Tukunga iho onamata, ahurea hoki

Historic and cultural heritage

Tuapapa Background

Hibiscus and Bays has a rich and diverse heritage. Local parks include important cultural settings and resources that are sites of significance to Māori relating to their traditional relationship to the land. They also include sites of early European occupation.

The parks themselves are often key places in an area's development, established by the early borough, city, and district councils for the recreation of previous generations.

Hibiscus and Bays parks contain all kinds of heritage, including pā, wāhi tapu, urupā, archaeological sites, trees, cottages, war memorials, defence structures, historic buildings, and other features. Some of this heritage is recorded in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

The Reserves Act requires that historic and archaeological features are managed and protected in a way that is compatible with the reserve's primary purpose. This is in addition to any requirements under the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 protects all pre-1900 archaeological sites (including recorded and non-recorded) and those post 1900 sites gazetted for protection under the Act.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To identify, protect and manage significant historic and cultural heritage for its intrinsic value and for the enjoyment and education of existing and future generations.
2. To ensure the design and use of parks recognises our historic and cultural heritage.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.6.1 Enable historic and cultural heritage in parks to be managed and conserved in proportion to their significance and the level of threat posed to them, in accordance with:
1. mana whenua preferences and tikanga (protocols)
 2. the International Council on Monuments and Sites New Zealand Charter 2010
 3. legislation, such as the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
 4. council statutory and non-statutory policy, such as the Auckland Unitary Plan and any Heritage Asset Management Plans.
- 11.1.6.2 Encourage public appreciation and enjoyment of historic and cultural heritage in parks through education, public art, interpretation and opportunities for community participation and involvement.
- 11.1.6.3 Encourage the use of historic buildings for the benefit of park visitors and the wider community, where the use does not compromise the historic values of the buildings.
- 11.1.6.4 Where kōiwi, archaeological sites or other places or items of cultural heritage value are discovered during park operations or development, mana whenua will be consulted in the first instance and the established accidental discovery protocols will be followed.

11.1.7 Whakawhanaketanga i ngā papa rēhia

Park development

Tuapapa Background

Development in parks can protect and enhance park values, assist with activating a park and enhance community appreciation, enjoyment and attachment to parks.

Park development can have many aspects, from designing and developing parks in new subdivisions or upgrading existing parks. It can involve creating new infrastructure like playgrounds, toilets or changing rooms, or landscaping. The development of walkways, cycleways and boat launching facilities can provide important connections to recreation and community facilities, and access to the coast for beach and marine-related activities.

As the Hibiscus and Bays area grows so will the use and demand for a range of park services and experiences. The type of experience people are seeking must guide the mix of services parks provide and inform the design, layout and intensity of park development, including any built infrastructure. Future park development needs to respond to growth and changing environmental conditions, such as climate change, by increasing the capacity and resilience of parks and consider park values, setting and community aspirations. An example of this is to increase the provision of shade for park users, especially around playgrounds.

If the land is held under the Reserves Act, the activity must comply with the provisions of the Act. For example, recreation reserves provide for a wide range of types of park development. However, there are restrictions or additional considerations when developing scenic, scientific and historic reserves.

The Auckland Design Manual provides comprehensive park design and development guidance including design principles based on the four key focus areas of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (treasure, connect, utilise and enjoy). This resource is considered best practice for the design and development of parks.

An overarching design principle is to minimise the number of structures on parks and maximise the extent of open space areas.

While this plan identifies in some cases the type of activities and appropriate development that can take place within a park, it does not detail the exact nature, scale or layout of development. For this reason, the preparation of a needs assessments and/or spatial plans, such as masterplans, concept plans or development plans, and further consultation may be desirable. This helps to ensure that development aligns with the specific aspirations of the community and individual park values and outcomes, including those expressed through the Hibiscus and Bays Open Space Network Plan.

The individual parks information in Part D of this plan may identify if there is a need or requirement to prepare a spatial plan to guide development of a park. Where the need to prepare a spatial plan is not identified in Part D, policy 11.1.7.2 below identifies the circumstances which guide the local board to prepare a spatial plan to inform future development of a park.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To ensure that park development is carefully planned so it reflects the park's classification (if held under the Reserves Act), values, setting, mana whenua and community aspirations for the type of park experience and service people are seeking.

2. Where appropriate, enhance the capacity and resilience of parks to meet the recreation needs of Hibiscus and Bays' growing population.
3. To ensure that ancillary park infrastructure, such as car parking, is minimised and kept at a level best suited to the normal everyday use of the park.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.7.1 Park development should take account of the general park management principles in 7.1 and relevant policies in this plan and consider the following:
1. the impact of climate change and sea level rise
 2. alternative locations.
 3. outcomes and recommendations of spatial plans, service or needs assessments and other relevant specialist assessments.
 4. the potential to work with partners to deliver the park development.
 5. the impact the location and design of the infrastructure has on the natural, cultural and landscape characteristics of the park.
 6. working with mana whenua to identify how any cultural features or landscapes may be acknowledged in the design.
 7. the park development section of the Auckland Design Manual.
 8. technologies or design that enable greater, more flexible use and health promoting environments.
 9. universal design and how people of all abilities use, access and enjoy the park.
 10. utilising green flag and green building practices and a low carbon approach in the design, construction and operation of the park development to enhance energy efficiency and overall environmental performance.
- 11.1.7.2 The local board may undertake a needs assessment and/or develop a spatial plan to guide park development where this is not specifically identified or sufficiently detailed by this management plan, and the local board determines that further guidance and public participation is required to define what the optimal park development should be, in particular:
1. where there is a high level of public interest in how the park is developed.
 2. to manage park values and balance complex matters including:
 - i. the use of the park
 - ii. environmental protection and restoration
 - iii. natural hazards.
 3. to inform a logical and coherent staged development approach for a park.
- 11.1.7.3 The extent and nature of public consultation on development should be guided by:
1. the nature and scale of the development.
 2. the likely level of public or stakeholder interest in the proposed development.

3. the degree of information provided on park development in the individual park set out in Part D.

11.1.8 Te whakaingoa papa rēhia

Park naming

Tuapapa Background

Numerous reserves within Hibiscus and Bays, both existing and new, are informally named either through local community use or after the nearest street in the locality.

In many circumstances this as happened at the time of subdivision and acquisition for administrative purposes. Some locations have layers of informal and formal names that have been used over time and some places also have a Māori name.

In the early 1800's Māori place names were dominant throughout Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland). Over the years of Māori land loss and rapid urban development Māori names have become less visible.

Naming or renaming parks with a Māori name makes a significant contribution to increasing the visibility of te reo Māori in our communities. It will result in communities being able to see, hear, learn and share some of Auckland's rich Māori history. Auckland Council's Māori Language Policy, which was adopted in 2016, recognises that the Māori language is a cultural treasure and an official language of New Zealand.

By engaging with mana whenua on the cultural and historical associations of the land it provides mana whenua with the opportunity to:

- recognise and celebrate the significance of mana whenua stories
- recognise Māori names as entry points for exploring historical narratives and customary practises- this can be incorporated into the development of sites and enhance sense of place connections
- research the use of correct Māori names, including macrons
- recognise Māori place names through signage and wayfinding.

Dual naming of parks will also be considered as part of naming a new park. This is where there are two names for one place, a te reo Māori and English name, and neither is a translation of the other.

Section 16 (10) of the Reserves Act outlines the procedure for officially naming or renaming reserves.

Te Whāinga Objective

1. That the names of parks and park features tell the story of the place and reflect the area's natural and cultural heritage.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.8.1 For new parks and reserves, which have been given administrative names only, the council will either consult with mana whenua about a proposed name or invite mana whenua to gift a name.
- 11.1.8.2 Where mana whenua have been invited to gift a name for a park or park feature this will be honoured by using the name.
- 11.1.8.3 For parks where a name has been a condition of the acquisition of the land the agreement will be honoured by using the name.
- 11.1.8.4 The local board may consult with the community about any proposed name for a park or park feature or the intention to invite a name to be gifted for a park.
- 11.1.8.5 All new names given to parks should meet the following criteria:

1. parks will generally not be named after living people
2. park names will not be offensive
3. where possible contiguous parks will be given the same name
4. park names should not include sponsor names.

11.1.8.6 Dual naming of parks will be considered as part of naming a new, unnamed or informally named park. For consistency the format will be te reo Māori English as specified in Auckland Council's Māori Language Policy.

11.1.8.7 If an English name is being sought, either as a stand-alone name or as part of a dual te reo Māori English name, consultation with local historians and heritage groups will be undertaken to understand the history of the site and consider the following:

1. a natural feature in the park
2. a historic name for the land
3. historical feature or association with the park
4. historically or culturally significant individual or event.

11.1.9 Te tūonohono ā-hoa me ngā mahi tūao

Partnering and volunteering

Tuapapa Background

Partnering with third party groups and organisations and other volunteer programmes plays a unique and invaluable role in the advocacy, planning, development and care of Hibiscus and Bays parks. Community-led action encourages a sense of ownership and engagement in local settings. Volunteers assist council to more cost-effectively deliver parks facilities and programmes. As well as the delivery of significant recreation opportunities and community services that are enjoyed by many people.

As noted in 5.2.3 the Facility Partnerships Policy 2018 has been developed to assist council and local boards in making decisions regarding investing with partners to deliver community facilities.

As noted in 5.2.2 community groups undertake a range of activities on parks that foster community involvement.

Many of the volunteer groups that focus on delivering biodiversity outcomes have collaborated to form a network and are working to deliver on the Hibiscus and Bays Biodiversity and Pest Free Plan. With this they are taking an integrated approach to planning and delivering work programmes and sharing their knowledge, success and challenges.

Te Whāinga Objective

1. To encourage and facilitate partnerships and volunteering activities on parks that align with and support the outcomes and policies of this plan and provide mutual benefits for the community, volunteers and the local board.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.9.1 Partnerships on parks require authorisation and the assessment of proposals will be subject to the objectives and policies in 9.1 and the Facility Partnerships Policy 2018.
- 11.1.9.2 11.1.9.2 Volunteer activities that involve ground or vegetation disturbance, restoration programmes or park development should be formalised under an agreement and assessed against the objectives and policies in 11.2.2.
- 11.1.9.3 11.1.9.3 Volunteer activities should be undertaken in accordance with the Auckland Council's park volunteer charter and health and safety standards.
- 11.1.9.4 11.1.9.4 Develop guidelines to support partners and volunteers planning and delivering work programmes on parks.

11.1.10 Ngā tupu me ngā kararehe

Plants and animals

Tuapapa Background

The parks network in Hibiscus and Bays contains and protects a wide range of the significant biodiversity and ecosystems. These natural resources are considered to be living taonga by mana whenua.

The Reserves Act requires that indigenous biodiversity present on a reserve is managed and protected in a way that is compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.

For scenic reserves classified under section 19(1)(a) of the Act, indigenous biodiversity is required to be preserved in perpetuity, and introduced plants and animals as far as possible be eradicated. On the other hand, for scenic reserves classified under section 19(1)(b) of the Act, indigenous or exotic vegetation can be introduced and maintained on the reserve.

The management of the parks provides opportunities to demonstrate best environmental practice and sustainability to the local community, both in the day-to-day management of parks and in specific conservation projects. This includes revegetation to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Many parks in Hibiscus and Bays contribute to the North-West Wildlink providing native birds with 'steppingstones' between the safe breeding grounds of the Hauraki Gulf Islands and the Waitākere Ranges.

Volunteers play a significant role in delivering biodiversity outcomes in Hibiscus and Bays.

Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be significantly threatened by some introduced plants and animals. Hibiscus and Bays, like the rest of Auckland provides a favourable climate for many introduced species and has a high number of introduced plants that have naturalised in the area. It is anticipated that climate change is likely to increase the number and extent of invasive plants, invertebrates, such as wasps, and pathogen incursions like kauri dieback in the future.

The council, in its responsibility for biosecurity within the region, has developed the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2020- 2030 in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993. This provides a strategic and statutory framework for the efficient and effective management of pest plants, animals and pathogens, and places requirements on landowners and occupiers to control some of these.

The threat of pathogens, such as kauri dieback, spreading into Hibiscus and Bays parks is increasing and must be actively managed in the near future. In some circumstances recreational access may need to be restricted through the closure of tracks, the creation of buffer or quarantining zones to protect areas within parks and/or contain areas of infection to prevent the spread of disease.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To protect, maintain and enhance the long-term viability and resilience of indigenous terrestrial and aquatic species, habitats and ecosystems on parks.
2. To work in collaboration with mana whenua, volunteer groups, adjoining landowners, other stakeholders and the general public to deliver biodiversity outcomes for Hibiscus Bays parks and the wider natural environment.
3. To adopt a coordinated approach to managing biosecurity risks on Hibiscus and Bays parks, in accordance with the Regional Pest Management Plan.
4. To inspire and encourage more people to be actively involved in caring for natural values on parks and contributing to the biodiversity of the Hibiscus and Bays park network.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.1.10.1 Maintain restoration and biosecurity programmes on parks recognising the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2020-2030 and the Weed Management Policy for Parks and Open Spaces 2013, in particular giving priority to:
1. the importance of existing indigenous biodiversity values associated with remaining indigenous ecosystems and Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)¹¹
 2. parks included in Biodiversity Hub Halos¹² that support the North-West Wildlink
 3. parks where volunteer groups are delivering programmes that improve the ecological condition of parks and provide opportunities for environmental education.
- 11.1.10.2 Identify and prioritise areas for future plantings in local parks to enhance the canopy cover in Hibiscus and Bays in accordance with the Auckland Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy 2018.
- 11.1.10.3 Maintain and enhance water quality and minimising and mitigating the impacts of climate change, in streams, lakes and wetlands, and indigenous aquatic ecosystems, through but not limited to:
1. riparian planting of ecologically appropriate indigenous species.
 2. avoiding earthworks near streams.
 3. planting steep slopes to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
 4. replacing stormwater infrastructure with naturalised streams.
 5. providing for green stormwater infrastructure, such as wetlands, as part of integrated improvements to parks.
 6. installing gross pollutant traps or controls where volumes of rubbish or debris may be entering waterways, beaches and the Hauraki Gulf.
- 11.1.10.4 Use education programmes and interpretation such as signs, displays, guided walks, audio visuals. to promote a greater public awareness and understanding of the ecological values of the parks, the need for weed control and opportunities to be involved.
- 11.1.10.5 When planning planting or habitat restoration consider the following:
1. consult with asset owners (including utility owners) that may be affected by the plantings or restoration activities
 2. selecting species appropriate to the site noting factors such as soil conditions, climate, location, risk of disease and pathogens, and maintenance needs and the potential the impacts of climate change.
 3. selecting naturally occurring native species propagated from the same ecological district and preferably from the same locality as the planned planting
 4. including trees and plants which are used in rongo (traditional Māori medicine) or for traditional cultural harvest

¹¹ Identified as an overlay in the Auckland Unitary Plan

¹² Identified in North-West Wildlink Prioritisation Report; Boffa Miskell; April 2017.

5. for play spaces, planting shade trees at playgrounds, picnic and gathering areas; and providing for trees (including felled trees) to support play.
6. providing fruit and nut trees for public harvest noting they may require additional funding or resourcing to maintain.
7. specialist advice where constraints such as erosion or contaminated land apply or where particular park values may be impacted.

11.1.10.6 Enable a range of programmes to address and manage disease and pathogen incursions, including:

1. public awareness campaigns with a focus on behavioural change, particularly targeting stakeholders and park users
2. development of standard operating procedures
3. implementation of phytosanitary measures
4. research and surveillance, including assessment and monitoring of distribution
5. treatment of infected species
6. control of vectors
7. the upgrade or realignment of tracks and/or development of boardwalks, barriers or other structures
8. temporary or long-term track closures
9. temporary or long term rāhui or quarantining of areas of parkland
10. complimentary actions on land adjacent to parkland.

11.1.11 Ngā mahi a te rēhia me te whakangahau

Recreational use and enjoyment

Tuapapa Background

Parks are provided for the public's general use and enjoyment. They cater for a wide range of recreational opportunities from informal activities such as walking and picnicking to highly organised activities such as sporting events. All recreational activity needs to be managed in a way which minimises the impact on park values and is consistent with the reserve classification (where the park is held under the Reserves Act).

Most everyday activities on parks are allowed as of right. However, some activities on parks that have the potential to impact either the environment or other park users, or require the temporary allocation of space, may be allowed subject to meeting conditions. These may be by way of a bylaw or a code of conduct.

Some activities will require specific permission or authorisation (refer to section 11.2.2).

Everyday activities that are permitted without the need for approval from the council, are those that:

- are informal or casual in nature and are consistent with the values of the park, such as walking, relaxing, picnicking and the like; or
- meet conditions in a bylaw or code of conduct to avoid any potential impact on either the environment or other park users, such as dog walking
- are not identified in this plan or by the Reserves Act as requiring authorisation or regulated in a bylaw, and do not unduly interfere with the use and enjoyment of other users of the park.

The general range of activities undertaken on each park is identified in Part D of the plan and a description of what these activities cover is included in Appendix I Description of recreational activities.

Te Whāinga Objective

1. To enable recreational use and enjoyment of local parks that does not unduly compromise the park's values or impact other park users.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

11.1.11.1 Facilitate recreational use where this is compatible with:

1. the reserve classification, if held under the Reserves Act
2. the park values in and park management principles in Part C
3. the individual park information in Part D.

11.1.11.2 Provide for and manage the impacts of recreational use through a range of mechanisms, including, but not limited to:

1. identifying the range of recreational opportunities sought from the community through the management focus approach outlined in Section 10 which explains how parks with a Recreation Reserve classification are intended to be managed to support specific types of recreation.
2. managing recreational use on a network wide basis, recognising not all opportunities can be provided in every park

3. utilising bylaws or codes of conduct to set parameters or conditions on activities
4. utilising council's parks booking system to manage the allocation of parkland
5. requiring the authorisation of activities that have the potential to impact the park's values or other park users.

11.1.11.3 Enable recreational use and enjoyment of parks through:

1. responding to shifts and changes in demand for recreational activities
2. providing for a range of activities that meet the needs of those with various levels of ability
3. activating parks through events, programmes and other initiatives including authorised activities
4. developing, planting or naturalising parks to increase their resilience and capacity and to ensure they provide shade
5. promoting opportunities that may broaden park user's experiences, such as public art and interpretation
6. recognising the value of parks in providing respite.

11.1.12 Ngā tohu, ngā pārongo me ngā whakamārama Signs, information and interpretation

Tuapapa Background

Signs on parks will generally:

- inform park users about recreational facilities and opportunities
- tell the story of the park or a wider cultural landscape
- identify significant natural values
- provide directions for access, paths and facilities, or
- inform park users of hazards, gate closing times, safety messaging such as water quality and relevant bylaws and rules.

Interpretive material on parks can enhance the visitor experience by increasing awareness of a park's special values, its past or a unique feature and inspire visitors to explore the park. This can be achieved in a number of formats, such as, through signs, displays, audio visuals, activation and public art.

Mana whenua have many stories to tell about the rich cultural history and significance of the Hibiscus and Bays area. Recognising Māori place names can be an entry point to exploring narratives and customary practises. Park entry and interpretative signs are one way of recognising the significant places and stories (also see the park naming policy in section 11.1.8).

Identification and wayfinding signs are also important, This is particularly the case on larger parks, or where paths intersect or provide active transport options to a range of destinations.

Poorly designed or located signage can impact on user experience, safety and park values. Also signs and the poles they are attached to can clutter parks, become a hazard in themselves and they are a target for graffiti and vandalism. The proliferation of signs is particularly evident on coastal parks where additional signs are required to alert the public to water-based activity rules and information.

Currently regulations on the design, size and content of signs are specified in the Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015 and Auckland Unitary Plan. The bylaw limits signs on parks zoned public open space and has specific rules for parks zoned for sports and active recreation. Exemptions to the Bylaw apply to signage erected by Auckland Council, including information, regulation and directional signage. Advertising signs will require authorisation, refer to 11.2.2.

Currently, the Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015 and the Auckland Unitary Plan specify the rules for the design, size and content of signs.

Advertising signs also require authorisation, refer to 11.2.2.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To minimise the number of signs on parks and where signs are essential to ensure they provide park users with clear and concise directions and information about the park, subject to any relevant bylaws and the Auckland Unitary Plan.
2. To provide interpretive information on a park's natural, historic and cultural values.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

11.1.12.1 Signs should be designed to be:

1. contribute to people's understanding and appreciation of the park's values, history or significant features
2. increase awareness of mana whenua's role as kaitiaki and their connection to a park
3. raise awareness of environmental issues, community-led activity or restoration programmes.

And consider:

4. the Auckland Council's Māori Language Policy and Auckland Design Manual.

11.1.12.2 Utilise on-site interpretation to:

1. contribute to people's understanding and appreciation of the park's values, history or significant features
2. increase awareness of mana whenua's role as kaitiaki and their connection to a park
3. raise awareness of environmental issues, community-led activity or restoration programmes.

11.1.12.3 Support the location of civil defence, emergency management and public safety signage on parks.

11.1.12.4 Progressively review signs across the park network to ensure these provide identification of each park and where appropriate provide wayfinding and information on the park to assist the visitor to have an easier, safer and more enjoyable visit.

11.2 Ngā Whakamanatanga

Authorisations

11.2.1 Ngā mahi e tika ana kia whakamanatia

Activities requiring authorisation

Some people or groups will want to use park space for activities that might have a lasting impact on the park, or that might prevent others from also using the park. Under these circumstances people will need to apply for a specific permission or ‘authorisation’ to use the park.

The starting point for all land held under the Reserves Act is that decisions made about any proposed use of parks space must comply with the provisions of the Act.

The purpose of the authorisation is to ensure impacts on the park and park users are considered and managed, and a consistent and balanced approach is taken to assessing proposals to ensure park values are protected.

Activities will need to be authorised if they:

- require exclusive use of a park or an area of a park (which could be in the form of a permit for an event)
- change the physical park environment, e.g. ground disturbance, plant removal or planting
- require a temporary or permanent building or structure to be built or installed
- are commercial in nature, in other words are for private gain or financial reward, such as a coffee cart or commercial filming
- create an interest in land in favour of a third party, such as a lease or licence.

The type of activity – how long it will take, how many people might be involved, what effect it will have on the park itself, and whether the park will be able to recover easily – will help to determine the likely impact of that activity. Higher-impact activities will need more in-depth assessments. There are various types of authorisations that may also be known as a landowner approval. They may take the form of a booking, permit, easement, licence, bylaw approval, lease or some other formal agreement. Authorisations may include a range of conditions.

The Reserves Act requires council to enable mana whenua to provide input into the decision-making process, as outlined in section 7.

In some cases, formal public notification will also be required by legislation, either under the Reserves Act or under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Even if the legislation does not require public notification, the local board may choose to speak to key stakeholders or, if it believes it is in the public interest, undertake public consultation to better understand the wider community’s views.

11.2.2 Whakamanatanga matawhānui

General Authorisations

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To ensure, where land is held under the Reserves Act, that the consideration of authorisations complies with the relevant sections of the Act and any relevant bylaws.

2. To ensure where land is held under the LGA that authorisations consider any mana whenua, natural, cultural and historic or recreation values of the park and recognise any associated community benefits and or positive effects on the values and any relevant bylaws.
3. To ensure a consistent approach is taken to assessing proposals requiring authorisation in accordance with any relevant bylaws.

Tikanga whakaaetanga aromatawai Authorisation assessment approach

11.2.2.1 The assessment of an activity requiring authorisation should consider the relevance of:

1. the principles for park management (refer to 8 Principles of Park Management):

Principle 1:	Recognise and provide for the relationship of mana whenua with their ancestral taonga.
Principle 2:	Principle 2: Protect and enhance the natural environment, native biodiversity and the viability of the ecosystems.
Principle 3:	Principle 3: Protect and enhance unique natural and cultural landscapes and heritage features.
Principle 4:	Principle 4: Protect the value, integrity, amenity and accessibility of parks as places for the use and enjoyment of park users.
Principle 5:	Principle 5: Enable access and provide connections to the water, the coast, natural areas, neighbourhood and the park network.
2. compatibility with park values and park specific information in Part D.
3. any relevant policies in this plan.
4. the capacity of the park to accommodate the activity.
5. any potential impacts on current users of the park, such as any exclusive use of the park or part of the park
6. any relevant bylaws.

11.2.3 Ngā mahi aru moni

Commercial activities

Tuapapa Background

There are a wide variety of commercial activities that currently operate on Hibiscus and Bays parks. These include temporary commercial activities such as food trucks, markets, sports equipment hire and lessons. Commercial trading can happen on our parks; however, decisions and approvals are made depending how the land is held by council, that is under the Reserves Act (including the reserve classification) or the LGA.

The benefits of commercial trading may include:

- enhancement of the park user's experience by providing additional services to those provided on the park
- enabling a wider range of uses and activities to be undertaken, such as windsurfing or kayaking which require specialised equipment, not otherwise available to the general public

- activation of park spaces and enhancement of existing activity in the park e.g. provision of refreshments whilst watching sports games or the kids playing
- revenue gain for cost recovery or potential contribution to ongoing maintenance and renewal of park assets where possible.

The statutory purpose and reserve classification of a park under the Reserves Act places constraints on whether commercial activity is permissible. Public notification of a commercial proposal may be necessary.

Council bylaws also regulate commercial activities on parks. Currently the Auckland Council Trading and Events Bylaw 2015 requires approval for most commercial activities.

The requirements of the legislation and bylaws is the basis for authorising appropriate activities for park spaces. The local board manages temporary commercial activities through a landowner approval process.¹³

Te Whāinga Objective

1. To ensure the commercial use of parks occurs in ways that does not compromise park values, that encourages use of parks where they add to the enjoyment and experience of park users, is consistent with the principles for park management and in accordance with the Reserves Act and any relevant bylaws.

Te Kaupapa Here Policy

11.2.3.1 Subject to the Reserves Act and any relevant bylaws, the assessment of an application for a commercial activity should consider:

1. the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment approach in section 11.2.2
2. whether the activity has a community benefit component that is compatible with the reserve classification, park values and park information in Part D
3. how the activity activates a park and/or enhances park users' experience of the park.

¹³ Note: although out of scope of this plan, approval may also be required under the council's Public Trading, Events, and Filming Bylaw 2022

11.2.4 Rīhi me ngā raihana hapori

Community leases and licences

Leases and licences provide for the occupation of space in a park and are the most common forms of authorisation granted to a person or voluntary organisation that is occupying or using part of a park.

Leases and licences may be granted over Reserves Act and LGA land.

The Reserves Act prescribes when and how leasing and licencing may be approved on reserve land according to its classification or purpose. Authorisation in accordance with the relevant provisions under the Act is a statutory requirement.

The Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012 (currently under review) have been developed to assist local boards in making decisions regarding the allocation of community occupancy agreements and to provide an overview of standard lease and licence terms and conditions. The guidelines are also intended to provide community groups wishing to apply for a community occupancy agreement an overview of eligibility criteria and the application process.

There are a variety of lease and licence arrangements currently in place in Hibiscus and Bays. These enable a wide variety of recreational and community activities to operate on parks ranging from organised sports clubs, community support services, arts and cultural activities and community gardens.

Part D, covering the individual parks, identifies where leasing or licensing activities are contemplated on a park, but it does not always identify specifics on current lessees or licensees. This is to ensure this management plan remains relevant over its lifespan. So, while it is specific enough to contemplate the activity or group of activities for which a lease or licence can be granted, it also provides flexibility should changes be required at the time a lease or licence expires. For example, it is recognised that Freyberg Park contemplates leases to several organised sports groups and community services.

Financial sustainability is a concern of many sporting and community groups located on parks as they need to meet the increasing operating costs of their facilities. Fund-raising activities are likely to form part of leasing proposals for these groups.

Assessments of lease and licence proposals may also need to consider other relevant policies within this plan. For example, if this includes a new building, the policies relating to buildings and park development will apply.

Te Whāinga Objective

1. To consider the protection of park values, and where relevant, the level of provision of open space when considering any lease or licence arrangements.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.2.4.1 The assessment of an application for a lease or licence should consider the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment approach in 11.2.2.
- 11.2.4.2 Where relevant, when assessing proposals for a community lease or licence consider any reduction in open space and impact on the functionality of the park.

11.2.5 Ngā huihuinga me te kōkiritanga

Events and activation

Tuapapa Background

Hibiscus and Bays parks host a wide range of events, from small private events like weddings to large public events which showcase the area. Auckland Council's Events Policy sets out why and how Auckland Council is involved in events.

The benefits of events include:

- bringing people together to share memorable experiences
- celebrating Auckland and its people
- commemorating and respecting important occasions
- profiling Hibiscus and Bays and the Auckland Region
- invigorating the economy.

The local board manages events through a landowner approval process and the and relevant bylaws (for example Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015), to minimise adverse impacts on other users, neighbours and the park itself.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To maximise community use of parks through events which are consistent with the park values and provide benefit to park users and the community.
2. To ensure where events include a commercial component, that this use of the park occurs in a way that is consistent with park values (refer to Section 6)

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

11.2.5.1 The assessment of event proposals should consider the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment approach in section 11.2.2 and the following:

1. the numbers of participants or size of groups involved
2. the location of the activity
3. timing of the activity, including duration, time of day, season or time of year
4. consistency with other approved park authorisations, leases and licences
5. likely impact of the of the activity on the park and other park users
6. the requirement for rest periods for popular event locations where grass surfaces need time to recover and/or the local community can enjoy the park.

11.2.6 Wāhi noho mō te pō

Overnight Accommodation

Tuapapa Background

Overnight accommodation on parks and reserves can be regulated by the council through a combination of the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002 and Freedom Camping Act 2011, and any bylaws made under these Acts.

Reserves Act

Section 44 of the Reserves Act does not permit use of a reserve for personal accommodation, including camping, unless an exception under the Act applies.

Exceptions can apply where consent is granted by the Minister of Conservation (which is delegated to Auckland Council), or if the exception is defined in Part D under the individual park section of this management plan.

Part D does not provide for overnight accommodation on Hibiscus and Bays parks, except for some leased facilities on parks where this provision is part of their standard operation. For example, this includes Orewa Beach Holiday Park, surf clubs that require accommodation for on duty surf lifeguards and the Sir Peter Blake Marine Education and Recreation Centre.

Local Government Act 2002

The Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013, enacted under the Local Government Act, currently prohibits staying in a tent overnight in a **park** unless prior written approval has been obtained from Auckland Council.

Freedom Camping Act 2011

The Freedom Camping Act generally allows people to camp overnight in tents or vehicles on **public land**, unless it has been restricted or prohibited in a bylaw or other enactment.

Coastal locations like many of Hibiscus and Bays parks are popular with the growing number of freedom campers in Auckland and New Zealand. The limited supply of freedom camping sites causes overcrowding, illegal camping and increased tension with residents and other park users.

Currently, the primary enactments that control freedom camping in Auckland are the Reserves Act, Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw and Freedom Camping Bylaw.

The Freedom Camping Bylaw 2015 currently prohibits overnight accommodation in vehicles except in designated areas. At the time this management plan was adopted, the designated areas in Hibiscus and Bays were Hatfields Beach Recreation Reserve and the carpark adjacent to Gulf Harbour Hammerhead Marina Reserve (which is not in the scope of this plan).

Te Whāinga Objective

1. To manage overnight accommodation on parks in accordance with section 44 of the Reserves Act and any relevant bylaws, or within leased and council facilities in parks identified in Part D, Volume 2.

11.2.7 Ngā tohu me ngā kōhatu maharatanga me te rui pungarehu

Plaques and memorials and the scattering of ashes

Tuapapa Background

Parks are often seen as a desirable place to commemorate and remember people and events, and scatter ashes. However, memorials, commemorative plaques and dedicated structures within parks can create a feeling of exclusivity. The atmosphere created by the presence of these is not always conducive to the use and enjoyment of the park by the general public. Careful consideration needs to be given to the quantity and location of plaques and memorials to ensure they do not detract from the natural setting or create a proliferation of commemorative elements in a park.

Memorial plantings, without plaques, that are part of an approved planting programme are considered to be a more suitable way to commemorate people and events.

Scattering of ashes is a very personal and sensitive matter. Different cultures have different ways of dealing with cremation and the disposal of ashes. Dispersal of ashes in waterways is a special part of the cultural beliefs of some cultural groups. It is, however, culturally inappropriate for Māori. Ashes can affect grass on sports fields and the health of plants within public gardens.

Ngā Whāinga Objectives

1. To generally not allow personal memorials or plaques to be located on parks.
2. To consider commemorative memorials, plaques, gardens and structures associated with a person or event of particular significance.
3. To respect cultural sensitivities around the scattering of ashes on Hibiscus and Bays parks and ensure Reserves Act obligations to mana whenua are given effect to.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.2.7.1 The assessment of applications for plaques and memorial structures should consider the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment approach in section 11.2.2. They should not detract from the character of the park or enjoyment of the public and will generally be in recognition of:
1. an historical figure or a person or group of particular significance to the park or locality
 2. a significant cultural landscape or place, or
 3. a significant event¹⁴.
- 11.2.7.2 Enable memorial plantings (without plaques) on parks where they are part of a council approved planting programme.
- 11.2.7.3 The scattering of ashes on parks is generally considered to be inappropriate, including ceremonies that utilise parks to deposit ashes into waterways or the ocean.

¹⁴ These events may include significant events to mana whenua, the opening or unveiling of the park or major facility on a park, visits by Royalty, Heads of State and other dignitaries, commemoration of international, national and local events, anniversaries of community organisations and other events of a civic nature may be considered appropriate for formal recognition.

11.2.8 Ngā momo ratonga tūmatanui, tūmataiti hoki

Public and private utilities

Tuapapa Background

As Hibiscus and Bays grows and intensifies, the demand to place public and private utilities on parks such as private stormwater infrastructure, has increased. Parks can be perceived as convenient and logical places to locate both above and underground utilities. The location of public stormwater and wastewater underground pipes in local parks also means that new connections into the network arising from adjacent residential development often have to be built within the park.

Utilities often result in permanent loss of parkland, a decrease in visual and physical amenity, restrictions on the future use and development of the park for recreation purposes and degradation of park values. Above and underground infrastructure on parks can have adverse impacts on public enjoyment of parks either as a result of ongoing operational side effects, such as noise or odour, or during utility maintenance activities.

The cumulative impact of non-recreational infrastructure has the potential for parkland to become effectively disposed of or unusable for recreational and community use.

Section 48 of the Reserves Act prescribes how easements for utilities will be considered and when the proposal will require public notification.

Section 48A of the Act addresses how proposals for telecommunication stations will be assessed and when public notification will be triggered.

Authorising public and private utilities to be constructed within parks can be undertaken to enable growth, unlock private land for development, or provide essential services like energy, telecommunications, water supply, waste and stormwater disposal.

Hibiscus and Bays parks are not provided by council as convenient locations for non-recreational infrastructure. It is important that utility maintenance and operations protect park values, and that any necessary new utilities are properly assessed and approved and are sited carefully to avoid future problems for park use, development and utility management.

Ngā Whāinga Objective

1. To ensure, as far as possible, that parks remain unencumbered by utility structures and services that restrict or prevent future park use and development.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Policies

- 11.2.8.1 The development of utility structures and services on parks will not be approved except where they cannot be reasonably located elsewhere and where they meet the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 11.2.8.2 Assessment of an application to locate utility structures or services on a park will consider the objectives and authorisation assessment criteria in section 11.2.2.
- 11.2.8.3 The assessment of applications for utility structures or services will consider alternative locations within the park where potential impacts on the park can be minimised including:
 1. avoiding locations that compromise the park's function or future development and use of the park or recreation access to and from water;

2. reducing the footprint of utility structures where feasible;
3. clustering around the perimeter of the park or co-siting with existing compatible park and utility structures.

11.2.8.4 Allow existing utility structures and services to remain on parks (subject to any provisions or agreements regarding termination or expiry of lease, easement or right of way).

11.2.8.5 Enable the reasonable location of civil defence, emergency management and public safety infrastructure on parks such as tsunami sirens and Safeswim communication. Ensure placement balances the impact on park values and effectiveness of the infrastructure.

12 Puka 1 - Ngā Āpiti hanga

Volume 1- Appendices

Āpiti hanga A: Ētahi atu tuhinga ārahi

Appendix A: Guiding Documents

- Auckland Council’s Māori Responsiveness Framework
- Auckland Unitary Plan – Open Space Zone objectives and rules
- Auckland Council Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy
- Auckland Council Policy on Dogs 2019
- Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan
- Auckland Council Thriving Communities Action Plan 2014
- Auckland Council Community Facilities Network Plan 2015
- Auckland Council sportsfield capacity work
- Auckland Design Manual (provides advice for developing, designing and building; and includes guidance for design for safety, Māori design, universal design and health, activity and wellbeing)
- Auckland Council Weed Management Policy for parks and open spaces
- Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan
- Auckland’s Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy 2018
- Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region
- Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan
- Mana whenua documents, such as iwi management plans and relationship agreements

Āpiti hanga B: Ngā ture ā-rohe mai i te tau 2021

Appendix B: Bylaws as of 2021¹⁵

Bylaw	What it covers
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> controls the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places through alcohol bans
Animal Management Bylaw 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> specifies responsible horse riding standards for public parks and beaches requires every person wanting to keep bees or graze stock in a public park to get permission from the council.
Dog Management Bylaw 2019 (in conjunction with Auckland Council Policy on Dogs 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> states where dogs are allowed under control on and off a leash, and where dogs are not allowed requires dog owners to immediately remove and appropriately dispose of their dog's faeces
Freedom Camping Bylaw 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prohibits freedom camping, except in designated areas. freedom camping in designated areas must be in accordance with any conditions applicable for that area
Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> includes rules around behaviour that puts public safety at risk or causes a nuisance, damage or obstruction, or interferes with any other person in their use or enjoyment of that public place additional controls cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of public places closing a park or beach temporarily restricting recreational activities, and driving or parking vehicles on parks and beaches
Signage Bylaw 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> includes rules around signage on public open spaces
Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> covers the regulation and management of commercial activities and events that use public places in a way that is fair and consistent requires appropriate approvals for trading activity in a park and specifies what matters need to be considered in assessment of trading activity and events
Traffic Bylaw 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enables vehicles to be prohibited or restricted in public places where necessary

¹⁵ Please always check to Auckland Council website for the most up-to-date version of the applicable bylaws.

Āpitianga C: Ngā Mātāpono Hoahoa a Te Aranga

Appendix C: Te Aranga Design Principles

Mana:

The status of iwi and hapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected. The principle of mana is that mana whenua are enabled to determine how they are to be involved.

For example:

- exploring with mana whenua the opportunities for them to be involved in parks in ways which enable expression of kaitiakitanga, including but not limited to, developing processes so that mana whenua can effectively contribute to council decision making
- enabling the appropriate recognition and consideration of mana whenua traditional practices and protocols within parks management.
- sustain the mauri (life force) of taonga within parks by working with mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki
- potential for harvesting of plants (such as flax), or for on-going maintenance contracts
- cultural monitoring during any construction or excavation works and mana whenua inspection of environmental controls
- mana whenua providing karakia for site blessing to enhance overall significance of site.

Taiao:

The natural environment is protected, restored and/or enhanced.

For example:

- avoiding the mixing of contaminated water into marine and freshwater receiving environments aligns with the principles of Taiao and Mauri Tu
- avoiding mixing waters from different sources
- acknowledging the importance of water by managing stormwater on site
- restoring the mauri of stormwater (treatment of stormwater) by passing it through land before it is released into natural waterbodies
- using plants native to the Auckland region and location-specific and eco-sourced where possible
- long term strategy to replace exotic plants with native species
- protecting the habitats of edible plants and native marine life which are traditional sources of food for local Māori
- restoring a buffer of native vegetation alongside waterways, wetlands and remnant vegetation
- daylighting or naturalising streams

Mauri Tu:

Environmental health is protected, maintained and/or enhanced.

For example:

- the use of organic fertilisers and herbicides and provision for fish passage aligns with the principles of both Taiao and Mauri Tu

- hand weeding and hand maintenance are preferred
- including or reinstating or improving health of remnant landmark species of the region
- providing native habitat for traditional flora and fauna, including fish passage where appropriate
- allowing the use of non-threatened materials for cultural use by mana whenua.

Ahi kā:

Iwihapū have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their rohe. For example:

- urupā (traditional burial grounds) are commonly located near watercourses and ripariancoastal margins. In alignment with Ahi kā, extra care should be taken when excavating near these zones
- providing opportunity for mana whenua to supply native seedling stock and or undertake maintenance recognising opportunity for mana whenua to ensure their ahi kā is upheld
- facilitating mana whenua making a tangible contribution to the community through planting days.

Mahi Toi:

Iwihapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately.

For example:

- enlisting mana whenua to provide cultural narrative prior to works can provide workers with an understanding of the rich cultural history and significance of the area. This aligns with Mahi Toi and Tohu
- cultural narratives can be incorporated into signage, buildings, park infrastructure
- identifying, mapping and assessing mana whenua values (ancestral lands, water, sites and landscapes of significance and other taonga) associated with each park.

Tohu:

Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landscapes and landmarks are acknowledged by:

- recognition of tohu, including wāhi tapu, maunga, awa, puna, mahinga kai and ancestral kainga
- allowing visual connection to significant sites to be created, preserved and enhanced
- identifying the wider cultural landmarks and associated narratives able to enable them to inform building spatial orientation and general design responses
- using heritage trails, markers and interpretation boards to ‘tell the story’.

Whakapapa:

Māori names are celebrated through:

- recognising and celebrating of the significance of mana whenua ancestral names
- recognising ancestral names as entry points for exploring and honouring tūpuna, historical narratives and customary practises associated with development sites and their ability to enhance connections to sense of place
- ensuring that mana whenua consultation and research on the use of correct ancestral names, including macrons, is undertaken
- recognising traditional place names through signage and wayfinding
- using accurate and appropriate names to inform design processes.

Āpitihanga D: Ngā Whakamārama

Appendix D: Definitions

Active transport	in terms of parks planning refers to modes of transport that require a person to be physically active, for example walking, running, cycling or scootering.
Activating parks	assets, activities, programmes or events that are designed to encourage use and enjoyment of a park; can be temporary or permanent.
Activation	activations are organised programmes, events or activities to give people new and interesting chances to play, have fun, and be active in their local parks.
Administering body	in relation to this plan means the local board, which has allocated decision making responsibility within Auckland Council to perform the decision making functions on behalf of the Council where it has been appointed under this Act or any corresponding former Act to control and manage that reserve or in which or in whom that reserve is vested under this Act or under any other Act or any corresponding former Act; and includes any Minister of the Crown (other than the Minister of Conservation) so appointed.
All-ability	providing for people with a range of abilities that may relate to age, or physical, mental or financial capacity.
Ancillary activities services uses infrastructure	activities services uses infrastructure necessary to support or supplementary to the primary activities or operation of a group or organisation.
Animal	any mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish (including shellfish) or related organism, insect, crustacean, or organism of every kind; but does not include a human being.
Archaeological Site	a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. However, a place associated with post-1900 human activity may be gazetted as an archaeological site under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
Biodiversity	refers to the range and diversity of the native or indigenous flora and fauna on the parks.
Boat	means every description of vessel (including barges, rafts, lighters, and like vessels) used in navigation, however propelled.
Building	a structure with a roof and walls standing permanently in one place, examples on parks include clubrooms, community halls, toilet blocks and storage facilities.
Bylaws	refers to bylaws authorised by Acts of parliament to be made by Auckland Council that apply to Auckland.
Common Marine and Coastal Area	all the land and water on the seaward side of the line of mean high-water springs to the outer limits of the territorial sea. This excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) specified freehold land located in that area; and(ii) any area that is owned by the Crown and has the status of any of the following kinds:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a conservation area within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987:

	(b) a national park within the meaning of section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980:
	(c) a reserve within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Reserves Act.
Commercial activities	any activity undertaken on a park which involves an element of personal financial gain or benefit by the person or persons undertaking it, over and above the benefit generally gained by the public.
Community group or organisation	a non-profit organisation or association of persons who have the primary aim of working to provide services and benefits to the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any funds generated are used to maintain and develop the organisation to support its community services and activities • has open membership criteria • restrictions are not imposed, such as setting membership or participation fees at a level that exclude most people who might want to participate.
Concept plans	values-based plans that prescribe the long-term vision for the park in terms of the intrinsic value to be protected and the general development and activity intentions for the park.
Crown land	has the same meaning as in the Land Act 1948
Development Plans	plans that prescribe the detailed layout of the park as a preliminary to developing contract architectural, engineering or landscape drawings.
Easement	A legal right to use the land of another, in a particular way for some specified purpose, without any right to occupation or possession. Examples include rights of way, right to convey; electricity, stormwater or wastewater.
Encroachment	the unauthorised occupation or use of any part of a park or reserve.
Event	a significant occurrence, social gathering (private or public) or activity, happening at a determinable time and place.
Filming	the use of land and buildings for the purpose of commercial video and film production and includes the setting up and dismantling of film sets and associated facilities for staff.
Foreshore	all land lying between the high-water mark of the sea at ordinary spring tides and its low-water mark at ordinary spring tides.
Freedom Camping	has the meaning given by section 5 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011.
Greenways	connected pathways separated from roads that provide for safe walking, cycling and recreation. They provide access to places such as schools, libraries, shopping, and public transport nodes, and have environmental benefits.
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	means the Crown entity established by section 9 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, previously known as the Historic Places Trust.
Infrastructure	all built structures on the parks including roads, vehicle parking areas, tracks, visitor facilities, signs, recreational furniture (such as seats) and operational facilities.

Interpretation	a form of communication that seeks to engage park visitors on a topic, such as the parks history. Can be achieved through signs, displays, guided walks, audio visuals, etc
Iwi	a Māori tribe, usually containing a number of hapū with a common ancestor.
Key stakeholders	groups or individuals that have a particular non-statutory interest in a parks or the outcomes of a project, programme or activity.
Kōiwi	human skeletal remains.
Lease	<p>a lease grants an interest in the land that gives exclusive possession of land for specified activities.</p> <p>means—</p> <p>(iii) a grant of an interest in land that—</p> <p>(a) gives exclusive possession of the land; and</p> <p>(b) (b) makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out:</p> <p>(iv) any document purporting to be a lease (whether or not the document gives the lessee exclusive possession of the land concerned).</p>
Licence	<p>a licence gives a non-exclusive interest in land, or a grant that make provision for specified activities</p> <p>(v) means—</p> <p>(a) a profit à prendre or any other grant that gives a non-exclusive interest in land; or</p> <p>(b) (ii) a grant that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out; and</p> <p>(vi) includes—</p> <p>(a) any document purporting to be a licence (whether or not the licence gives an interest, or makes any provision, referred to in paragraph (a))</p>
Mahi toi	Māori art or craft
Mana Whenua	customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū or individual in an identified area.
Mean High Water Springs	MHWS is a dynamic boundary which is the average height of successive high tides when the tidal range is the greatest (i.e. average height of spring tides).
Micromobility	Micromobility is the use of small mobility devices designed to carry one or two people, or ‘last mile’ deliveries. E-scooters, bicycles and e-bikes are all examples.
Park	any reference to a park in this plan; a) refers to land set apart for public purposes in accordance with a provision of the Reserves Act, and b) is assumed to include land held under the Local Government Act that is managed by council as park, unless otherwise specified.
Pathogens	any agent (usually a microbe) that causes a disease. Pathogens can attack native flora and fauna, and spread autonomously by water or air, or vectored by animal and human activities.
Permit	in relation to section 59A of the Reserves Act,—

	(a) means a grant of rights to carry out an activity that does not require an interest in land; and
	(b) includes any authorisation or licence granted before the commencement of this definition that granted similar rights.
Plant	any angiosperm, gymnosperm, fern, or fern ally; and includes any moss, liverwort, algae, fungus, or related organism
Rāhui	in Māori culture, a rāhui is a form of tapu restricting access to, or use of, an area or resource by the kaitiakitanga of the area.
Rangatiratanga	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the rangatira, noble birth, attributes of a chief. 2. kingdom, realm, sovereignty, principality, self-determination, self-management - connotations extending the original meaning of the word resulting from Bible and Treaty of Waitangi translations.
Road	a road that is formed and maintained for vehicle use by the public.
Significant	an effect that is noticeable and will have a serious adverse impact on the environment.
Social enterprise	is an organisation that has a social, cultural, or environmental mission, that derives a substantial portion of its income from trade, and that reinvests the majority of its profitsurplus in the fulfilment of its mission.
Spatial Plan	a visual illustration of the intended future layout of a park which will consider the park's values and any relevant environmental constraints and may show the location, form and mix of soft and hard infrastructure. This can be achieved through a number of vehicles including a concept plan, development plan or masterplan.
Structure	includes any construction or framework, building, equipment, device or facility, made by people and fixed to the land or another structure.
Tāmaki Makaurau	the Māori name for the Auckland region.
Taonga	means anything highly prized or treasured, tangible or intangible that contributes to Māori hauora (long term wellbeing). The term equates roughly to the concept of a resource, but incorporates a range of social, economic and cultural associations. Included, for example, are te reo (the Māori language), wāhi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names.
Tikanga	correct procedure, custom, lore, method, way, plan, practice, convention, protocol. The customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context.
Utilities	refers to network utilities such as telecommunication, radio communication and electricity infrastructure.
Vehicle	a contrivance equipped with wheels or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved; and includes a contrivance from which the road wheels or revolving runners have been removed.
Voluntary Organisation	any body of persons (whether incorporated or not) not formed for private profit.

Wāhi tapu	Māori sacred place, sacred site - a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, e.g., a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed.
Wildlife	all animals that are living in a wild state; but does not include any animals of any species for the time being specified in Schedule 6 of the Wildlife Act 1953.
Within the existing footprint	means the building structure and is defined by the perimeter of the building plan or in the case of the lease the boundary provided on the lease plan. Generally parking areas, landscaping and other non-building facilities are not included in the building footprint.

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