



Mahere Whakatauirā Mana Whakahaere Papa
Rēhia ā-Rohe o Waiheke

Waiheke Local Parks Management Plan 2023

Volume 1

Including Appendices



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A - Kupu Whakatahi me te Horopaki

PART A – Introduction and Context

Waiheke Local Board (the local board) is responsible for managing local parks within its area. Whilst the local board area includes several islands in the inner Hauraki Gulf / Tikapa Moana, this plan is dedicated to local parks on Waiheke Island (Waiheke), as there are no local parks on these other islands.

Parks are a major contributor to the health, social wellbeing and cultural identity of Waiheke. They contain some major natural landscapes and culturally significant settings that contribute to the character and sense of place of Waiheke and to the local economy.

This plan acknowledges the importance of parks in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change, including the significance of enhancing biodiversity.

This plan, once adopted, will supersede all existing management plans for local parks on Waiheke as listed in Appendix E in Volume 2. All parks subject to this management plan have an individual park sheet in Volume 2 Part D.

Subject to the statutory process, it is the intention of the local board that new parks and reserves¹ will be added to Part D of this plan by way of a plan review.

Te take me te hōkaitanga o te mahere

1.0 Purpose and scope of the plan

In accordance with Section 41(3) of the Reserves Act 1977 this 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.”

Whilst reserve management plans are a requirement under the Reserves Act, the local board has decided that this plan will cover all parks they have decision making authority for, both held under the Reserves Act and under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). This includes land owned by the Crown but controlled and managed by Auckland Council as a reserve. This plan excludes Onetangi Sports Park and Rangihoua Reserve which will be subject to a separate reserve management plan (in development).

This management plan is a high-level policy 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.

¹ The terms park and reserve are largely used interchangeably throughout the document, though they have specific meanings within the context of the Reserves Act 1977 and Local Government Act 2002.

When quoting bylaws in this plan, we refer to the relevant bylaw in the area 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.

This plan has been prepared in consultation with mana whenua², mataawaka³, 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. Section 9 of this plan contains more details on the classifications. Also see the individual park sheets for the classification(s) of each reserve.

The plan includes general policies that apply to all parks. These relate to how the local board will manage the parks and how certain activities will require authorisation. Part D in Volume 2 provides key information for each individual park including its legal status and any special values. For some individual parks, reference is made to specific management intentions, including development opportunities. However, the plan does not include the current or recommended layout for each park or a prioritised action list for park development.

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

He aha kei te korahi o tēnei mahere

1.1 What is in scope of this plan

The draft plan contains land for which the local board has decision making powers, land held under the Reserves Act and the LGA, on Waiheke Island only. It does not include open space on other islands, which form part of the local board area such as Rakino Island.

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

In scope	Out of scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ land held under this Reserves Act 1977 ✓ parks held under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park subject to a separate reserve management plan (currently in development) ✗ Matiatia public land – separate plan being developed to cover parking and transport facilities ✗ reserves subject to treaty settlements including Blackpool Park, Mawhitipana Reserve, and Pohutukawa Reserve. ✗ reserves subject to a co-management agreement with mana whenua – Tawaipareira Reserve and Rangihoua maunga ✗ a few local purpose reserves that are deemed to have limited park function

² Hapū and iwi with ancestral relationships to certain areas in Tāmaki Makaurau where they exercise customary authority

³ Māori who live in Auckland and are not in a mana whenua group

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ regional parks - Whakanewha Regional Park (including Upland Road Walkway) ✘ land for which the local board does not have allocated decision-making power, e.g. drainage reserves, roads, and road to road accessways, and paper roads such as Fisher Road.
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Exceptions to the above are as follows:

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 may be mentioned if they sit adjacent to parkland and provide a park function.

The local board will have an advocacy role in unformed legal roads, where they have a park function; drainage reserves, where they have both a stormwater and park function; and road to road accessways, where they provide an informal recreation and access function. Appendix H outlines which reserves are out of scope of this plan and why.

He aha te mea kāore i te korahi o tēnei mahere

1.2 What is out of scope of this plan

Reserves for which the decision-making responsibility sits with Auckland Council’s Governing Body, such as drainage reserves and regional parks⁴ 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.

Specific rules on behaviours and activities on parks and reserves are covered in bylaws made by Auckland Council’s Governing Body. Nothing in this management plan (including its objectives and policies) overrides a rule in a bylaw made by the Auckland Council Governing Body. If any part of this management plan is inconsistent with a bylaw, the bylaw prevails, and the plan has no effect to the extent of the inconsistency (refer to section 2.2.3 for more details about bylaws).

⁴ Whakanewha Regional Park is managed under the Regional Parks Management Plan 2010

Horopaki ā-ture, ā-kaupapa here hoki

2.0 Statutory and policy context

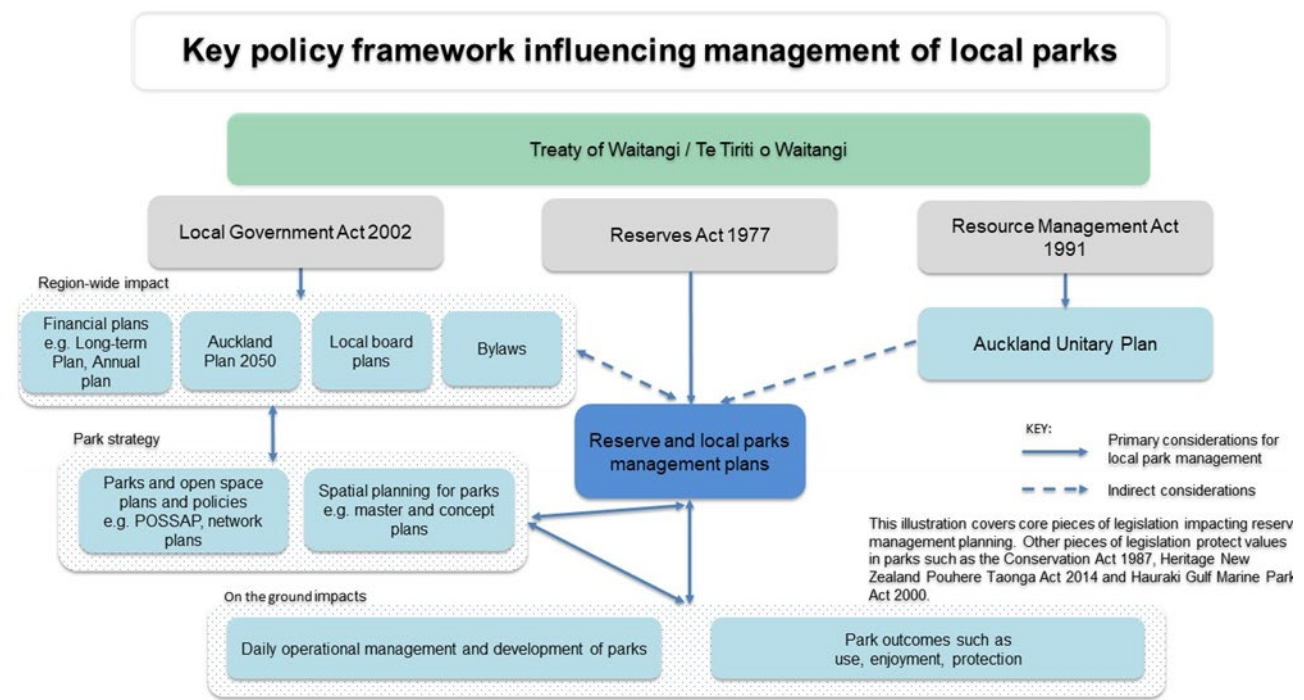
The development and management of local parks and the implementation of this plan is guided by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policies, council plans and strategic documents as illustrated by the diagram below. The main documents influencing the management of parks and reserves are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

It is important to note that where land is a reserve under the Reserves Act, the statutory decision-making context in this plan is the Reserves Act. Where the land is a park held under the LGA there are a number of different statutory considerations that may be relevant to decision-making.

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.

The above approvals do not substitute the approval of activities on a park or reserves from council as the administering body and landowner (landowner approval – see section 11.2.1 Activities requiring authorisations).

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



Horopaki ā-ture

2.1 Statutory context

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

2.1.1 The Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti) 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).

Auckland Council is committed to meeting its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi and its broader legal obligations to Māori.

The principles of Te Tiriti 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. 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 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.

Ture Whenua Rāhui 1977

2.1.2 Reserves Act 1977

The role of the council under the Reserves Act as an administering body is to administer, manage, and control a reserve for the purpose for which it has been classified.

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 preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks and 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.

In respect to land held as a reserve, the policies in this document are subject to 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. 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 apply the Act and 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.

Ture Kāwanatanga ā-Rohe 2002

2.1.3 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (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 requirement to determine 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.

Ture Whakahaere Rawa 1991

2.1.4 Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the main piece of legislation that regulates the 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 land from a regulatory perspective such as a requirement for a resource consent where the Council is undertaking works on a park.

2.1.5 Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

The Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACAA) repeals the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 and restores customary interests extinguished by that Act. It provides for the special status of the common marine and coastal area⁵ as an area that cannot be owned.

Under section 11(4) of the MACAA, land below mean high water springs owned by the Crown or a local authority became part of the common marine and coastal area when MACAA came into effect and became divested. This also applies to land previously above mean high water springs, but which is now below mean high water springs, as a result of erosion or other natural occurrences.

In many cases the land that falls under section 11(4) of MACAA are parks and reserve owned by local authorities, such as Auckland Council, but unformed legal roads can also be affected. Reserves owned by the Crown are generally exempt from this.

[insert Māori translation]

2.1.6 Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000

The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park (Marine Park) was established through the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act (HGMPA) in 2000. It covers an area of 1.2 million ha, and includes islands, and coastal and marine environments

The purpose of the HGMPA is to recognise and protect the international and national significance of the land and natural and historic resources within the Marine Park and protect them in perpetuity for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf / Tikapa Moana and New Zealand. Waiheke is fully included in the Marine Park and this has special implications for the management of Crown-owned land on Waiheke.

⁵ The common marine and coastal area is the area between the line of mean high water springs (the landward boundary of the part of the beach covered by the ebb and flow of the tide) and the outer limits of the territorial sea (12 nautical miles).

Te horopaki o te mahere whānui ake

2.2 Wider planning and management context

The section below gives an overview of the wider planning context, at national, regional and local level.

[insert Māori translation]

2.2.1 Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Section – Operative 2018

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Section (HGI) of the Auckland Council District Plan is prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991. It contains the planning objectives, policies and rules for activities, and manages subdivision, land use and development on Waiheke. It also incorporates the five central principles of Essentially Waiheke – A Village and Rural Communities Strategy.

Te Mahere ā-Wae ki Tāmaki Makaurau (he wāhanga ōna e rere ana)

2.2.2 Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part) (AUP)

The Hauraki Gulf islands are outside the District Plan level provisions in the AUP and are instead subject to the Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Section– Operative 2018 (see above). However, the ‘regional’ provisions of the AUP do apply to the Hauraki Gulf Islands. The ‘regional’ provisions are the regional policy statement, regional coastal plan and regional plan.

Te Mahere a Tāmaki Makaurau 2050

2.2.3 The Auckland Plan 2050

The Auckland Plan 2050 articulates the strategic outcomes sought in managing Auckland’s parks and open spaces.

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.

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

2.2.4 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.

Ngā ture ā-rohe

2.2.5 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 B, 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, some commercial activities on a park require 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.

Mahere Poari ā-Rohe a Waiheke

2.2.6 Waiheke Local Board Plan

The Waiheke 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.

[insert Māori translation]

2.2.7 Recreation Waiheke 2012

Recreation Waiheke was adopted in 2012 and is effectively Waiheke's open space network plan. It is a non-statutory document which sets out a ten-year vision to guide decision-making on the provision, development and management of the open space network on Waiheke Island. The outcomes of Recreation Waiheke for open space are reflected in section 4.1 *Opportunities for parks on Waiheke*.

The vision of Recreation Waiheke is *“To provide a quality and diverse range of public parks and open spaces which reflect Waiheke's uniqueness and protect its natural environment, while meeting the aspirations of local communities, and providing for the needs of increasing numbers of visitors.”*

The key outcomes of the Recreation Waiheke plan are:

- Protected, and enhanced natural environments
- Connected open space network
- Diverse range of quality recreational and lifestyle opportunities
- Waiheke's unique character and heritage protected and enhanced
- Community involvement supported
- The needs of visitors provided for
- Widespread awareness of what Waiheke's open spaces have to offer

[insert Māori translation]

2.2.8 Essentially Waiheke Refresh 2016

Essentially Waiheke is a community strategic framework that was developed by the community for decision makers and *“anyone thinking Waiheke”*. It represents the community's views, concerns and

aspirations for “four main focus area: the island’s environment, the importance of the community, the local economy and the infrastructure.

The framework is designed to inform and guide decisions on matters which affect the island and its community.

Quoting the document directly, “*In this document you will find the essence of our home, its character, vision, values, principles, wishes and concerns. In other words, what Waihekeans stand for*”. Overall, the purpose of the framework is to:

- Define and nurture the island’s unique character to preserve its mauri (vital essence, special nature)
- Restore, protect and enhance Waiheke’s terrestrial and marine environments
- Promote the community’s and island’s wellbeing, sustainable development and economic prosperity
- Support community resilience and social, economic and environmental diversity
- Encourage the community to use Essentially Waiheke as a vision and a manifesto for a desired future.

Many of the aspirations and concerns have relevance for parks planning.

Mahere Huarahi Tūhonohono ā-Rohe 2019 – Waiheke Greenways

2.2.9 Waiheke Island Pathways Plan 2019

Waiheke Island Pathways Plan 2019 sets out a ten-year programme of improvements across the pathways network on Waiheke to make it safe and easy for people to walk or bike on the island. The plan seeks to address the key issue that roads on Waiheke are not designed to accommodate the steadily growing number of pedestrians and cyclists. One improvement area is creating off-road routes or greenways which cross through existing reserves, providing new connections for walkers, cyclists and in some cases horse riders.

Ngā Mahere Takiwā

2.2.10 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.

A draft Waiheke Area Plan is under development. The completed area plan will provide a 30-year vision for the future of Waiheke Island and the other inner Hauraki Gulf islands. It will bring together previous studies, plans and existing knowledge of the islands to identify key matters to be addressed in the next 30 years.

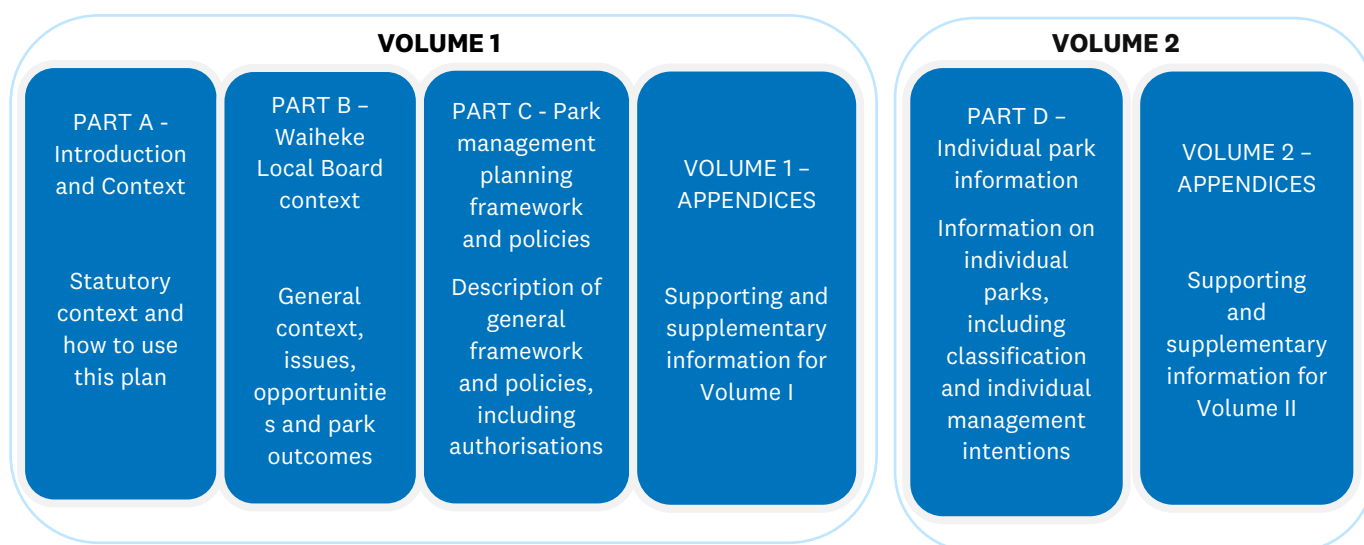
Me pēhea te whakamahi i tēnei mahere

3.0 How to use this plan

Te hanganga o tēnei mahere

3.1 Structure of this plan

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



Me pēhea te whakamahi i tēnei mahere

3.2 Navigating the plan

Te whakamāhiti i ngā wāhanga rerekē kei roto i te mahere

3.2.1 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 in Part D, Volume 2 needs 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 (section 8, part C), te ao Māori (section 7, part C), classifications and management focus areas (see sections 9 and 10 in part C for overview and parks specific information in Volume 2) are an overarching framework to consider alongside the general policies and authorisations (section 11, part C). Management intentions for individual parks are in line with their classification under the Reserves Act.

The non-statutory management focus areas are assigned to land which is held under the LGA and to refine the Recreation Reserve classification.

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

General overview (Parts A and B)

statutory context and how the plan works

Park values (Part C)

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

Te Ao Māori (Part C)

Park management principles (Part C)

principles to guide overall direction for management of all local parks

Classification (Part C)

primary purpose of local parks managed under the Reserves Act

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

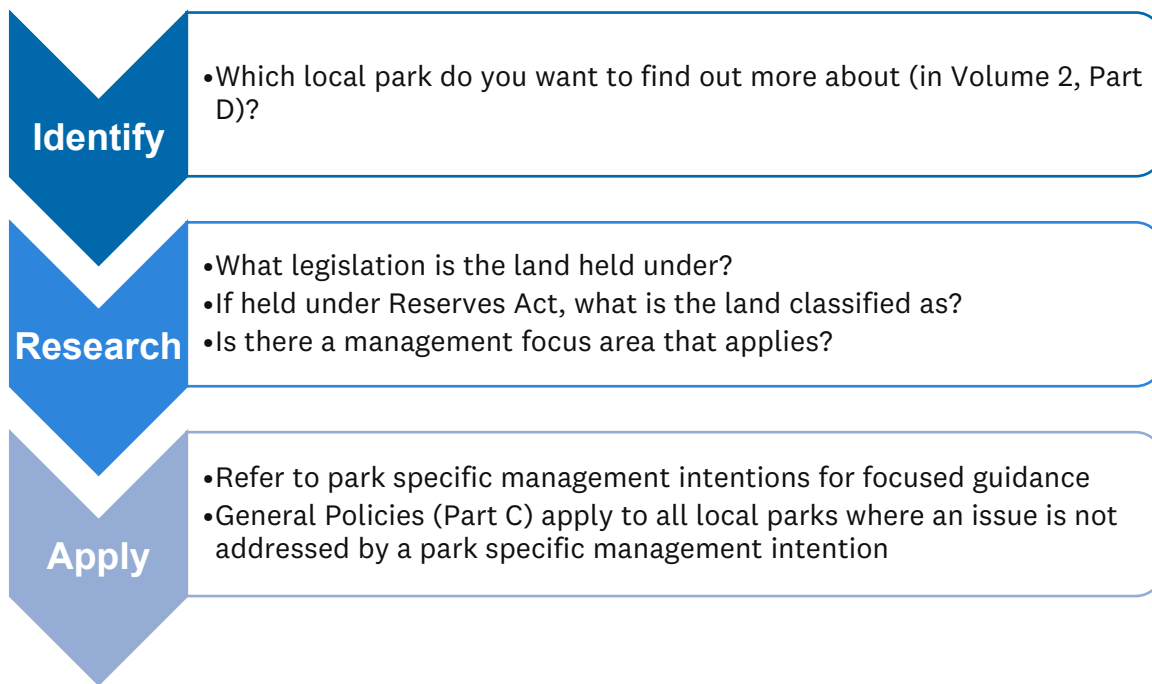
describe the management approach and/or desired outcomes for specific matters on individual parks

Tauira whakaatu me pēhea te whakamahi i te mahere

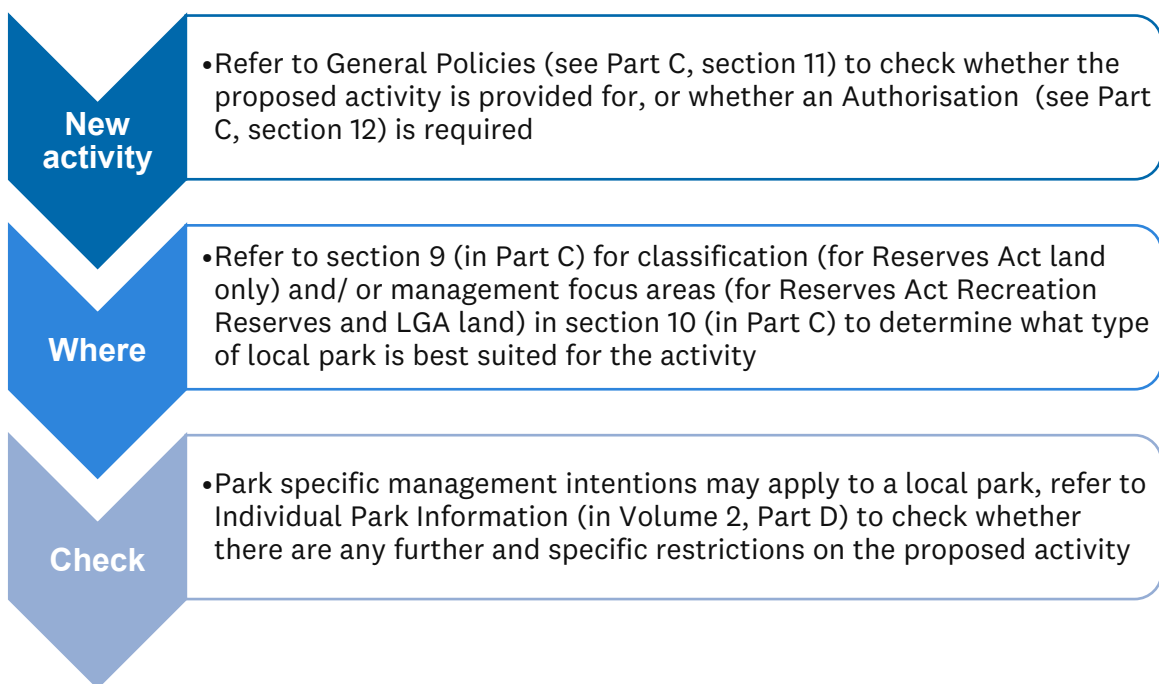
3.2.2 Examples on how to navigate the plan

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



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

3.2.3 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		Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	
Commercial activities	Mobile trading, Signage, businesses	11.1.13 Signs, information and interpretation	11.2.3 Commercial activities	Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015 Signage Bylaw 2015	Facility Partnerships Policy (for 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			Animal management Bylaw 2015 Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013	

Signage	Advertising Directional Sponsorship	11.1.13Signs, information and interpretation		Signage Bylaw 2015	
Weed and pest management		11.1.9 Natural Environment			Auckland Council Weed Management Policy 2013 Auckland Pest Management Plan 2019- 2029

Wāhanga B – Ngā papa rēhia i te takiwā o te Poari ā-Rohe o Waiheke

Part B – Parks on Waiheke Island



He tirohanga whānui o te kōtuituinga papa rēhia

4.0 Overview of the parks network

Waiheke's public open space is largely made up of parks and reserves administered by Auckland Council, the Department of Conservation ('DoC'), and the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ Inc. This plan only includes land owned and administered by Auckland Council.

In late 2021 there were approximately 125 parks covering close to 285 hectares across the island. 96 of those 125 parks and reserves, covering just over 200 hectares, are included in this plan. Most of these parks are held under the Reserves Act, while a few are held under the LGA. Appendix H outlines which reserves are out of scope of this plan and why.

Parks and reserves on Waiheke protect and enhance natural features of the island's landscapes from beaches and coastal environments, to large areas of native bush, rural pastures and small villages. These natural features significantly contribute to the unique sense of place and character of Waiheke, the community's strong sense of identity and the attraction of local and international visitors.

Many reserves on Waiheke remain undeveloped and are valued for their natural beauty and the stunning views they provide across the island and over the wider Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana, and significantly contribute to the identity, character and sense of place of Waiheke.

The interconnectedness between the land and sea is one of the things that is special about Waiheke. Any activity on land, in and around the many waterways and wetlands, directly impacts the marine environment of the Gulf. Protecting and enhancing the land, will also protect and enhance the marine environment.

Te Ara Hura or the Path of Discovery is a connected 100km walking trail around the island which takes advantage of many Waiheke reserves. Te Ara Hura is grouped into four areas with different geographic spread and themes: headlands, beaches and baches, forest heart and far end; each highlighting the variety of experiences Waiheke has to offer.

The diverse range of parks and reserves on Waiheke offer a variety of recreational and leisure experiences like walking amongst the magnificent pōhutukawa at Onetangi Reserve, playing on the seaside playground at Little Oneroa Beach Reserve, or enjoying the rural outlook of Te Matuku Bay Esplanade Reserve. They also provide spaces for social interaction with community facilities such as halls used to run many local events and amenities like the Saturday markets at Anzac Reserve.

Waiheke's large number of esplanades help to connect people with the expansive coastline and bays around the island, and support popular water-based activities like swimming, sailing, kayaking and fishing. These coastal environments are of special significance to mana whenua as they often contain archaeological and heritage features such pā and wāhi tapu sites.

The island's community are passionate about maintaining the quality of their natural environment with volunteers playing a crucial role in delivering ecological restoration and other sustainability programmes on reserves. Significant environmental measures such as safe pest plant control, a predator free initiative (Te Korowai o Waiheke / Predator Free Waiheke) and work towards dark sky accreditation also help to increase native plant and animal biodiversity among the network of open spaces across the island.

OUR PARKLAND



~125
Parks and reserves
managed and
controlled by
Auckland council



280+ ha
of local parks



100km
round island
walking track

ON OUR PARKS



9
Playgrounds



1
Skate park



5 sportsfields
2 of which are sandcarpet

SPORTS & RECREATION

- #1** Recreation activity walking for sport and leisure is the most popular informal activities
- 17** Formal sport codes utilise parks
- 30+** Sports and recreation groups utilise parks

Ngā huanga mō ngā papa rēhia a te Poari ā-Rohe o Waiheke

4.1 Waiheke Local Board outcomes for parks

The following strategic outcomes reflect the local board's aspirations for parks on Waiheke. Recreation Waiheke, adopted in 2012, included key outcomes for parks and recreation on the island and these have been updated and expanded to reflect the boards current position on their outcomes for parks. These are:

Protected, restored and enhanced natural environment

1. Ecosystems are protected and improved to support a diversity of wildlife habitats, through pest plant and animal control and re-vegetation programmes.
2. Where reserves interface with wetland, estuarine and coastal areas, the viability and sustainability of associated ecosystems will be protected, restored and enhanced.
3. 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.

Connected network that offers a diverse range of quality recreational and lifestyle opportunities

4. The local parks network offers a range of safe and enjoyable experiences and activities, including well-connected paths that link parks and communities and build on Te Ara Hura, as well as imaginative play spaces, well-utilised sports fields and great community spaces.

Sustain and celebrate Waiheke's cultural heritage

5. Mana whenua are enabled to provide their input and expertise into park management and significant cultural landscapes and heritage places, ngā taonga tuku iho (treasures handed down), will be celebrated and protected.

Protect and enhance Waiheke's unique character

6. The natural and coastal landscapes of Waiheke are recognised and promoted as the area's point of difference through its parks.

Supported by community involvement

7. An increasing number of volunteers, both from the local community and visitors to the island, 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.

Meet the needs of park visitors

8. The capacity of the local parks network is increased by working strategically with others and improving design and development of parks infrastructure and services.
9. The provision and use of community and recreation facilities is maximised through a move towards more multi-use and sharing of facilities and partnering with community groups and other organisations.

There is widespread awareness of Waiheke's parks

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.

Ngā āheinga mō ngā papa rēhia i Waiheke

4.2 Opportunities for parks on Waiheke

Waiheke Local Board has recognised a range of opportunities in the current reserves network and how improvements could be made to managing and developing reserves, including:

1. Waiheke has an extensive network of walking trails and good coastal access to beaches and the foreshore for recreation.
2. The Waiheke Island Pathways Plan will guide the development of the network of walking, cycling and horse-riding connections to provide safe active transport options for our community and visitors.
3. Our volunteer groups play an important role in looking after our natural environment and provide a strong basis for people to work together to learn about environmental issues and learn skills to deliver programmes which aim to protect and enhance our wetlands, native bush and bird life.
4. We acknowledge the importance of our natural environment to Māori and can work with mana whenua and mataawaka to achieve our combined environmental aspirations and identify ways to protect taonga tuku iho (treasures and heritage).
5. Best practice for environmental management will be promoted through the use of water sensitive design, restoration of waterways and wetlands, implementing a pest-free plan for plants and animals, and restricting the use of agri-chemicals.
6. Parks can play an important role in the mitigation of climate change and provide opportunities such as tree plantings, which act as carbon sinks, or the provision of food for local communities.
7. Conservation of the coastal environment can be improved through measures such as the management of esplanade reserves to restrict incompatible activities and promote ecological outcomes.
8. There are partners we can work with to maximise the use of existing community and recreation facilities or to develop new facilities.
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.

Ngā take mō ngā papa rēhia i Waiheke

4.3 Issues for parks on Waiheke

Waiheke Local Board recognise that local parks face a number of challenges and issues that will require special consideration in the planning and development of local parks going forward. Being an island and a popular visitor destination means that the challenges facing Waiheke are different from most other local boards in the region.

This plan is designed to give the flexibility to ensure parks and reserves can provide for the needs of the community, manage the effects of new activities in the future, whilst protecting the inherent values of Waiheke's natural environment.

The following issues have been identified through the development of this plan:

1. Climate change is likely to have a significant impact on Waiheke, with many coastal parks and facilities on Waiheke threatened by the impact of sea level rise and coastal inundation and erosion. Climate change is also likely to increase the number of weather events that may impact on the use of parks such as storms causing landslips on hillside parks. Changing weather patterns can also lead to an increased risk for the incursion of pathogens such as kauri dieback.
2. There are a number of challenges in regard to the provision of open space and sports and recreation facilities that are unique to Waiheke. Careful planning and prioritisation of investment are needed to ensure the needs of the local community are being met. Challenges include:
 - no easy access to the wider, regional network of sports and recreation facilities
 - a higher number of older residents in comparison to the wider Auckland region (in 2018, 20.9% of the population on Waiheke were 65 or older, compared to 12.0% of Auckland)
 - a general trend in sport and recreation preferences towards individual sports rather than team sport.
3. Prior to the disruption to international tourism caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the impact of tourism on Waiheke was significant. Per year, for every resident there were 100 visitors⁶. Many of these visited the island's more popular beaches and parks, putting pressure on the level of infrastructure required to support visitor use. Most popular beaches on Waiheke are not parks or reserves, but function as the main recreation areas for locals and visitors. One example of this is Onetangi Beach. While it is unclear when visitor numbers will return to the same level as prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, domestic tourism is expected to continue to put seasonal pressure on facilities in parks, such as toilets and BBQs, that are close to those destinations. This provides a challenge in terms of the funding required to cater for the peak demand but also an opportunity to consider how parks can support rebalancing tourism towards a more sustainable path on the island.
4. Parks can be perceived as undeveloped land and there are requests to locate both public and private infrastructure or facilities on parks, for example, public utilities or for access easements over parks. 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.

⁶ Information from Waiheke Local Board Plan; resident population of Waiheke is just under 10,000 with more than 1 million visitors per year.

5. Unauthorised private use of parks is an issue, for example storage of boats and encroachments, where adjacent property owners have developed structures or expanded landscaping features onto parks.
6. The numbers of commercial operators using public spaces to operate their businesses is also becoming an increasing issue.
7. Pest plants and weeds 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. On Waiheke, it is a particular challenge to keep these at bay as the wind brings in seeds to the wind prone island. Weeds are difficult and expensive to control.
8. The threat of pathogens, such as kauri dieback, are an increasing risk to tree cover in parkland and require on-going monitoring and management to prevent the spread of these to Waiheke.

Te whanaketanga o te Mahere Whakahaere Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe o Waiheke

5.0 Development of the Waiheke 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.

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

5.1 Involvement of Māori in the development of the plan

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.

Te tūhononga ki ngā mana whenua

5.1.1 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 (treasures) 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.

Seven hapū and iwi have registered an association with the Waiheke Local Board area, being:

Ngāti Paoa

Ngāi Tai Kī Tāmaki

Ngāti Maru

Ngāti Tamaterā

Ngāti Te Ata,

Ngāti Whanaunga

Te Patukirikiri

Te tūhononga ki ngā mataawaka

5.1.2 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 Te Piritahi Marae, the local board has gained 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.

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

5.2 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 Waiheke local parks. This will be achieved in a variety of ways.

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

5.2.1 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 six 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 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.

Ngā mahi tūao

5.2.2 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.

Tūhononga ā-hoa

5.2.3 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 / the Treaty of Waitangi and te ao Māori (the Māori world) 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.</i> <i>Principles serve as foundations for the park management policies.</i> <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)</i>
9. Classification	<i>Legal mechanism to identify primary purpose of local parks managed under the Reserves Act;</i> <i>Classification provides a high-level statutory framework for the management of reserves held under the Reserves Act.</i>
10. Management focus areas	<i>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</i> <i>These have been applied to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recreation Reserves held under the Reserves Act to supplement the statutory tool of reserve classification and further refine the reserve’s purpose/s, or</i> • <i>Parks held under the LGA to signal their primary function.</i>

<p>11. General Policies</p>	<p><i>11.1 Park management policies – outline objectives and policies for park management; applies to all local parks.</i></p> <p><i>11.2 Activities requiring authorisations - policies on activities requiring authorisations such as leases, licenses, easements and other forms of landowner approval;</i></p>
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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.

6.0 Park Values

People appreciate parks for many reasons – both because they hold many taonga (treasures), such as loved natural and heritage features; and as places that support people’s own hauora (wellbeing). Figure 1 below shows these values in more detail and how these overlay each other. This reflects te ao Māori in emphasising the holistic and interconnected relationship between people and the natural world.

The model reflects our responsibility in caring and protecting parks as taonga; and in turn how the protection of that taonga supports our own wellbeing. Like woven threads, the taonga of parks cannot be separated from our hauora without undermining the integrity of both.

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

The local board acknowledges the different 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 te ao Māori values that mana whenua exercise in relation to parkland, for the benefit of mana whenua and the Waiheke community, refer to 7.2 and 7.4 (Te Ao Māori in Park Management section).

The key park values are identified below. Throughout this plan, reference is made to ‘park values’ and how these are 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.



Parks protect taonga:

Taonga can be used to refer to both tangible and intangible treasures ranging from ecosystems present on parks to the cultural landscapes that may overlay an area

- Protect areas of important cultural and historic heritage value
- Host a diverse range of biological life in forest, water and wetland ecosystems
- Provide ecological corridors - stepping stones for the movement of wildlife
- Provide opportunities for mana whenua to express their kaitiakitanga (guardianship) of parks and protect the wairua (spirit) and mauri (lifeforce) of parks
- Provide opportunities for mana whenua, park users and the wider community to protect and enhance park taonga (treasures) such as mana whenua narratives expressed through mahi toi (art), or volunteer work of the community
- Have valued geological features and landscapes such as volcanic features
- Provide areas of respite from urban development and opportunities to engage with nature
- Provide viewshafts to other landscape features such as maunga, the harbours and Hauraki Gulf / Tikapa Moana
- Enhance water quality including managing stormwater runoff
- Planting enhances carbon storage
- Provide buffer space against hazards including erosion and flooding
- Vegetation contributes to cooling temperatures in local areas

Parks for our Hauora:

Hauora refers to a holistic view of health and wellbeing

Social, Cultural, Spiritual and Mental

- Provide opportunities to play, relax and to enjoy recreational pursuits
- Contribute to a sense of identity, belonging and place including building a Māori identity e.g. through cultural narratives on the park or through play opportunities such as māra hūpara
- Provide opportunities to connect with New Zealand's history and heritage
- Build cultural understanding, respect and appreciation of the diversity of Tamaki Makaurau environments, of people, of traditions, of recreational pursuits
- Provide opportunities for mana whenua to demonstrate rangatiratanga (chieftainship), and to observe appropriate tikanga (protocols), express manaaki (hospitality) and pass down mātauranga (knowledge) to future generations
- Provide opportunities for people to connect with each other and with nature
- Promote social equality by giving freedom of access

- Support opportunities for lifelong learning and education

Physical

- Provide opportunities to be active including organised sports and informal physical activities
- Provide access to the coastline and water

Economic

- Attract visitors to an area including through events and special activities
- Support opportunities such as nature-based tourism or different recreational uses
- Provide employment opportunities including skills and capacity building

Te Ao Māori i roto whakahaerenga papa rēhia ā-rohe

7.0 Te ao Māori in local park management

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi principles require active protection of Māori interests. There are a number of ways to give practical effect to the Treaty principles including working with mana whenua in the management, protection, development (or design) and improvement of parks and recognising the customary relationship of mana whenua to parks. General policy 11.1.7 provides direction on working with mana whenua and supporting Māori outcomes.

Ngā kawenga kaitiaki a ngā mana whenua

7.1 Mana whenua's kaitiaki role

Māori have a long history in Tāmaki Makaurau encompassing a wealth of stories about past events and deeds, and generating a broad knowledge base of the area, its landscapes, plants and animals. 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 includes:

- providing opportunities for the culture and identity of mana whenua to be understood, respected and visible within parks
- undertaking activities that enable reconnection to ancestral lands and promote health and wellbeing
- identifying mana whenua values and promoting these in accordance with tikanga (custom), kawa (traditions) and mātauranga Māori (traditional Māori knowledge)
- protecting sites of cultural significance
- opportunities to provide for cultural and environmental outcomes, such as establishing harakēkē (flax) gardens
- naming places with traditional mana whenua names
- mahi toi (art and craft) and planting opportunities

7.2 Tikanga in park management

In te ao Māori (the Māori world view), tikanga refers to customs and protocols regarding how to behave in certain situations. It also applies to aspects of park management.

Particular tikanga applies to many activities including welcoming people on to the marae, holding tangi, blessing kai and hosting manuhiri (guests). Tikanga varies from iwi to iwi; however, the

importance of tikanga and respect for tikanga is a common thread in te ao Māori. Where particular tikanga are not followed, the mauri (lifeforce) of the whenua (land) and the mana of kaitiaki (guardians) may be diminished; and the sanctity of tapu (spiritual restriction) may be undermined. Upholding tikanga is therefore an important aspect of te ao Māori and park management.

While tikanga is most frequently used to reference particular customs and protocols; it can also be used more broadly to refer to the correct way of doing things including practices to sustain environmental values and to maintain health and safety.

Examples of Māori tikanga in park management include:

- Not providing eating or play opportunities close to graves or in urupā (burial grounds)
- Ensuring plants are managed sustainably including, for example, the harvesting of harakeke (flax) to support regrowth
- Celebrating new park developments with a blessing

This plan supports working closely with mana whenua in park management including recognising tikanga and developing best practice methodologies to maintain and enhance parks.

Ngā uara pū o te Māori

7.3 Core Māori values

Mana whenua exercise their values in relation to parks to benefit both mana whenua and the wider Waiheke community.

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.

7.4 Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum Strategic Plan 2030

Nineteen mana whenua entities with interests in Tāmaki Makaurau participate in a forum to provide a collective mana whenua voice on particular issues impacting the region. The Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum is independent from Auckland Council, and provides strategic advice and governance direction on issues and opportunities including matters relevant to parks.

The Kaitiaki Forum's Strategic Plan 2030 vision is for mana whenua and mataawaka to thrive and lead in Tāmaki Makaurau. It focuses on five pou (pillars) outlining governance, culture and identity, the natural environment, wellbeing and economic outcomes. These are summarised as:

- We are exercising our role as a Te Tiriti partner across Tāmaki Makaurau
- Our culture and identity is seen, heard, felt and celebrated across Tāmaki Makaurau
- Te taiao (the environment), te wai (the water) and te hau (the air) in Tāmaki Makaurau are thriving and cared for
- Our whānau in Tāmaki Makaurau are happy, healthy, thriving, and achieving
- Mana whenua are an economic force in Tāmaki Makaurau at the whānau, hapū and iwi levels

These outcomes have helped frame up the approach in this plan to supporting Māori outcomes.

Ngā mātāpono whakahaere papa rēhia

8.0 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 principles form part of the basis for the assessment of activities on parks that require authorisations (see section 11.2 Authorisations).

Principle 1. Partner with Māori in managing parks

Working in partnership with Māori is a key principle underlying council's role in managing parks and reserves. This relates not only to recognising relationship of mana whenua to their ancestral taonga; but reaches into all areas of park management and development and includes active engagement with mataawaka Māori. Mana whenua have a special relationship with the whenua (land) within their rohe (area of interest). Working in partnership with mana whenua supports their hauora (wellbeing) in expressing kaitiakitanga (guardianship) of the whenua.

Principle 2. Increase the visibility of Māori culture within parks

Increasing the visibility of the Māori culture in our parks supports creating a Māori sense of place and identity that benefits not only Māori but all Aucklanders. It addresses an imbalance in the stories and culture reflected in our parks in the past, and supports building pride, respect and understanding of Māori culture and heritage.

Increasing the visibility of the Māori culture includes measures such as using Māori park names, providing Māori cultural narratives and incorporating Māori design. It requires working with Māori in the early stages of planning projects to allow for a breadth of options to be discussed and agreed.

Principle 3. Protect and respect taonga (treasures) in local parks

Parks contain many valued taonga – ranging from treasures of the natural world including coastal ecosystems, native forest and wetlands; to taonga relating to our own histories, heritage and culture. Parks provide opportunities to cultivate respect for these taonga, and to enhance them further through wise stewardship including restoration, education and interpretation programmes. Actively protecting these taonga supports the hauora (wellbeing) of the community as noted in the park values section. It is important that activities on parks and park development avoid irreversible damage and degradation of these taonga.

Principle 4. Provide for public use and enjoyment of parks by supporting a diverse range of experiences

The value of parks as places of activity, respite and enjoyment are important reasons why many people visit parks.

The types of activities provided for on parks depend on the particular attributes and values of each park. Many parks are acquired to provide for sports outcomes (including sportsfields and courts); others provide for less organised activities such as picnicking, walking, and enjoying nature. A range of activities providing for different interests, age groups and abilities will be provided for across the parks network, but not necessarily 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 connections enable the community to experience natural areas and open space while enjoying opportunities for active recreation or commuting.

Principle 6. Value the input of the community in enhancing park outcomes

Many groups and individuals in the community provide invaluable support in planning, maintaining, enhancing and developing parks. These range from volunteers doing planting and weed control, sports and community groups who help activate and maintain parks, historic societies recording the histories of an area; to the public providing feedback into planning processes to improve parks. It is important to value this support and goodwill when working to achieve the outcomes and management intentions contained in this plan. Valuing the input of the community means also that we facilitate relationships between mana whenua and the community and work together to enhance park outcomes.

Principle 7. Recognise the importance of parks in mitigating and adapting to climate change

Accelerate restoration, protection, conservation, and the use of mātauranga Māori in parks to assist Waiheke's resilience and adaptation to climate change. These actions will help reduce the impact of drought, erosion and slips, support the native ecosystems and their biodiversity, buffer the impacts of storms and sea level rise and enhance carbon sequestration.

Whakarōpūtanga – wāhi tīmata mō ngā whakahaere papa rēhia

9.0 Classification – the starting point for park management

The Reserves Act 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) the appropriate classification. The classification determines the principle or primary purpose of the reserve. When determining the primary purpose, 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 Waiheke 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.21	Scientific Reserve	“...for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for scientific study, research, education, and the benefit of the country, ecological associations, plant or animal communities, types of soil, geomorphological phenomena, and like matters of special 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"> esplanade accessway visual amenity community use / centre / buildings / facilities car parking kindergarten lookout
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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 classification/s for each individual park.

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

10.0 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 park land held under the LGA, as there is no statutory requirement to determine 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 Waiheke 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 ⁷

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

⁷ This management focus only applies to land held under the LGA

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.

Tātahi

10.1 Coastal

Management focus	Typical characteristics
<p>Provide access to the coast and support enjoyment of water-based and casual recreation activities.</p>	<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 Lifesaving 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 • Significant cultural values and features may be present.
<p>Common issues</p>	
<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 (human remains) 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Outcomes sought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, toilets and drinking water are provided for at key destinations. • Coastal habitats and significant coastal views and view shafts from parks are protected. • 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.

Ngā mahi a te rēhia

10.2 Informal recreation

Management focus	Typical characteristics
<p>Informal recreation and sporting activities play and family-based activities, and social and community uses.</p>	<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dog exercise areas and dog parks • infrastructure such as car parking, toilets and signage • 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 aging, 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks with an informal recreation focus reflect the needs of our diverse communities. Our parks are: • 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. 	

Whakamaru i te taiao

10.3 Protection of the natural environment

Management focus	Typical characteristics
These parks or areas of parks protect and enhance natural values and provide opportunities for	<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

<p>people to experience nature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Common issues</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Lack of understanding about what's special about a place and its unique ecological values 	
<p>Outcomes sought</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Increased resilience to the impacts of climate change through revegetation. • Infrastructure such as tracks 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. 	

Hononga tākarō me te hauropi

10.4 Recreation and ecological linkage

Management focus	Typical characteristics
<p>Primarily providing connections along watercourses or the coast.</p>	<p>These are often 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some infrastructure including seating and safety, interpretation and way finding signage • may have 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 stormwater outfalls from private properties 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 may have 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. 	

Hākinakina me ngā mahi a te rēhia e whakahaeretia ana

10.5 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 formal sport and community activation, including sports fields with a variety of surfaces from grass, sand carpet and hybrid to artificial, covered and uncovered hard courts, greens, turfs, wickets, diamonds and tracks, indoor courts, swimming pools, gymnasiums and leisure centres • 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilities and services that complement primary sport usage, including cycle- and walkways, playgrounds, skate parks, bike tracks, picnic areas, exercise equipment, fenced dog parks and 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.
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Common issues

- Meeting changes in demand for sports due to population growth, aging population and shifts in demand for different sports such as increases in some sports and 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, skill sets and knowledge.
- Parking not typically enough for large events or peak use
- Need to shift competition and structured sports outside of peak hours
- Climate change having an impact on weather and associated drainage, seasonal use, access, irrigation and maintenance needs
- Impact of lighting – loss of green space, noise, traffic.

Outcomes sought

- Working in partnership with community organisations to provide a park network that:**
- creates 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 informal and community uses to be co-located with sport and active recreation uses
 - provides infrastructure that supports use such as seating and access to drinking water
 - enables social interaction and contributes to community connection and well-being
 - enables different models of active recreation provision and delivery
 - 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.

Hei whakamahi mā te hāpori (whenua LGA anake)

10.6 Community use (Local Government Act 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. • Squares, plazas, greens, and shared spaces with generally high standards of presentation and maintenance • Often include 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 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 community 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.

Ngā Kaupapa Here Papa Rēhia Noa

11.0 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.

Policies need to be read in conjunction with the management principles (section 8, part C), te ao Māori (section 7, part C), classifications and management focus areas (see sections 9 and 10 in part C for overview and parks specific information in Volume 2) and the park specific information in Volume 2.

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

Ngā Kaupapa Here Whakahaere Papa Rēhia

11.1 Park Management Policies

Te tomo mai me ngā tūnga waka

11.1.1 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 vehicle⁸, foot, bike or public transport. More recently this includes micromobility solutions such as electric bikes, scooters or segways. Future mobility choices may include car sharing services.

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. Examples include avoiding the use of stairs where possible, installing handrails and thinking about the use of colour.

The progressive implementation of the Waiheke Island Pathways Plan 2019 will see improved connections to and through parks that support active transport, such as walking cycling, and horse-riding, to access parks. Horses can be legally ridden in any park as long as they do not damage the park or represent a safety risk to other users. Te Ara Hura is an important part of the pathway network on Waiheke and is enjoyed by many, locals and visitors alike.

Most parks are 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 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 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

⁸ 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.

ways of getting to a park may be encouraged or alternative ways of managing demand for parking may be explored.

The exclusive use of designated parking areas for parking or storage of vehicles, boats and other items is 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)⁹.

Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. To improve and manage access to and through parks recognising the range of parks visitors' abilities and the need to support a range of forms of transport, such as walking, cycling, horse-riding and use of micromobility options such as e-scooters, e-bikes.
2. To provide roading access and car parks at reserves to an extent relevant to their purpose and use.

Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

11.1.1.1 When renewing or developing park infrastructure that supports access, consider impact on park values and catering for multiple forms of active transport, micromobility solutions and all-ability access.

11.1.1.2 Enable the implementation of the Waiheke Island Pathways Plan 2019, including a potential extension of Te Ara Hura.

11.1.1.3 When developing parking spaces and access roads, consider the Park Development policies in 11.1.9 and the following requirements:

1. ability to meet parking demand during non-peak use of the park¹⁰.
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:

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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).

1. time limits, enforcement and parking charges.
2. encourage community organisations and clubs to use public transport, carpooling and other more sustainable ways of transport.
3. 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.

Ngā Whare

11.1.2 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:

- a base for community groups and organisations providing recreation, sport, cultural and social activities
- public facilities such as drinking fountains, toilets and changing rooms.

Buildings can also provide a place for other core functions that the 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 community halls and venues for hire.

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. The policies in the community lease section of this plan (11.2.4) also apply for any structure which is proposed to be erected on a reserve by a third party.

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 a 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 and maintenance costs.

Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. To ensure that the nature and extent of buildings is consistent with the Reserve Act classification and use of the park, including management focus areas and outcomes sought for the park.
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 Reserves Act classification, park management principles, park values and management focus areas.
2. the park specific information in Part D.
3. an assessment of the need for the building and alignment with any service outcomes.¹¹
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.¹²

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.

¹¹ Service outcome refers to the benefit that is being sought from the proposal

¹² 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.

Te rerekētanga o te āhuarangi me ngā pūmate toko noa

11.1.3 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.

For Waiheke coastal hazards are of particular importance with its significant stretch of coastline. 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 Waiheke residents to use and enjoy these parks.

Council will manage **climate change** by focussing on mitigation and adaptation through the Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan 2020. Additional information regarding local implementation is also documented in the Waiheke Local Climate Action Plan 2021-2022.

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.

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 shoreline adaptation 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.¹³
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 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.

11.1.3.2 Management of natural hazards on parks should:

¹³ Also see the policies and objectives in Section 11.1.8 Natural Environment

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.

Ngā matatopa me ngā rererangi tangata kore

11.1.4 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 negative impacts from the use of UAVs while enabling their use for public recreation or to support community outcomes.
2. To enable the safe use of UAVs for research or public safety purposes, or for park maintenance or operation.
3. To manage the use of UAVs on parks in accordance with Civil Aviation Authority rules, bylaws, code of conduct and, where relevant, by way of lease or licence agreements.

Te Kaupapa Here / Policy

11.1.4.1 UAVs may be operated in or over a park if the use:

- a) complies with Civil Aviation Authority rules; and
- b) complies with Auckland Council:
 - (i) bylaws (including the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw, and the Public Trading, Events and Filming Bylaw)
 - (ii) Code of Conduct for Use of Drones and UAVs.

11.1.4.2 In addition to 11.1.4.1., UAVs may be operated without a landowner authorisation under section 12.1 in or over a park if the use:

- a) is for non-commercial purposes (for example public recreation, research, or park operation or maintenance)
- b) is not restricted or prohibited in individual park information in Volume 2 (c) is not temporarily restricted where:
 - (i) public enjoyment or use of the park is being undermined by frequent operation of UAVs

(ii) important park values including natural and historic and cultural heritage values, are being undermined by operation of UAVs.

11.1.4.3 In addition to 11.1.4.1 landowner authorisation must be obtained from the council where proposed UAV operation does not comply with conditions in policy 11.1.4.2. The assessment of such a proposal should consider the authorisation assessment approach in section 11.2.

Ngā auraratanga

11.1.5 Encroachments

Tuapapa/Background

In this policy, encroachments are defined as structures, gardens and materials that have been placed on reserves without a written authorisation from the council.

Encroachments can be permanent or temporary and can range from significant structures like buildings, decks, swimming pools, driveways, pathways and stairways over parkland to more temporary structures like gardens, fencing, landscaping and other temporary occupation e.g. trampolines, vehicles or boats. Encroachments also include illegally stored materials e.g. waste and building material from adjacent building sites

The Waiheke Local Board is aware that there are existing encroachments located on park land within the local board area.

Encroachments often become known when property changes ownership, subdivision is planned, members of the public inform the council or when further use, development or maintenance of the park is proposed.

Parks are often seen as convenient locations for private structures. However, parks are acquired for public use, access and enjoyment, and the protection of natural, historic and cultural values. The placement of private structures on parkland can:

- restrict or prevent public access through reserves, especially along esplanade reserves
- restrict the future use and development of park land or lead to permanent loss of park land
- decrease public use and enjoyment of the reserve, including perceptions that public land has been privatised
- negatively impact visual and physical amenity and natural, cultural or other values of the reserve
- pose a health and safety risk for the public.

The cumulative impact of private structures has the potential for park land to become effectively disposed of or unusable for recreational and community use.

Many encroachments such as gardens, trampolines and fences are easily removed. However, the removal of more substantial permanent structures such as driveways or parts of buildings can become costly, contentious and emotive. In some cases, property owners contend that they purchased the property after the encroachment was put in place; or that they had received approval for the encroachment from a legacy council or staff member.

It is important to understand that the granting of a resource or building consent does not replace the need for approval from the council as landowner and does not give people the right to build on park land.

The council does not support encroachments on park land. The council, as landowner of parks and reserves, has the right to require any encroachments to be removed or to undertake removal of an encroachment, at the private landowner's expense.

Under the Reserves Act some types of encroachments fall within section 44 (Unauthorised use of reserve) and more broadly are an offence under section 94 of the Act. The council also has powers

under the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 to prohibit and remove encroachments from park land.

New encroachments will be addressed as a priority noting that the longer an encroachment stays in place, the greater the likelihood the encroaching landowner will sell to a new owner who might think they have a right to that land.

Investigating private structures on parks which have existed for some time is an expensive and time-consuming process and will be ongoing. In general, the council will prioritise investigation and removal of private structures on park land based on the criteria listed in the policies below and as resources allow.

Objectives

1. To keep parks free from encroachments.
2. To use a criteria-based approach to prioritise the removal of existing encroachments.

Policies

11.1.5.1 When reviewing existing encroachments; the council will prioritise addressing those which:

- present public health or safety issues
- are new or can be easily removed (for example temporary structures like trampolines, sheds, garden fences, etc)
- prevent or constrain use, development or enhancement of a park
- impact adversely on public use or access of a reserve, especially along the coast and waterways
- impact adversely on heritage or cultural sites, natural character or ecological processes.

11.1.5.2 Encroachments will be required to be removed by the encroaching landowner, at their cost, and the park reinstated to the satisfaction of the council.

11.1.5.3 Where a structure cannot be removed easily, the council may agree to a managed removal process, which may include authorising occupation or use of park land for a finite period of time.

11.1.5.4 Where a managed removal process is agreed between the council and the encroaching landowner, the sale, subdivision or development of the encroaching property will be identified as the trigger for removal of an encroachment.

11.1.5.5 The council may consider incorporating structures into the park as a council asset where there is a clear public benefit.

Āhuetanga pūtaiao ā-nuku, ā-horanuku hoki

11.1.6 Geological and landscape features

Tuapapa / Background

Local parks contain examples of geological features and landscapes unique to the Waiheke 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 appeal of Waiheke as an island and its coastal character are major contributors 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 identified in the Auckland Council District 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

- 11.1.6.1** Locally significant geological features and landforms on parks should be identified.
- 11.1.6.2** Protect significant geological features and landforms from use and development detrimental to their unique values.
- 11.1.6.3** Visibility of and access to geological features for public education and appreciation should be maintained, where cultural and environmental impacts can be avoided.
- 11.1.6.4** Utilise interpretation to promote awareness and understanding of geological features, landforms and related processes.
- 11.1.6.5** Consider the landscape character and cultural landscapes when planning and undertaking park developments and restoration programmes.
- 11.1.6.6** Consider retaining and where practicable restoring the special elements of landscape character, such as coastal pōhutukawa.
- 11.1.6.7** 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.

Tukunga iho onamata, ahurea hoki

11.1.7 Historic and cultural heritage

Tuapapa / Background

Waiheke 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 county and city councils for the recreation of previous generations.

Waiheke parks contain all kinds of heritage, including pā, wāhi tapu, urupā, archaeological sites, trees, cottages, war memorials, historic buildings, and other features. Some of this heritage is recorded in the District 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. In addition, there may be relevant requirements under the District 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

11.1.7.1 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 District Plan and any Heritage Asset Management Plans.

11.1.7.2 Encourage public appreciation and enjoyment of historic and cultural heritage in parks through education, public art, interpretation and opportunities for community participation and involvement.

11.1.7.3 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.

11.1.7.4 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.

Ngā hua ka puta ki te mana whenua me te Māori

11.1.8 Mana whenua and Māori outcomes

Tuapapa / Background

Increasing the visibility of Māori culture within our parks and partnering with Māori are important park management principles (see section 8) underpinning this plan. The Principles for Park Management are outlined in section 8 of this plan and are an integral part of the parks management planning approach. These principles recognise that, while Māori make up nearly 12 per cent of the Auckland population, a significant proportion of Māori are not benefiting from Auckland's success¹⁴. The principles support Māori wellbeing through supporting rangatiratanga (chieftainship), and through building pride, respect and understanding of the Māori culture and heritage. They also promote a thriving Māori identity which benefits all Aucklanders in supporting diversity and reflecting our point of difference with the world.

Māori living in Auckland are:

- the hapū and iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau, known as mana whenua, or
- those who are not in a Tāmaki Makaurau mana whenua group, known as mataawaka.

As the Reserves Act is one of the acts found in schedule 1 of the Conservation Act 1987, the council in administering reserves is required to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti including partnership, ensuring informed decision-making and active protection (refer section 2.1.2). These principles apply to all aspects of park management and development and are not limited to parks with identified Māori cultural and heritage values. In accordance with the LGA the council has obligations to Māori, including the requirement to facilitate Māori participation in council decision-making processes of the council. All proposals relating to the management, protection, development and improvement of local parks should be brought in the early stages to Māori for their input.

Actions to raise the visibility of Māori culture within the park network include incorporating te reo Māori in park names and in signage, Māori design in park infrastructure and landscaping, celebrating Māori culture through events and sharing Māori mātauranga (knowledge) and stories. As the hapū and iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau, mana whenua hold a special relationship with the land. By working closely with mana whenua, we can ensure design, names, narratives and values are appropriately identified and interpreted.

The council partners with Māori in a number of ways, including providing for appropriate tikanga (protocols) in park management; working with mana whenua on particular programmes and projects relating to park use, management and development; and establishing agreements relating to co-management or co-governance of particular parks.

¹⁴ Auckland Plan 2050

Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. To partner with mana whenua in managing parks
2. To increase the visibility of the Māori culture within the park network
3. To work collaboratively with Māori to support their wellbeing
4. To enable mana whenua to express kaitiakitanga (guardianship) over local parks

Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

11.1.8.1 Explore with mana whenua opportunities for partnership in park management including, but not limited to:

1. developing effective processes to work with mana whenua across projects and programmes of work affecting park land.
2. supporting mana whenua capability and capacity building for partnership in council decision making.
3. developing processes with mana whenua to support implementation of this plan.
4. assessing options to co-manage or co-govern parks identified by mana whenua as having particular cultural significance.

11.1.8.2 Work with mana whenua to increase the visibility of the Māori culture within parks, including, but not limited to:

1. the development of te reo Māori names for parks and park features (also see Park Naming policy 11.1.10).
2. the use of te reo Māori in signage on parks including information signage.
3. incorporating Māori design into new park developments or landscaping.

11.1.8.3 Support mana whenua to identify and recognise their customary relationship to the whenua in local parks through:

1. identifying, mapping and assessing mana whenua values on parks (ancestral lands, water, sites and landscapes of significance and other taonga).
2. enabling the appropriate recognition and consideration of mana whenua traditional practices and tikanga (protocols).
3. providing for the use of non-threatened materials for cultural use by mana whenua, such as flax / harakeke.
4. enhancing the mauri (life force) of taonga within parks including, but not limited to, restoration and planting plans and conservation plans and managing biosecurity threats e.g. through rāhui or supporting Māori kaitiaki rangers.

11.1.8.4 Work collaboratively with Māori to further their wellbeing in alignment with park values and park outcomes when planning projects to improve, develop or activate parks.

Ngā tupu me ngā kararehe

11.1.9 Natural environment

Tuapapa / Background

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

Many activities on land also has an impact on the health of the Hauraki Gulf / Tikapa Moana. Protecting and enhancing the land will protect and enhance the sea.

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.

Volunteers play a significant role in delivering biodiversity outcomes on Waiheke. Examples of this are Te Korowai o Waiheke / Predator Free Waiheke and Love Your Wetlands.

Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be significantly threatened by some introduced plants and animals. Waiheke, 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 2019-2029 (Decisions Version)¹⁵ 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 Waiheke parks is increasing and may need to 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.

¹⁵ Note: This plan while adopted is not yet fully operative – so this reference will be updated prior to notification of the draft LPMP

2. To work in collaboration with mana whenua, volunteer groups, adjoining landowners, other stakeholders and the general public to deliver biodiversity outcomes for Waiheke parks and the wider natural environment.
3. To adopt a coordinated approach to managing biosecurity risks on Waiheke 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 Waiheke's park network.

Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

- 11.1.9.1** Maintain restoration and biosecurity programmes on parks recognising the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029 (Decisions Version) 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 Scheduled sites of ecological significance in the District Plan
 2. parks where volunteer groups are delivering programmes that improve the ecological condition of parks and provide opportunities for environmental education.
- 11.1.9.2** Identify and prioritise areas for future plantings in local parks to enhance the canopy cover on Waiheke in accordance with the Auckland Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy 2018.
- 11.1.9.3** Consider assisting maintenance and enhancement of water quality and minimising and mitigating the impacts of climate change, in streams, lakes, wetlands, coastal areas 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.
 7. continuing to maintain and restore dunes to help stabilise them.
- 11.1.9.4** Use interpretation such as signs, displays, guided walks, audio visuals. to promote a greater public awareness and understanding of the ecological values of the parks.
- 11.1.9.5** Where practicable foster the resilience of indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems to the adverse effects of unpredictable events, such as climate change or new incursions of pests or pathogens, through an adaptive management response, on a case by case basis.
- 11.1.9.6** 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 complimentary to actions on land adjacent to parkland.

11.1.9.7 When planning plantings or habitat restoration consider the following:

1. selecting species appropriate to the site noting factors such as soil conditions, climate, location, risk of disease and pathogens, and maintenance needs, while also considering the impacts of climate change
2. opportunities to restore wetlands and coastal forest
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 rongoā (traditional Māori medicine) or for traditional cultural harvest
5. planting shade trees at playgrounds, picnic and gathering areas and providing for trees (including felled trees) to support play
6. the appropriateness of 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 land stability or contaminated land exist or where particular park values may be impacted
8. impacts on public health and safety.

Whakawhanaketanga i ngā papa rēhia

11.1.10 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.

The use and demand for a range of park services and experiences is ever-changing. 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. Park values, setting and community aspirations must also be considered when developing parks.

Future park development needs to respond changing environmental conditions, such as climate change, by increasing the capacity and resilience of parks.

Development also needs to respond to Waiheke's aging population and being a popular destination for visitors,

Where 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.

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 11.1.9.2 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 Waiheke's communities and visitors.
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

11.1.10.1 Park development should take account of the general park management principles in section 8 and relevant policies in this plan and consider the following:

1. outcomes and recommendations of spatial plans, service or needs assessments and other relevant specialist assessments
2. suitability of the location and alternative options
3. vulnerability to natural hazards
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. practices that promote sustainability such as community food gardens and composting, naturalising areas and increasing carbon sequestration
10. universal design and how people of all ages and abilities use, access and enjoy the park
11. utilising green flag and green building practices in the design, construction and operation of the park development to enhance energy efficiency and overall environmental performance.

11.1.10.2 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:
3. the use of the park
4. environmental protection and restoration

5. natural hazards
6. to inform a logical and coherent staged development approach for a park.

11.1.10.3 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.

11.1.10.4 When planning the development or renewal of tākaro (play) spaces consider providing for a range of play experiences in the park and across the wider network, including exploring opportunities beyond formal playgrounds such as nature play, māra hūpara (traditional Māori playgrounds) and opportunities to provide for play programmes and events. The overall play provision will endeavour to cater to the play aspirations of tamariki (children) and rangatahi (young people), recognising the diversity of abilities and interests, and provide for both informal and organised play such as pop-up play events and play groups.

Te whakaingoa papa rēhia

11.1.11 Park naming

Tuapapa / Background

Numerous reserves on Waiheke, 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 parks and reserves have informal and formal names that have been used over time, both European and Māori.

In the early 1800's Māori place names were dominant throughout Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland). Over the years of Māori land loss 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

11.1.11.1 For new parks and reserves, the local board will consult with mana whenua about a proposed name or invite mana whenua to gift a name.

11.1.11.2 Where mana whenua have been invited to gift a name for a new park or park feature this will be honoured by using the name.

11.1.11.3 For parks where a name has been a condition of the acquisition of the land the agreement will be honoured by using the name.

11.1.11.4 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.

11.1.11.5 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.

11.1.11.6 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.

11.1.11.7 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.

Te tūonohono ā-hoa me ngā mahi tūao

11.1.12 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 Waiheke parks. Community-led action encourages a sense of ownership and engagement in local settings. Volunteers assist council to more cost-effectively deliver restoration 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.

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.

Policies

- 11.1.12.1** Partnerships on parks require authorisation and the assessment of proposals will be subject to the objectives and policies in 11.2 and the Facility Partnerships Policy 2018.
- 11.1.12.2** Volunteer activities that involve ground or vegetation disturbance, restoration programmes or park development should be formalised under an agreement appropriate to the nature of the activity and assessed against the objectives and policies in 11.2.2.
- 11.1.12.3** Volunteer activities should be undertaken in accordance with the Auckland Council's park volunteer charter and health and safety standards.
- 11.1.12.4** Develop guidelines to support partners and volunteers planning and delivering work programmes on parks.

Ngā mahi a te rēhia me te whakangahau

11.1.13 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 in Volume 2 of the plan and a description of what these activities cover is included in Appendix G 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

11.1.13.1 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 Section 8 of Part C
3. the individual park information in Part D.

11.1.13.2 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.

11.1.13.3 Enable recreational use and enjoyment of parks through:

1. responding to shifts and changes in demand for recreational activities
2. recognising the variety of interests by those of different ages, gender, cultures and abilities
3. activating parks through events, programmes and other initiatives including authorised activities
4. developing or naturalising parks to increase their resilience and capacity
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.

Ngā tohu, ngā pārongo me ngā whakamārama

11.1.14 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 unique features 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, which can also contribute to the unique character of an area.

Mana whenua have many stories to tell about the rich cultural history and significance of Waiheke. 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. In implementing this policy consideration also needs to be given to the park management principles (section 8) and the mana whenua and Māori outcomes policy (section 11.1.7) and the park naming policy in section 11.1.10.

Wayfinding signs are also important, particularly 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 Council District 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 an authorisation (see section 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 Council District Plan.
2. To provide interpretive information on a park's natural, historic and cultural values.

Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

11.1.14.1 Signs should be designed to be:

1. the minimum necessary to convey the message
2. combined as much as possible to reduce clutter and maintenance
3. attached to buildings where practical.

And consider:

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

11.1.14.2 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.

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

11.1.14.4 Showcase the unique Waiheke character through signage and interpretation.

Ngā Whakamanatanga

11.2 Authorisations

Ngā mahi e tika ana kia whakamanatia

11.2.1 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.

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.

Whakamanatanga matawhānui

11.2.2 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.

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 section 8 for more detail):
 - Principle 1: Partner with Māori in managing parks and reserves.
 - Principle 2: Increase the visibility of Māori culture within parks.
 - Principle 3: Protect and respect taonga (treasures) in local parks.
 - Principle 4: Provide for public use and enjoyment of parks by supporting a diverse range of experiences.
 - Principle 5: Enable access and provide connections to the water, the coast, natural areas, neighbourhood and the park network.
 - Principle 6: Value the input of the community in enhancing park outcomes.
 - Principle 7: Recognise the importance of parks in mitigating and adapting to climate change.
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.

Ngā mahi aru moni

11.2.3 Commercial activities

Tuapapa / Background

There are a wide variety of commercial activities that currently operate on Waiheke parks. These include temporary commercial activities such as food trucks, markets, recreation 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 potential contribution to ongoing maintenance and renewal of park assets.

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 commercial activities through a landowner approval process.¹⁶

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.

¹⁶ Note: although out of scope of this plan, approval may also be required under the council's Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015

Rīhi me ngā raihana hapori

11.2.4 Community leases and licences

Tuapapa / Background

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 on Waiheke. These enable a range of recreational and community activities to operate on parks including organised sports clubs, community support services, community gardens, and arts and cultural activities.

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 Ostend Domain contemplates leases to a couple of organised sports groups and Anzac Reserve contemplates leases that provide community services.

Financial sustainability is a concern of not for profit sporting and community groups located on parks as they need to meet the increasing operating costs of their facilities. Ancillary 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.

Ngā huihuinga me te kōkiritanga

11.2.5 Events and activation

Tuapapa / Background

Waiheke parks host a 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 Waiheke and the Auckland Region
- invigorating the economy.

The local board manages events through a landowner approval process and the 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 group/s 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.

Wāhi noho mō te pō

11.2.6 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 Acts¹⁷.

Reserves Act 1977

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 (currently 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 Waiheke parks, with the exception of Catherine Mitchell Reserve which provides hostel accommodation and potentially may provide camping in the future. Camping is also provided in Whakanewha Regional Park, but this is outside the scope of this plan.

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.

The Auckland Council Freedom Camping Bylaw 2015 currently prohibits overnight accommodation in vehicles except in designated areas.

There are no designated Freedom Camping sites on Waiheke. However, a number of Waiheke parks have become popular with freedom campers. Illegal camping creates tension with residents and other park users, and places pressure on the island's limited resources such as the supply of fresh water and the disposal of wastewater on-site.

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.

¹⁷ Currently the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw, and Freedom Camping Bylaw.

Ngā tohu me ngā kōhatu maharatanga me te rui pungarehu

11.2.7 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 Waiheke 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 event¹⁸.

11.2.7.2 Enable memorial plantings (without plaques) on parks where they are part of a council approved planting programme.

¹⁸ 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.

11.2.7.3 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.

Ngā momo ratonga tūmatanui, tūmataiti hoki

11.2.8 Public and private utilities

Tuapapa / Background

As Waiheke 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.

On Waiheke, there are several locations on parkland, where important civil defence and emergency management infrastructure is located on local parks. For an island such as Waiheke, the continued provision of this infrastructure is very important.

Waiheke 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.

It is important to note that reserves specifically acquired for utility purposes, such as drainage reserves, are outside the scope of this plan as decision making for these reserves sits with council's governing body.

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.
2. To support the reasonable location of civil defence, emergency management and public safety infrastructure on parks such as tsunami sirens and Safeswim communication.

Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

- 11.2.8.1** Installation of utility structures and services on parks will not be considered except where they cannot be reasonably located outside of the park, or specifically provided as a purpose for which the land is held.
- 11.2.8.2** Assessment of an application to locate utility structures or services on a park will consider the objectives and authorisation assessment approach 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. Potential measures to minimise impact can include:
1. whether it could reasonably be built on another park with significantly less potential negative impacts
 2. avoiding locations that compromise the park's function or future development and use of the park or recreation access to and from water.
 3. reducing the footprint of utility structures where feasible.
 4. locating or clustering around the perimeter of the park or co-siting with existing compatible park and utility structures
 5. options to hide, screen or improve the visual impact of infrastructure
 6. structures that support other park use such as seating.
- 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.

Puka 1 - Ngā Āpiti hanga

Volume 1 – Appendices

Āpiti hanga A: Ētahi atu tuhinga ārahi

Appendix A: Guiding Documents

- Auckland Council Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region
- Auckland Council Community Facilities Network Plan 2015
- Auckland Council Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy
- Auckland Council Sports Investment Plan 2019 – 2039
- Auckland Council sportsfield capacity work
- Auckland Council State of Play report – Waiheke Local Board (refresh 2017)
- Auckland Council Thriving Communities Action Plan 2014
- Auckland Council Weed Management Policy for parks and open spaces
- Auckland Council, Indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystems of Auckland, 2017
- Auckland Council’s Māori Responsiveness Framework
- 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 Regional Pest Management Plan
- Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan
- Auckland Council, Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan 2020
- Auckland Unitary Plan – Open Space Zone objectives and rules
- Auckland’s Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy 2018
- Mana whenua documents, such as iwi management plans and relationship agreements
- Non-statutory concept and masterplans developed for parks and reserves on Waiheke. Current examples are Alison Park Concept Plan, Little Oneroa Reserve – concept plan (draft), Wharetana Bay Concept Plan
- Waiheke Local Board, Essentially Waiheke (Refresh 2016)
- Waiheke Local Board, Recreation Waiheke, Waiheke’s Open Space Network Plan 2012
- Waiheke Local Climate Action Plan 2021-2022

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

Appendix B: Bylaws as of 2021¹⁹

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 2012	<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

¹⁹ 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:

Iwi/hapū 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 riparian/coastal 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:

Iwi/hapū 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.

Āpitianga D: Ngā Whakamārama

Appendix D: Definitions

Term	Meaning
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, 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: (a) specified freehold land located in that area; and (b) any area that is owned by the Crown and has the status of any of the following kinds:

	<p>(i) a conservation area within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987:</p> <p>(ii) a national park within the meaning of section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980:</p> <p>(iii) a reserve within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Reserves Act</p>
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	<p>a non-profit organisation or association of persons who have the primary aim of working to provide services and benefits to the community</p> <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 limited 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 other forms of recreation such as horse riding. 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 park/s or the outcomes of a project, programme or activity
Kōiwi	human skeletal remains
Lease	<p>a lease²⁰ grants an interest in the land that gives exclusive possession of land for specified activities.</p> <p>(a) means—</p> <p>(i) a grant of an interest in land that—</p> <p>(A) gives exclusive possession of the land; and</p> <p>(B) makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out:</p> <p>(ii) any document purporting to be a lease (whether or not the document gives the lessee exclusive possession of the land concerned) but</p> <p>(b) does not include a licence referred to below; —</p>
Licence	<p>a licence²¹ gives a non-exclusive interest in land, or a grant that make provision for specified activities</p> <p>(a) means—</p> <p>(i) a profit à prendre (<i>The right of persons to share in the land owned by another.</i>) or any other grant that gives a non-exclusive interest in land; or</p> <p>(ii) a grant that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out; and</p> <p>(b) includes—</p> <p>(i) 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
Mataawaka	Māori who live in Auckland and are not in a mana whenua group
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)

²⁰ Refer to Reserves Act s.2 Interpretation

²¹ Refer to Reserves Act s.2 Interpretation

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, 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	chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the <i>rangatira</i> , noble birth, attributes of a chief. 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 profit/surplus 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.
Wayfinding	to assist visitors with their orientation of a site and provide directional information.
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.

