

## Appendix 10

### Open Space Effects Assessment

# Eastern Busway EB3 Commercial and EB4 Link Road

Open Spaces Effects Assessment

Document Number EB-RP-3C4L-PL-000013



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## List of Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation and Definitions	Description
AEE	Assessment of Effects on the Environment
AC	Auckland Council
ACPCF	Auckland Council Parks and Community Facilities
AT	Auckland Transport
AUP(OP)	Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) (Updated 20 July 2023)
BPO	Best Practicable Option
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CMA	Coastal Marine Area
EB1	Eastern Busway 1 (Panmure to Pakuranga)
EB2	Eastern Busway 2 (Pakuranga Town Centre)
EB3R	Eastern Busway 3 Residential (SEART to Tī Rākau Drive Bridge)
EB3C	Eastern Busway 3 Commercial (Tī Rākau Drive Bridge to Botany)
EB3C Park	Burswood Esplanade Reserve and Bard Place Reserve
EB4L	Eastern Busway 4 Link Road (link between Tī Rākau Drive and Te Irirangi Drive, Botany Town Centre)
EB4L Reserve	Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara Reserve
EBA	Eastern Busway Alliance
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HNZPTA	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
km	Kilometre(s)
m	Metre(s)
m <sup>2</sup>	Square Metre(s)
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic Metre(s)
MCA	Multi Criteria Analysis
NES – CS	Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011
NES – FW	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020
NPS – FM	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020
NPS – UD	National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020
NZCPS	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
NoR	Notice of Requirement
PSR	Parks Sport & Recreation
PWA	Public Works Act 1981
RTN	Rapid Transit Network
RRF	Reeves Road Flyover
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SEART	South-Eastern Arterial
SMEs	Subject Matter Experts
UDLP	Urban Design and Landscape Plan

## Executive Summary

This Open Space Assessment provides an assessment of open space effects associated with construction and operation of the Eastern Busway 3 Commercial (EB3C) and Eastern Busway 4 Link Road (EB4L) sections of the Eastern Busway Project (the Project). It also recommends mitigation to address open space effects of EB3C and EB4L.

Key elements of the proposed EB3C works include the construction of two bridges, noise barriers and retaining walls, stormwater drainage, and a cycleway. The proposed EB3C bridge structures (bridges A and B), new and upgraded stormwater outfalls and an area of reclamation will require works in the coastal marine area (CMA).

EB4L's proposed footprint traverses Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara Reserve, including road widening at the intersection of Te Irirangi and Town Centre Drive. The works include a bridge structure (Bridge C), retaining walls, stormwater drainage, and a new walking and cycling pathway.

Four areas of open space are located within EB3C and EB4L: Burswood Esplanade Reserve (EB3C), Bard Place Reserve (EB3C), and Guys Reserve (EB4L) and Whaka Maumahara Reserve (EB4L), all being impacted during construction and by required land acquisition.

Two separate areas of Burswood Esplanade Reserve are situated within the EB3C footprint. These areas comprise:

- Three land parcels at 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive; and
- Four land parcels at 1R Burswood Drive and 23R Kenwick Place.

EB3C's footprint also includes land at Bard Place Reserve (400R Tī Rākau Drive).

For the purposes of this assessment, the land parcels at 1R Burswood Drive, 23R Kenwick Place and 400R Tī Rākau Drive are referred to as "the EB3C Park". The EB3C Park is zoned as Open Space – Passive Recreation under the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) (the AUP (OP)).

The other parts of Burswood Esplanade Reserve within EB3C (i.e., at 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive) are zoned Public Open Space – Conservation Zone under the AUP(OP).

The Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara Reserve form one contiguous piece of land and are referred to as "the EB4L Reserve". The land comprising the EB4L Reserve is zoned as Open Space – Informal Recreation Zone or Open Space Conservation Zone under the AUP(OP).

This assessment will primarily focus on the EB3C Park and the EB4L Reserve as these two open space areas are most affected by the Project.

The Eastern Busway Alliance (EBA) have worked collaboratively with staff from Auckland Council (AC) to develop appropriate mitigation to address Project effects on open space within EB3C and EB4L. While the Project's effects on Open Space within the EB3C Park and EB4L Reserve are considered to be high, these effects will be suitably addressed by the proposed mitigation. It is also noted that the Project has significant benefits, including improving community access to recreational opportunities (i.e., greater access to reserves) through proposed cycle lanes, walkways and bus stations.

Effects on other areas of open space covered in this assessment (i.e., the esplanade reserve sites at 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive) will be low, with the implementation of mitigation required in the conditions.



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview of the Project

The Eastern Busway Project (the Project) is a package of works focusing on promoting an integrated, multi-modal transport system to support population and economic growth in southeast Auckland. This involves the provision of a greater number of improved public transport choices and aims to enhance the safety, quality and attractiveness of public transport and walking and cycling environments. The Project includes:

- 5 km of two-lane busway
- Two bridges for buses across Pakuranga Creek (Bridges A and B)
- A new bridge for buses crossing Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara Reserve (Bridge C)
- Improved active mode infrastructure (walking and cycling) along the length of the busway
- Three intermediate bus stations
- Two major interchange bus stations.

The Project forms part of the previously named Auckland Manukau Eastern Transport Initiative (now known as the Eastern Busway) programme (the programme), which includes a dedicated busway and bus stations between Panmure, Pakuranga and Botany town centres. The dedicated busway will provide an efficient rapid transit network (RTN) service between the town centres, while local bus networks will continue to provide more direct local connections within the town centre areas. The project also includes new walking and cycling facilities, as well as modifications and improvements to the road network.

The programme includes the following works which do not form part of the Project:

- Panmure Bus and Rail Station and construction of Te Horeta Road (completed)
- Eastern Busway 1 (EB1) – Panmure to Pakuranga (completed).

The Project consists of the following packages:

- Early Works Consents – William Roberts Road (WRR) extension from Reeves Road to Tī Rākau Drive (LUC60401706); and Project Construction Yard at 169 – 173 Pakuranga Road (LUC60403744).
- Eastern Busway 2 (EB2) – Pakuranga Town Centre, including the Reeves Road Flyover (RRF) and Pakuranga Bus Station
- Eastern Busway 3 Residential (EB3R) – Tī Rākau Drive from the South-Eastern Arterial (SEART) to Pakuranga Creek, including Edgewater and Gossamer Intermediate Bus Stations
- Eastern Busway 3 Commercial (EB3C) – which commences from Riverhills Park along Tī Rākau Drive to Botany, including two new bridges, and an offline bus route through Burswood (**this Assessment**)
- Eastern Busway 4 Link Road (EB4L) – Guys Reserve to the Botany Town Centre, including a link road and bridge through Guys and Whaka Maumahara Reserves to Te Irirangi Drive/Town Centre Drive intersection (**this Assessment**).

The overall Project is shown in Figure 1-1 below.

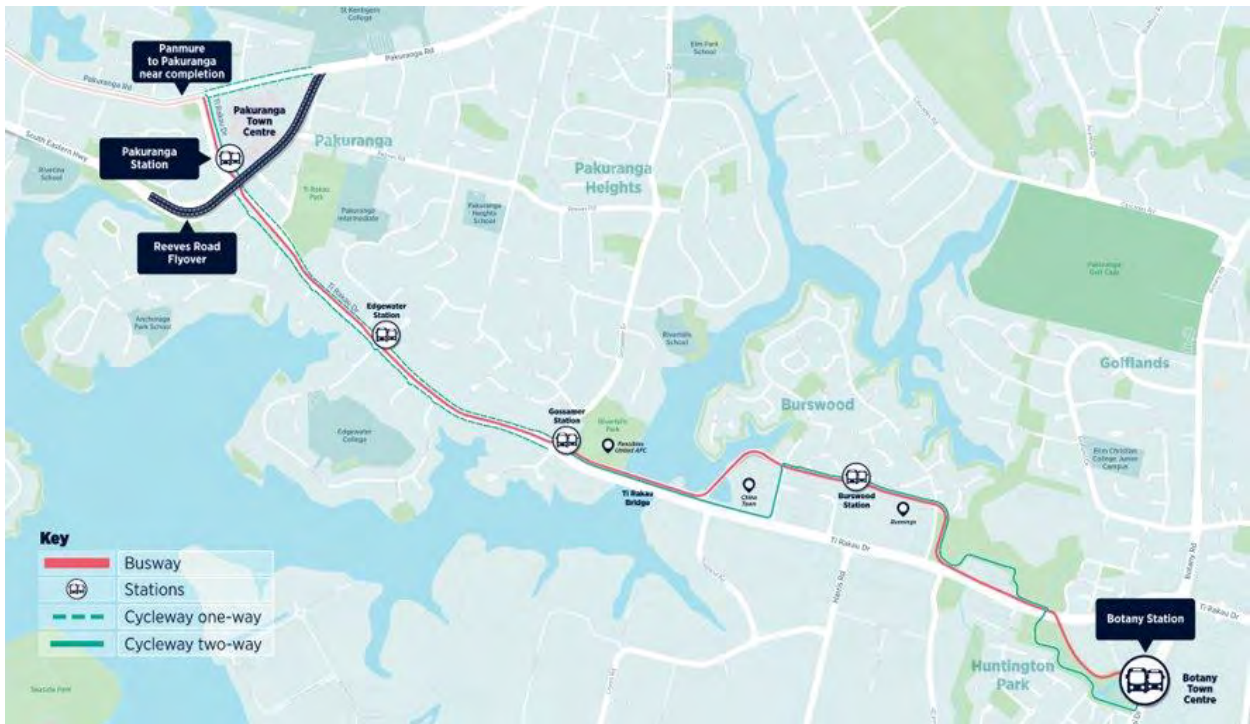


Figure 1-1. Project alignment

## 1.2 Project Objectives

The Project objectives are:

1. Provide a multimodal transport corridor that connects Pakuranga and Botany to the wider network and increases choice of transport options.
2. Provide transport infrastructure that integrates with existing land use and supports a quality, compact urban form.
3. Contribute to accessibility and place shaping by providing better transport connections between, within, and to the town centres.
4. Provide transport infrastructure that improves linkages, journey time and reliability of the public transport network.
5. Provide transport infrastructure that is safe for everyone.
6. “Provide or Safeguard future” transport infrastructure at (or in the vicinity of) Botany Town Centre to support the development of strategic public transport connection to Auckland Airport.

## 2 Proposal Description

The following sections provide a brief description of both EB3C and EB4L. These descriptions consist of the construction and operation of both EB3C and EB4L packages, with further details provided in the AEE and Notices of Requirement (NoRs). A full set of proposed plans is attached to the AEE.

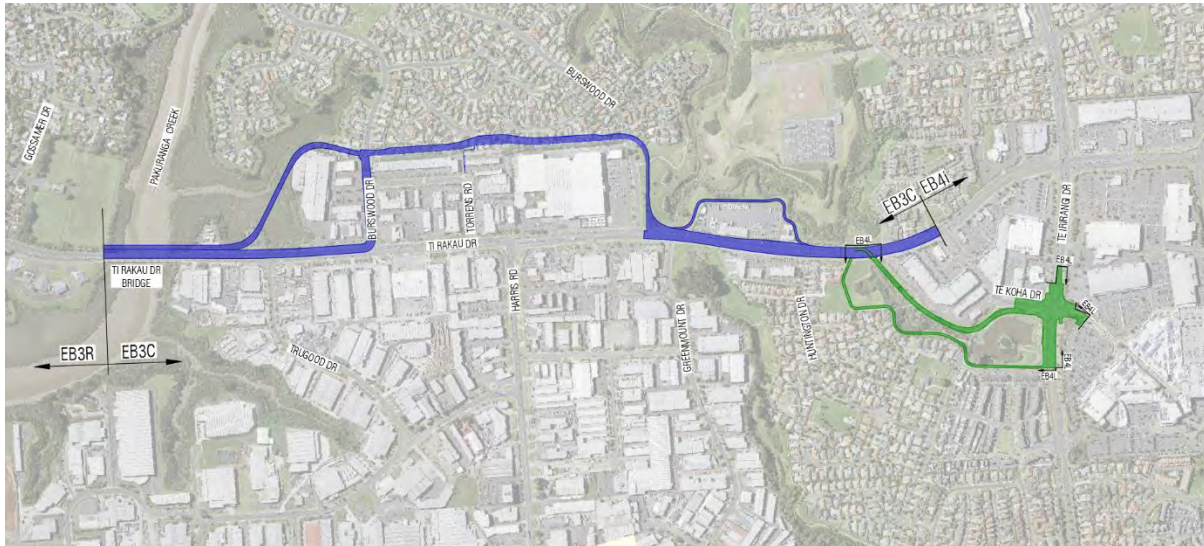


Figure 2-1. Eastern Busway 3 Commercial and 4 Link Project Extent

### 2.1 Eastern Busway 3 Commercial (EB3C)

The EB3C works will involve the establishment of an ‘off-line’ busway, cycleway, and associated stormwater upgrades. The proposed works will take place within existing road reserves, Council reserves<sup>1</sup> and privately held land within the proposed works footprint (refer Figure 2). The extent of works for EB3C runs between Riverhills Park (i.e., adjacent to the terminus of the earlier EB3R package) in the west to Guys Reserve in the east, through the suburbs of Burswood and East Tāmaki.

The busway will be largely off-line (i.e., in parts located away from the current Tī Rākau Drive corridor), first crossing Pakuranga Creek by way of a new two-lane bridge (Bridge A) that includes abutments<sup>2</sup> and scour protection. It will then cross a coastal headland at 242 Tī Rākau Drive (a Mobil branded service station), and then an embayment within which a retaining wall, with a 4m<sup>2</sup> coastal reclamation will be constructed. The busway will cross a second headland at 254 Tī Rākau Drive (currently occupied by a pet store), before crossing a mangrove filled bay to the west of 262 Tī Rākau Drive (the ‘Chinatown’ retail business) via a second bridge (Bridge B). Bridge B will include two abutments with scour protection. Bridge B will require construction of a reinforced embankment at its northern end which includes imported fill, rip rap and permanent wick drains, and an area of coastal reclamation. In parallel, a retaining wall will be constructed to the eastern side of the embankment. Following this, the busway runs between the commercial area and residential area north of Tī Rākau Drive, crossing several residentially zoned sites. The busway also crosses Burswood Drive twice, with raised signalised crossings established to control both the busway and road traffic.

<sup>1</sup> Including Burswood Esplanade Reserve and Bard Place Reserve.

<sup>2</sup> The western abutment and associated scour protection was included in the EB3R consenting package.

A new ‘intermediate’ style bus station will be established at Burswood before the busway then crosses over Burswood Esplanade Reserve and onto a widened Tī Rākau Drive (by the Howick and Eastern bus depot). The busway will then run beside the eastbound lanes of Tī Rākau Drive, before crossing over Tī Rākau Drive to connect with EB4L at Guys Reserve.

The busway will include a new cycleway, which will largely run parallel to the busway for most of this section of the Project. The exceptions to this include Bridge B, between 254 Tī Rākau Drive and Burswood Esplanade (west) – for this section the cycleway will continue along Tī Rākau Drive before turning into Burswood Drive West, as well as where the cycleway runs behind the Howick and Eastern bus depot.

Other works included in EB3C are the relocation of existing utility services, the provision of new or upgraded stormwater infrastructure and open space upgrades. Stormwater works will involve new outfalls discharging to Pakuranga Creek (and its tributaries) and raingardens.

Lastly, EB3C involves the establishment of two laydown areas, one at 242 Tī Rākau Drive and the other within the boundaries of Burswood Esplanade Reserve. Both laydown areas are located on land that will be occupied by the Project at completion.



Figure 2-2. Eastern Busway 3 Commercial Project Area

## 2.2 Eastern Busway 4 Link Road (EB4L)

The EB4L works will involve the establishment of an ‘off-line’ dedicated two-way busway, shared pathway and stormwater upgrades. These works will take place in Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara Reserve (EB4L Reserve), existing road reserve and Botany Town Centre land for the intersection improvements on Town Centre Drive.

EB4L commences south of Tī Rākau Drive, crossing through Guys Reserve, Whaka Maumahara Reserve and ending at the intersection of Te Irirangi Drive/Town Centre Drive.

The works will primarily involve the construction of a new two-way busway corridor which will run along the eastern side EB4L Reserve to provide access for bus services between Pakuranga and Botany. The two-way busway is designed to integrate with EB3C and be a continuation of the EB3C busway.

This section of the busway will feature a bridge (Bridge C) approximately 350m long. This bridge is needed due to the sloping topography of the EB4L Reserve. The busway will then connect to Te Irirangi Drive, following alterations to the existing Te Irirangi Drive /Town Centre Drive intersection.

A shared pathway and minor retaining walls will also be constructed along the southern and western boundaries of Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara Reserve. The shared pathway will connect to existing walkways and will terminate at Te Irirangi Drive.

A new shared pathway and retaining wall will also be constructed along the western boundary of Te Irirangi Drive and is partially located within the Whaka Maumahara Reserve.

A new stormwater outfall (including riprap) will be constructed within Guys Reserve. The outfall will discharge stormwater over scour protection prior to its entry into a tributary of Pakuranga Creek. Additionally, a new stormwater connection will be constructed in Whaka Maumahara Reserve, adjacent to Te Irirangi Drive. This new connection will discharge via an existing outfall into the stormwater pond present within the Reserve.

A construction laydown area will also be established within Guys Reserve, adjacent to Tī Rākau Drive and 47C Huntington Drive. A second laydown area will be established in Whaka Maumahara Reserve, between the existing stormwater pond and Te Irirangi Drive. Construction access will also be gained from Te Koha Road beside VTNZ’s vehicle inspection premise located at 451 Tī Rākau Drive.

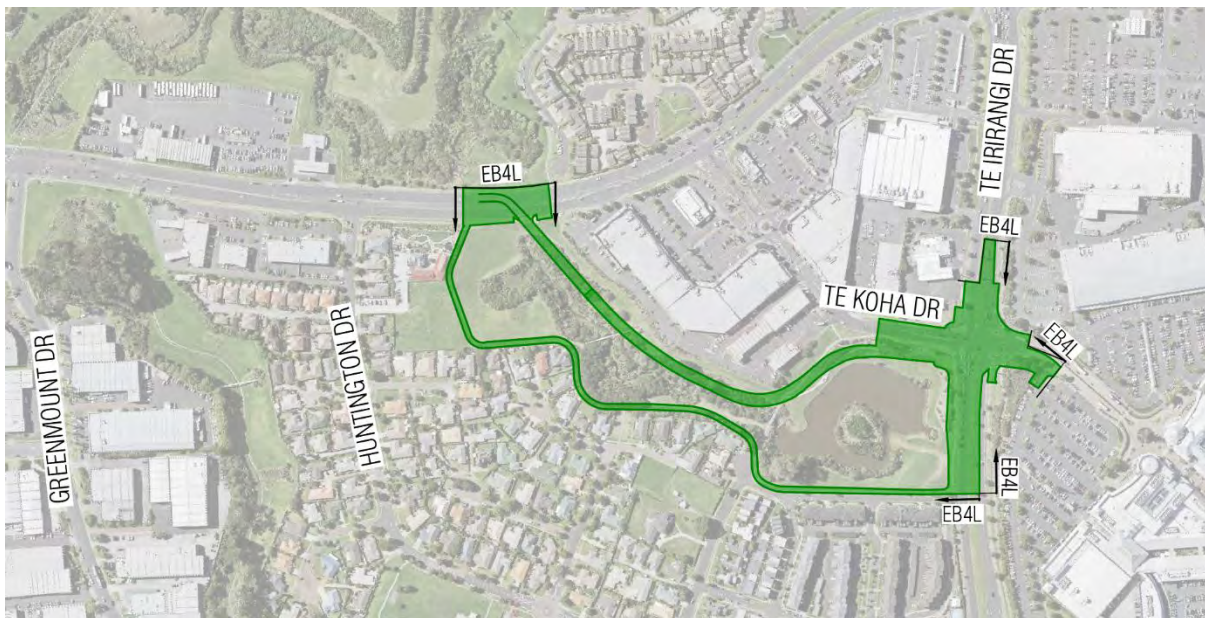


Figure 2-3. Eastern Busway 4 Link Road Project Area

## 3 Specialist Assessment

### Chapter Summary

*This section of the report describes the wider context of open space in the Auckland region. It also identifies the purpose of the Open Space Assessment for the Project and identifies the extent of open space impacted by the Project.*

### 3.1 General Context - EB3C & EB4L

The Auckland Region is projected to grow by approximately one million people over the next 30 years. (*Auckland Sport & Recreation: Strategic Action Plan 2014-2024*). This is expected to present challenges and opportunities for planning, developing and managing parks and open spaces. Urban intensification is also likely to drive a greater dependence on public open space given individual dwellings will have less of their own private open space than previously provided. Consequently, more people will use parks and open spaces, for a broader range of recreational activities sought by an increasingly multi-cultural city. The key challenge for Auckland is to provide for a growing population's social and recreational needs while ensuring the special features and intrinsic values of parks and open spaces are protected. There is a need to carefully balance these demands so that generations now and, in the future, continue to enjoy parks and open spaces<sup>2</sup>. This is also recognised in the Auckland Council Parks & Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (2013), which includes a target to:

*“Maintain and extend an integrated network of quality open spaces across the region that meets community needs and provides a diverse range of recreational opportunities by 2040<sup>3</sup>.”*

In the context of this assessment, as of August 2020 census statistics, 144,744 people lived in the Howick Local Board area or 9 percent of Auckland's total population. This is expected to grow to 180,000 by 2051 making it the 5<sup>th</sup> largest urban area in New Zealand<sup>4</sup>.

Further urban intensification in the Howick Local Board area to accommodate this growth is expected to result in increased demand on existing public space.

### 3.2 Purpose of the Assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to identify the impacts – temporary and permanent – of the Project on public open space (POS) within the EB3C and EB4L Project areas, as well as recommend measures to appropriately manage effects through mitigation of the Project impacts on POS.

Within the EB3C footprint, the area of open space comprising the EB3C Park will be most affected by the proposed works. Consequently, this assessment will primarily focus on the EB3C Park. The EB3C Park is zoned as Open Space – Informal Recreation under the AUP(OP). Proposed works within the EB3C Park consist of construction of a section of the busway between 1R Burswood and Tī Rākau Drive. This will include site works and storage during construction and works associated with stormwater outfalls. Detailed information can be found in the Construction Methodology and the Stormwater Assessment.

Areas of public open space at 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive (within a separate part of Burswood Esplanade Reserve) will also be impacted by EB3C. Effects on these areas have been assessed as minimal

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<sup>3</sup> Auckland Council Parks & Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (2013).

<sup>4</sup> Data sources: Statistics New Zealand Population Estimates (2018) and Population Projections (2013-base), Auckland Plan 2050: Development Strategy - Monitoring Report 2019).

and will be appropriately managed through conditions and the Landscape, Ecological, Arboriculture Mitigation plan (LEAM) and Urban Design and Landscape Management Plan (UDLP).

It should be noted that the other area of open space within the wider Project area is Burswood Park at 170R Burswood Drive. While no works are proposed within that site, its presence as part of the local open space network has been taken into account when considering the Project’s effects on the network and in identifying the required mitigation. Approaching the issue in this manner allows for a much-improved broader outcome for the community.

This assessment recommends specific mitigation measures to appropriately manage effects on open space within the EB3C Park (Table 3). An assessment of the Park was conducted in consultation and collaboration with Auckland Council Parks and Community Facilities (AC PCF) to gain an understanding of:

- Current values and use of the Park and its current operation
- Specific recreational value
- Future investment planning
- Importance to the local park network
- Opportunities to enhance all open spaces impacted by EB3C for wider recreational activity.



Figure 3-1. EB3C land requirement footprint

### 3.3 Description of Specific Project Elements

The following section provides further detail on the various design elements for EB3C/4L as they relate to open space.

#### 3.3.1 The EB3C Park (west) 250 & 252 Tī Rākau Drive

The sites at 250R & 252R Tī Rākau Drive are zoned as follows:

- **Lot 3 and 4 DP114548** are zoned Open Space – Conservation Zone under the AUP (OP).
- **Lot 302 DP 15129** is zoned Open Space – Informal Recreation Zone under the AUP(OP).

All three land parcels are vested as local purpose (esplanade) reserves and administered under the Reserves Act 1977. Approximately 3246m<sup>2</sup> of land is needed for temporary occupation during construction and approximately 1,022m<sup>2</sup> will be permanently required.



Key	Type of Land Requirement	Property Address	Lot description /s	Property Title/s	Existing land area (all parcels) (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area affected (all parcels) (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remaining land area (all parcels) (m <sup>2</sup> )
	Permanent land acquisition	250R Tī Rakau Drive 252R Tī Rakau Drive	LOT 3 DP 114548 LOT 4 DP 114548 LOT 302 DP 151290	VESTED ON DP 114548 VESTED ON DP 114548 VESTED ON DP 151290	2870 1600 3965	430 266 326	2440 1334 3639
	Land required for temporary occupation during construction of works	250R Tī Rakau Drive 252R Tī Rakau Drive	LOT 3 DP 114548 LOT 4 DP 114548 LOT 302 DP 151290	VESTED ON DP 114548 VESTED ON DP 114548 VESTED ON DP 151290		968 834 1444	

Figure 3-2. Burswood Esplanade Reserve - 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive.

### 3.3.2 The EB3C Park (east) - 1R Burswood Drive, 23R Kenwick Place & 400R Tī Rākau Drive

These affected parts of EB3C Park are zoned Open Space – Informal Recreation Zone under the AUP(OP).

The land comprising this part of the EB3C Park is administered under the Reserves Act 1977.

Approximately 13,571 m<sup>2</sup> of land is needed for temporary occupation during construction and approximately 5,225 m<sup>2</sup> will be permanently required.



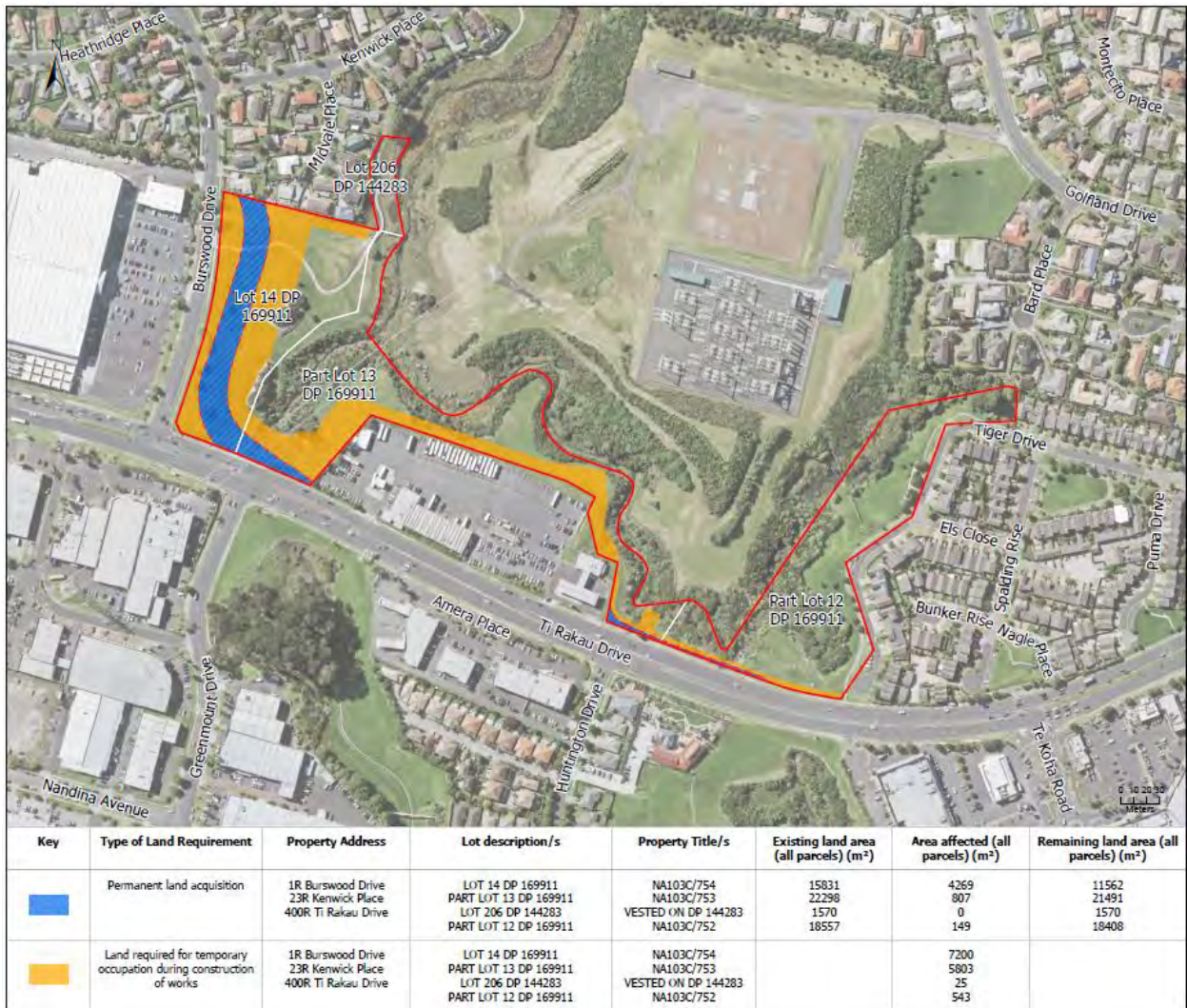


Figure 3-3. Burswood Esplanade Reserve-1R Burswood Drive, 23R Kenwick Place & 400R Ti Rākau Drive

### 3.3.3 The EB4L Reserve – Guys Reserve & Whaka Maumahara

The EB4L Reserve is zoned as:

- Guys Reserve: Open Space – Informal Recreation and Open Space – Conservation Zone
- Whaka Maumahara Reserve: Open Space - Conservation Zone.

The EB4L Reserve is administered under the Reserves Act 1977.

Approximately 15,836 m<sup>2</sup> of land is needed for temporary occupation during construction and approximately 4,444 m<sup>2</sup> will be permanently acquired.



Key	Type of Land Requirement	Property Address	Lot description/s	Property Title/s	Existing land area (all parcels) (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area affected (all parcels) (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remaining land area (all parcels) (m <sup>2</sup> )
	Permanent land acquisition	181R Guys Road and 204R Guys Road	Lot 180 DP 180654	NA111D/354	2620	0	2620
			Lot 180 DP 180655	NA111D/375	2234	0	2234
			Lot 181 DP 180654	NA111D/355	1548	100	1448
			Lot 181 DP 180655	NA111D/376	1689	0	1689
			Lot 182 DP 180654	NA111D/356	2021	1111	910
			Lot 182 DP 180655	NA111D/377	562	115	447
			Lot 2 DP 189283	NA119B/178	16808	1533	15275
			Lot 3 DP 192219	NA121D/425	20805	1585	19220
	Land required for temporary occupation during construction of works	181R Guys Road and 204R Guys Road	Lot 180 DP 180654	NA111D/354		1226	
			Lot 180 DP 180655	NA111D/375		725	
			Lot 181 DP 180654	NA111D/355		106	
			Lot 181 DP 180655	NA111D/376		0	
			Lot 182 DP 180654	NA111D/356		858	
			Lot 182 DP 180655	NA111D/377		30	
			Lot 2 DP 189283	NA119B/178		6766	
			Lot 3 DP 192219	NA121D/425		6125	

Figure 3-4. Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara-181R Guys Road and 204R Guys Road

## 4 Assessment Methodology and Analysis

### Chapter Summary

*This section of the report outlines the methodology undertaken for the purposes of preparing this EB3C and EB4L Open Space Assessment. As part of the analysis, the general and specific values for assessing open space have been listed in this Chapter, to form the basis of the assessment. A detailed description of the attributes is provided, with relevance to the open spaces impacted by the Project.*

### 4.1 EB3 Commercial and EB4 Link

#### 4.1.1 Assessment Methodology

A consistent methodology was used for the assessment of EB3C and EB4L and included the following tasks:

- Consultation with ACPCF and Park lessees to gain an understanding of current values and uses of POS, current operation, future plans and importance to the local park network
- Review existing documentation on POS
- Identify primary use of the POS, service provision for lessees (if any) and users
- Review level of investment in POS and any future known plans
- Review effects and impacts on the POS and its users due to EB3C and EB4L
- Recommend mitigation to appropriately manage effects from EB3C & EB4L on the POS based on:
  - Current open space values
  - Consideration of the impact of the busway on the POS
  - Consideration of alternative access for the POS
  - Consideration of improvements to the functionality of the POS
  - Consideration of a formal entrance to the POS from the busway
  - Identification of opportunities to enhance the POS
- Consideration of any mitigation strategies that would involve other reserves in the local area.

### 4.1.2 General Open Space Values

The intrinsic open space values that exist between the park and open space strategies have been developed by Auckland Council. They ensure urban parks users are not only catered for now, but in the future. All parks have open space values which are important and applicable to varying degrees. These are site specific depending on the type of park, location, and its classification (i.e., local, sports, destination, or regional park) and could include any of the following values:

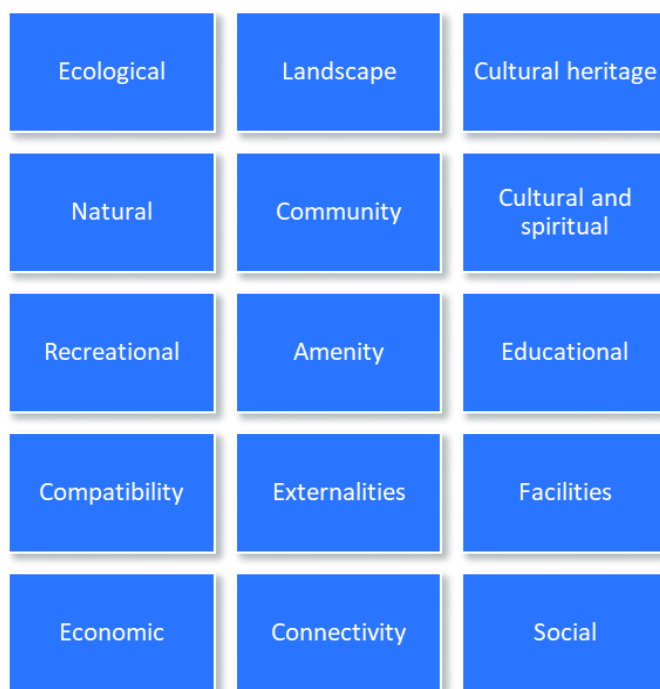
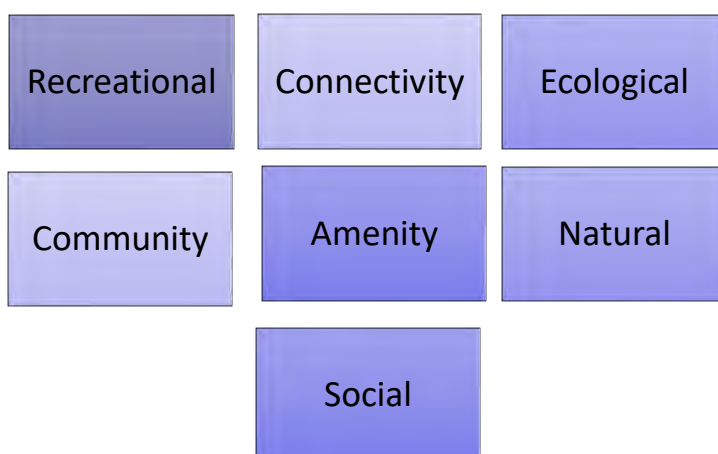


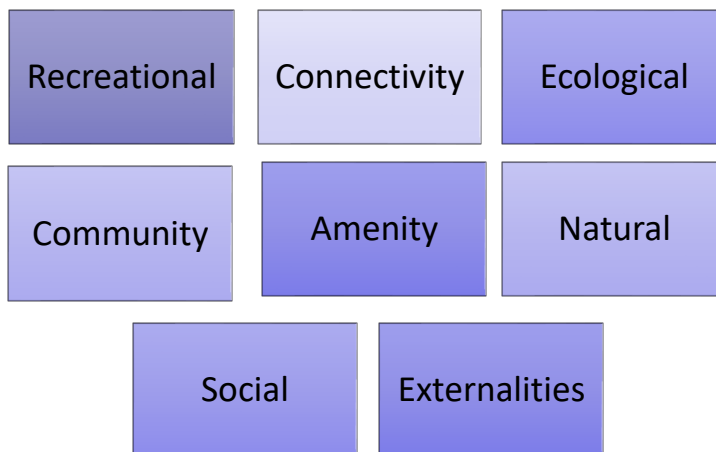
Figure 4-1. General open space values

Both the EB3C Park and the EB4L Reserve were assessed against which of these values currently exist and what could exist as part of the methodology. For example, could the Project mitigation add cultural and spiritual or educational value where it doesn't currently exist by partnering with mana whenua.

### 4.1.3 Specific Open Space Values relating to the EB3C The Park



#### 4.1.4 Specific Open Space Values relating to the EB4L The Reserve



##### 4.1.4.1 Definition of specific values are as follows:

- **Recreational:** Refers to the function the Park and the Reserve provided to park users groups and the local community
- **Connectivity:** Refers to how the Park and the Reserve connects to the local community and wider park networks
- **Amenity:** Refers to how the Park and the Reserve aesthetic serves the local community in making it a desirable place to live
- **Community:** Refers to how the community value the Park and the Reserve as a place to recreate and provide quiet enjoyment
- **Natural:** Refers to how the Park and the Reserve provides a more natural transition between urban and natural environments
- **Ecological:** Refers to flora and fauna found within the Park and the Reserve or next to it or if the Park and the Reserve serves as a wildlife corridor
- **Social:** Refers to how the Park and the Reserve enhances a community, enables people to meet up, have access to nature and recreational activities.
- **Externalities:** Refers to how the Reserve provides a dual function other than open space

## 5 Existing Environment

### Chapter Summary

*This section of the report describes the existing environment for the EB3C and EB4L sections of the Project and details the legal status of the land impacted by the proposed extent of work. In summary, three areas of public open space are directly affected by the proposed works, including Burswood Esplanade Reserve (which includes the EB3C Park and other areas of the Burswood Esplanade Reserve) and Guys Reserve, and Whaka Maumahara (together, the EB4L Reserve).*

### 5.1 EB3 Commercial Open Space Description and Land Status

EB3C includes the area between Pakuranga Creek/Tī Rākau Drive Bridge to 400R Tī Rākau Drive. The alignment of the busway was previously shown in Figure 3-1. Table 1 below outlines which land parcels are included within the two areas of reserve land:

Table 1: Reserve name and land within the EB3C footprint

Auckland Council Reserve name (source: GIS)	Address(es)	Land parcels included
<b>Burswood Esplanade Reserve (west)</b>	250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive, East Tamaki	LOT 3 DP 114548 LOT 4 DP 114548 LOT 302 DP 15129
<b>Burswood Esplanade Reserve (east) and Bard Reserve (referred to as the Park in this assessment)</b>	1R Burswood Drive, 23R Kenwick Place and 400R Tī Rākau Drive, East Tamaki, Bard Place Reserve	LOT 206 DP 144283 LOT 14 DP 169911 Part Lot 13 DP 169911 Part Lot 12 DP 169911

As previously described, two separate areas of Burswood Esplanade Reserve are situated within the EB3C footprint. These are three esplanade reserve land parcels at 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive and land parcels collectively making up the area this assessment refers to as the EB3C Park at 1R Burswood Drive, 23R Kenwick Place and 400R Tī Rākau Drive. Bard Place Reserve forms part of a land parcel (Part Lot 12 DP 169911) connected to Burswood Reserve East and is situated at 400R Tī Rākau Drive.

The residential suburb of Burswood is located to the north of the EB3C Park, with light industrial areas to the west and south. To the North-East of the EBC3 Park is a large Transpower substation with surrounding open green space. Views across most aspects of the EBC3 Park are dominated by nationally significant electricity infrastructure. The Park's main pedestrian entrance is located at 1R Burswood Drive, East Tamaki.

**Lot 14 DP 169911** (Lot 14) is located at the corner of Burswood Drive and Tī Rākau Drive. The address is 1R Burswood Drive and is 1.6 hectares in size. Lot 14 has road frontage along Burswood Drive and Tī Rākau Drive which increases passive surveillance. The northern and western part of Lot 14 is largely passive green space, with some large, grassed mounds and specimen tree plantings along the boundary of

Burswood Drive. A walking/cycleway which connects to the wider greenways network in the area starts at Burswood Drive, close to the residential properties. This area has the flattest contour.

**LOT 206 DP 144283** is directly adjacent to Lot 14 to the North. It is a narrow piece of esplanade reserve, between the properties at Midvale Place and the Pakuranga Creek, with a land area of 0.16 hectares. The walkway/ cycleway which starts at 1R Burswood Drive continues through this land parcel. The reserve is traversed by high voltage powerlines from the Transpower substation to the north-east.

**Part Lot 13 DP 169911** (Lot 13) is directly to the East of Lot 14 and is 2.23 hectares in size. This land parcel borders Tī Rākau Drive and stretches along the boundary of Howick and Eastern Limited's bus depot and Pakuranga Creek. The riparian area (adjacent to the creek/ unlined stormwater channel) is vegetated with native plants. A stormwater culvert and associated riprap is visible in the south-eastern corner.

**Part Lot 12 DP 169911** is located at Tī Rākau Drive, adjacent to Lot 13 and is 1.87 hectares in size. The site is also known as Bard Place Reserve. It stretches north along the boundary of residential properties at Tiger Drive and along Tī Rākau Drive. It has extensive road frontage which increases passive surveillance from Tī Rākau Drive and Tiger Drive. A footpath along the eastern boundary provides a green connection between Bard Place and Tī Rākau Drive. Much of the land is vegetated with native vegetation and contains stormwater and wastewater infrastructure, including a stormwater detention pond. Detailed information on the stormwater pond is provided in the Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecology Assessment. Specimen trees are planted along the boundary adjacent Tiger Drive. There is one bench seat in the reserve opposite 54 Tiger Drive.

## 5.2 EB4 Link Open Space Description and Land Status

The EB4L Reserve consists of a contiguous piece of land containing Guys Reserve and Whaka Maumahara. They are classified as two separate pieces of open space separated by a 'paper road' but currently form a contiguous open space. The EB4L Reserve acts a buffer between Tī Rākau Drive to the north, the commercial area of 'The Hub' on the north-eastern side of the EB4L Reserve, the residential area of Huntington Park on the south-western edge and Te Irirangi Drive to the east. Piccolo Park childcare centre borders the EB4L Reserve at 415 Tī Rākau Drive and is adjacent to the proposed northwestern construction boundary.

Guys Reserve is located at 181R Guys Road with access points between 31 & 40 Cottesmore Place to the southwest and 415 & 451 Tī Rākau Drive to the north.

Whaka Maumahara is located at 204R Guys Road with access points from the intersection at Te Koha Road and Te Irirangi Drive.

The AUP(OP) applies two Open Space zonings to Guys Reserve and one Open Space zoning to Whaka Maumahara:

- Guys Reserve is zoned as Open Space – Informal Recreation and Open Space – Conservation Zone
- Whaka Maumahara is zoned as Open Space – Conservation Zone

Table 2: Reserve name and land within the EB4L footprint

Auckland Council Reserve name (source: GIS)	Address(es)	Land parcels included
Guys Reserve	181R Guys Road	LOT 2 DP 189283 LOT 180 DP 180654 LOT 181 DP 180654 LOT 182 DP 180654 LOT 180 DP 180655 LOT 181 DP 180655 LOT 182 DP 180655
Whaka Maumahara	204R Guys Road	LOT 3 DP 192219



## 6 Assessment of Effects on Open Space

### Chapter Summary

*This section of the report summarises the potential effects of the construction and operational phases of EB3C and EB4L prior to mitigation. The matters of assessment include the effects of the proposal on the use, function, value, and importance of existing open space within the EB3C and EB4L footprints. The effects on the EB3C Park and the EB4L Reserve are considered high prior to mitigation, due to the area required for temporary and/or permanent aspects of the Project.*

### 6.1 Open Space Use and Purpose

#### 6.1.1 EB3 Commercial

##### 6.1.1.1 Primary use

The EB3C Park is primarily used for passive recreation. Specifically, it forms part of the coastal walk located around the Burswood Peninsula and is well used for that purpose. The EB3C Park is currently underutilised with the passive areas of the park used for quiet enjoyment and for dog walking. Apart from a shared path, there are no other assets in the park. Various community events are staged throughout the year including 'Christmas in Burswood', a popular local community event organised by the East Wesleyan Church in December. The EB3C Park also forms part of a priority cycling connection to the wider area via a bridge connection from Corta Bella Place Reserve, Golflands to the Burswood commercial area. There are a connections to the wider parks network, including a green link to Pakuranga Golf Club and Lloyd Elsmore Reserve.

##### 6.1.1.2 Importance to the local park network

The EB3C Park forms part of a (proposed) priority walking & cycling route as identified in the *Howick Walking & Cycling Network (adopted report 2018)*<sup>5</sup>. This report assists the Howick Local Board to identify a series of priority projects and to look for opportunities to fund and create these connections over the coming years. Auckland Council will continue to develop Open Space Network Plans<sup>6</sup> under its Open Space Strategy for all Local Board areas, and local paths plans will ultimately become a chapter of those documents.

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<sup>5</sup> *Howick Walking & Cycling Network pg. 57(Adopted Report 2018)*.

<sup>6</sup> *Auckland Council Parks & Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (2013)*.

## 6.1.2 EB4 Link Road

### 6.1.2.1 Open Space Function

The EB4L Reserve functions as a connector from Te Irirangi Drive to the east to Tī Rākau Drive to the north. It also serves as an ecological corridor and as a service collection point for stormwater in the form of a drainage reserve terminating at 204R Guys Road. The Reserve is maintained by two key Council teams; Parks/ Community Facilities for the open space elements and Healthy Waters for the stormwater drainage components.

### 6.1.2.2 Primary Use

The EB4L Reserve is a mixed native bush and mown grass open space. It is primarily used as an informal walking track from the Tī Rākau Drive entrance to connect to the existing concrete walking track from Cottesmore Place and the wider Reserve. There is a path connection from Guys Road across a footbridge into the EB4L Reserve at 204R Guys Road, where there are informal and formal walking paths, a seat and picnic table. The dwellings on Waihi Way and Opito Way have little to no outdoor space, so EB4L Reserve is considered an important piece of available open space, for use by the community for passive recreation and quiet enjoyment.

### 6.1.2.3 Importance in the Wider Network

The EB4L Reserve provides a connection to the nearby (proposed) priority walking and cycling route of Tī Rākau Drive to Smales Road via Greenmount and Burswood Drive to Cascades (

)<sup>7</sup>. There are two nearby open space reserve areas at 34R Haven Drive and at 30R Huntington Drive.

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<sup>7</sup> As identified in the Howick Walking & Cycling Network Plan (2018).

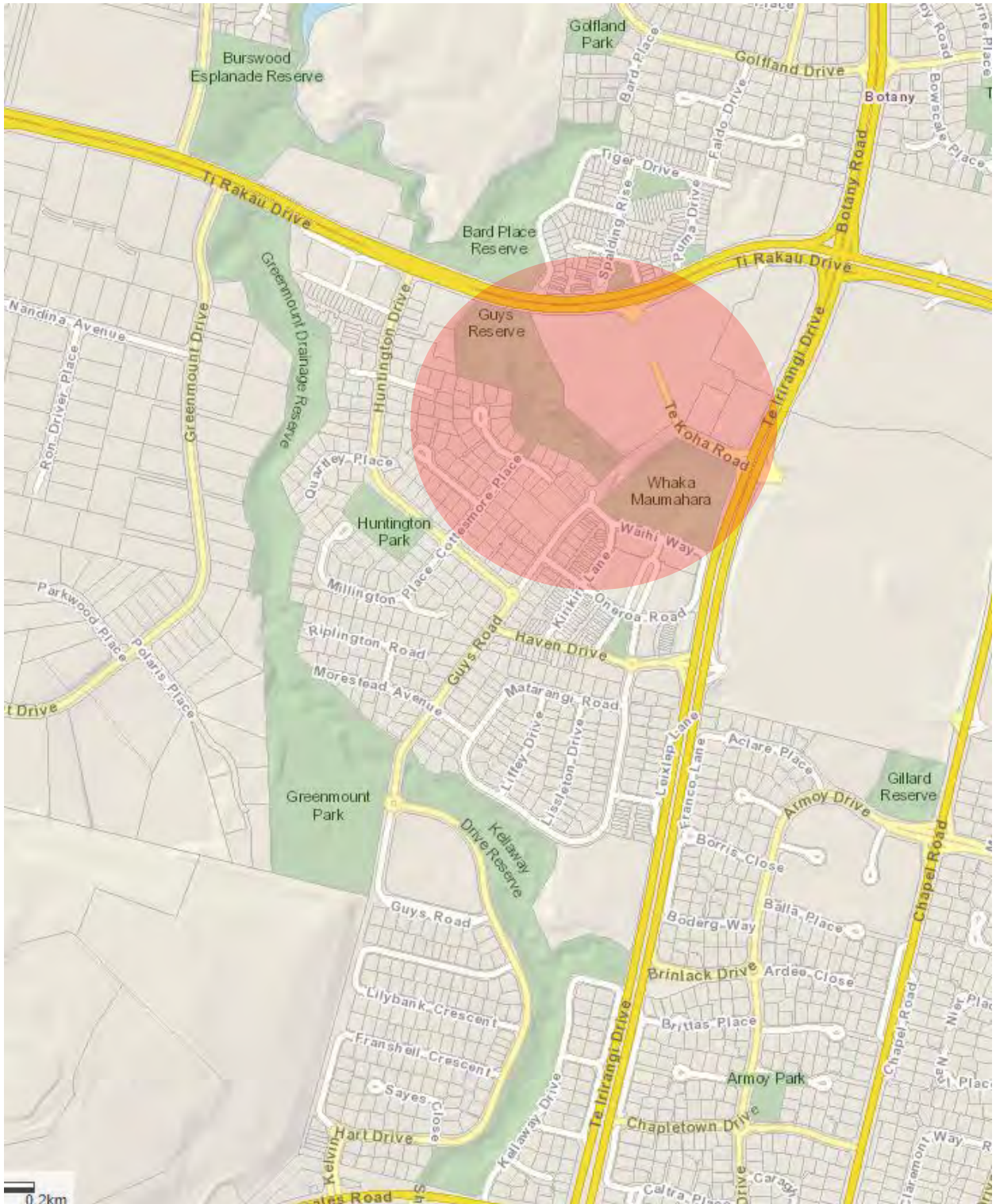


Figure 6-1. Showing EB4L the Reserve's Proximity to other public open spaces

## 6.2 Construction and Operational Effects

### 6.2.1 EB3 Commercial

#### 6.2.1.1 General Effects

The majority of public open space needed during construction is to establish one of the Project’s construction yards in the EB3C Park. The construction yard is to be located along Burswood Drive to the south of residential properties on Burswood Drive and Midvale Place (at Lot 14 DP169911). The EBA has sought to minimise the size of this compound and it will not occupy any more of the EB3C Park than is required for the permanent works. The construction yard location has been chosen after considering the proximity to the works, possible access routes to and from the compound, and distance away from residential sites (to minimise noise and disruption to residents). Further detail on this construction yard is provided in the Assessment of Effects on the Environment (AEE).

Approximately 5,225m<sup>2</sup> will be permanently acquired within the EB3C Park. The area taken will be occupied by the bus corridor, cycleway, and associated stormwater infrastructure (including bioretention swales). A new stormwater pipe is to be constructed in the EB3C Park and will connect to the existing outfall, this is covered in more detail in the EB3C Stormwater Assessment.

The permanent land take contains a proportion of the usable flat land within this part of the open space, removes the existing pedestrian access link and splits the existing open space into two distinct sections.

The remainder of the permanent land take from the EB3C Park will be along the boundary of the reserve with the Howick and Eastern bus depot, largely on Lot 13. Land here will be occupied by the busway and cycleway.

As stated previously, the public open space comprising part of Burswood Esplanade Reserve at 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive (within EB3C but not within the EB3C Park) are also impacted by the proposed works for EB3C. However, effects on these reserves have been assessed to be minimal given the lack of utility provided by these open space parcels and their current poor public access. In addition, these limited effects will be appropriately managed through conditions, the LEAM and UDLP. Therefore, these open spaces are not considered further in this assessment.

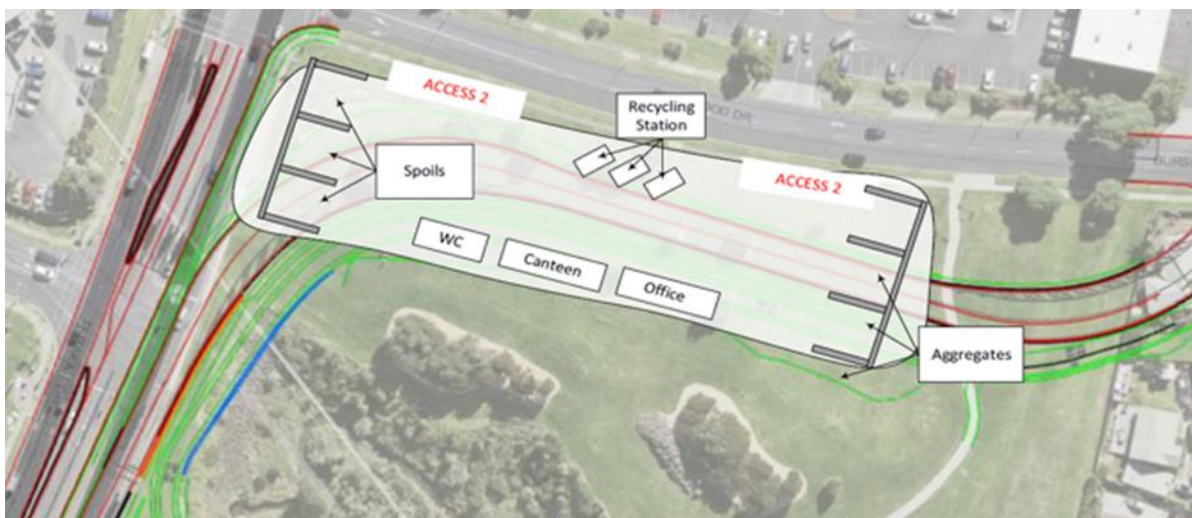


Figure 6-2. Proposed Construction Laydown Yard

### 6.2.1.2 Impact During Construction before Mitigation

Given the temporary land requirements during construction, large areas of the EB3C Park will be unusable during the estimated 32-month construction period (Figure 3-3). The new busway alignment intersects Burswood Drive at two locations where long-term access is required to build the raised table crossing points for the busway. However, access during construction to the existing pedestrian path will be maintained by creating a secure corridor through the construction work zone. This corridor can be moved as works progress to allow completion of all the works<sup>8</sup>. The main impact during construction will be the reduced opportunity for the community to use areas of passive open space of the EB3C Park.

## 6.2.2 Identified Impacts from EB3C Post Construction

### 6.2.2.1 Operational Impacts

Before mitigation is applied, the potential operational impacts on the EB3C Park are as follows:

- Open space will be fragmented on Lot 14 DP 169911, as the existing open space will be split by the Project
- Loss of road frontage along Burswood Drive and the majority of Tī Rākau Drive, resulting in loss of visual access into the EB3C Park, as identified by the Landscape and Visual Effects assessment.
- Loss of 1130m<sup>2</sup> of the current 2175m<sup>2</sup>. This is part of the flat more usable open space on Lot 14 DP 169911.

## 6.3 Construction and operational effects

### 6.3.1 EB4 Link Road

#### 6.3.1.1 Impacts during Construction before Mitigation

The main construction laydown yard will be established within Guys Reserve, adjacent to Tī Rākau Drive and 47C Huntington Drive (Figure 6-4). A second laydown area will be established in Whaka Maumahara between the existing stormwater pond and Te Irirangi Drive (Figure 6-5). Given the amount of land needed during construction and with all current access points required for construction, it is unlikely that the EB4L Reserve will be usable for the general public during the proposed 32-month construction period. This has been discussed with Auckland Council officers who agree the EB4L Reserve will remain inoperable (i.e., inaccessible and occupied by the Project) during the construction timeline period.

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<sup>8</sup> Further detail is provided in the EB3C's Construction Methodology.

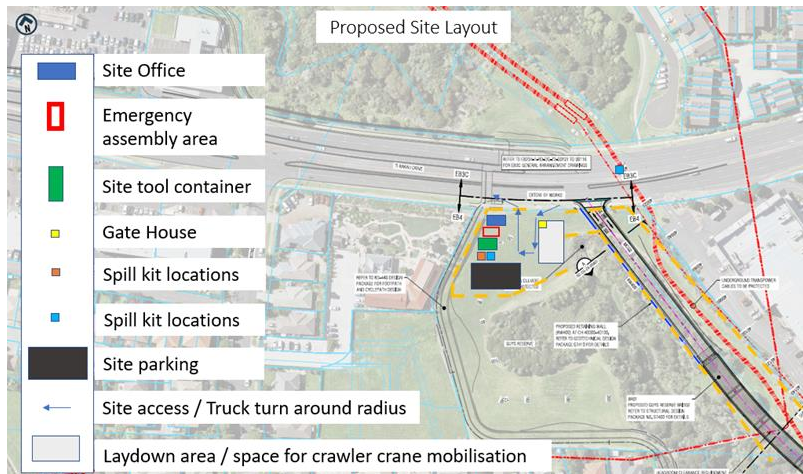


Figure 6-3. Guys Reserve: construction Laydown Yard Footprint

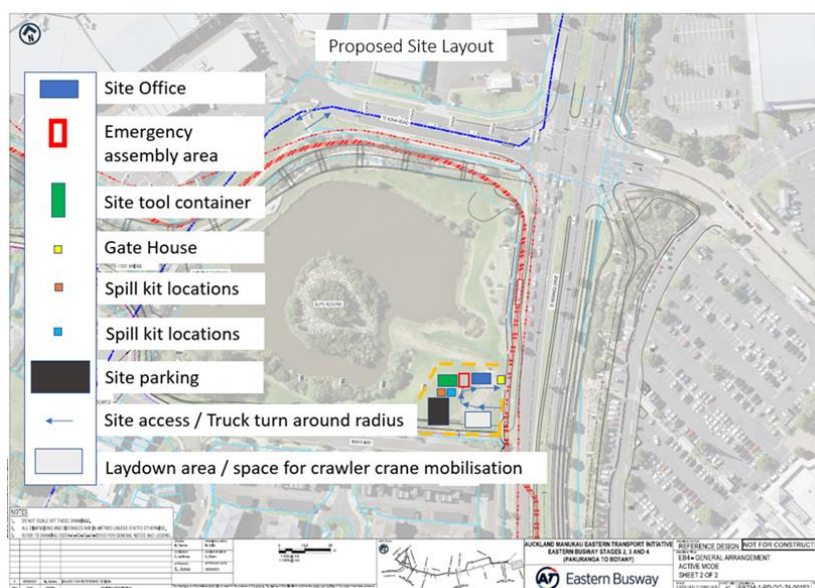


Figure 6-4 Whaka Maumahara: Construction Laydown Yard Footprint

### 6.3.1.2 Operational Impacts

Before mitigation is applied, the potential operational impacts on the EB4L Reserve are as follows:

- Open space will be fragmented, on LOT 3 DP 192219, as the existing open space will be divided by the busway
- Loss of visual amenity from Waihi Way, as identified by the Landscape and Visual Effects assessment)
- The permanent loss of 4,444m<sup>2</sup> of the current 48,287m<sup>2</sup> – of open space

Before mitigation the operational impacts are considered medium to high, with the northern edge of the EB4L Reserve from Ti Rākau to Te Irirangi Drive being most impacted. This area forms the main access to the Reserve, has well established landscaping, seating, and picnic areas. This area is also used by the local community for quiet enjoyment and informal activities, such as tai chi classes.

## 7 Consultation

### Chapter Summary

*This section of the report summarises the consultation undertaken by the EBA with regards to the proposed work in the EB3C Park and the EB4L Reserve for the EB3C and EB4L sections of the Project. Specifically, the EBA has engaged with Auckland Council and Mana Whenua partners regularly to understand the impacts on existing open space, and to co-design appropriate mitigation.*

### 7.1 Consultation and Collaboration with Auckland Council

Monthly meetings with AC's Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) have been ongoing throughout 2021, 2022 and 2023. These conversations are currently ongoing at the time of writing to maintain a working relationship and to develop a 'no surprises' approach to mitigation for all open space that will be impacted by EB3C and EB4L.

The EBA has worked with AC Parks and Community Facilities (ACPCF) to identify specific values for POS to understand its current operation, any future plans and importance to the local park network. Both teams have worked collaboratively to develop options to mitigate the effects of EB3C and EB4L and the wider Project. There is an understanding that proposed mitigation options presented in this assessment is appropriate in terms of addressing the Project's effects on open space. Conversations to confirm agreements in principle for mitigation opportunities is ongoing.

#### 7.1.1 Consultation with Auckland Council regarding EB3C mitigation package

ACPCF has advised that it considers that there is a risk of the EB3C Park becoming a 'dead space' due to the fragmented nature the impact of the Project will have on the Park. However, they feel that a positive outcome can be achieved with a more holistic mitigation package that will serve the community of Burswood.

Given that this is a growing community and with the projected uplift in housing density post construction as enabled by Plan Change 78 of the AUP(OP), there is likely to be more people living in the locale, some without access to their own private outdoor space. Consequently, mitigation measures will need to assist with activating the open space network and be aligned with population growth pressures. Much of the conversations and workshops that have taken place have focused on:

- The specific values of the EB3C Park
- The wider open space network
- The EB3C Park's potential in relation to future growth within the Howick Local Board area
- The impact of the Project on open spaces along EB3C's alignment
- Opportunities to enhance and showcase affected parks for the local community, increased population and visitor numbers who will use the busway, to access open space.

#### 7.1.2 Consultation with Auckland Council regarding EB4L mitigation package

Consultation with ACPCF with regards to EB4L followed the same format as above but focused on the EB4L Reserve and the wider public open space context of EB4L. Whilst ACPCF understands how AT arrived at the proposed alignment via the MCA process, the same issues are present with regards to impact on open space. ACPCF and have recommended the same mitigation process as proposed for the EB3C Park.

### 7.1.3 Mana whenua engagement

As a project partner, mana whenua will continue to be engaged on an ongoing basis by AT as part of the co-design of park mitigation. This will include, but is not limited to:

- Appropriate use of Te Aranga principles
- Development of open space
- Treatment of residual open spaces
- Opportunities to enhance cultural values and sites by incorporating cultural recognition elements into features of the park design.

This engagement is a requirement of the conditions for both EB3C and EB4L, specifically through the implementation of the mana whenua framework.



## 8 Proposed Mitigation

### Chapter Summary

*This section of the report summarises the proposed mitigation to address the effects of EB3C and EB4L on public open space. The mitigation requirements are identified for each of the affected public open spaces, focusing on the EB3C Park and the EB4L Reserve. Effects to the open spaces can be managed and minimised appropriately by implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), LEAM plan and the UDLP, required as conditions.*

The mitigation requirements for EB3C and EB4L are listed in Table 3 and Table 4.

Appropriate additional accommodation works is still being discussed with ACPCF. However, given the impact of the Project on open space closure for a sustained period and loss of open space (temporary and permanent) discussions have focused on activating other pieces of open space in the locale, namely Burswood Park in EB3C, and 34R Haven Drive and Huntington Park in EB4L. AT will continue discussions with ACPCF to form agreement in principle on the detail of what will be provided.

Given the change in usage to accommodate the Project, it is important that the EB3C Park and the EB4L Reserve retain their current connectivity. Furthermore, both would benefit from a co-design exercise with key stakeholders, mana whenua and the community to consider how to activate the remaining open space in a way that attracts users to them.

### 8.1 EB3C Proposed Mitigation

#### 8.1.1 250R – 252R Tī Rākau Drive

Proposed mitigation for effects on EB3C Park (west) (250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive) will be provided through the LEAM plan, UDLP and CEMP. In particular, the use of replacement plantings under the LEAM plan will allow for the retention and enhancement of local amenity values. The CEMP will address construction phase effects associated with access and outlook to this western section of the EB3C Park.

#### 8.1.2 1R Burswood Esplanade Reserve – the EB3C Park

##### 8.1.2.1 Construction Phase Mitigation

Construction related effects on this parkland will be primarily addressed by the CEMP and CTMP. In particular, the CEMP will include requirements for active construction areas to be kept in a tidy manner and ensure safe public access near those construction areas. This typically includes signage to provide wayfaring for users, screening of the construction laydown yard to obscure views into it and the active management of refuse. The CEMP will require certification from Auckland Council prior to its implementation.

The CTMP will require provision for the safety of road and park users. This will include minimising potential conflicts between road users (e.g., cyclists and private vehicles), while clear signage for any temporary detours affecting park access must also be provided. The CTMP will be required to go through a standard approval process with AT's operational arm, which is the same process for other CTMPs in the region.

Further construction measures include the ESCP and CNVMP. The ESCP will require the active management of dust generation during land disturbance, avoiding the deposition of spoil outside active work areas and preventing the discharge of sediment into the surrounding environment (e.g., streams).

These earthwork controls will protect the amenity values of the EB3C Park and wellbeing of park users. Similarly, the CNVMP will control construction noise and vibration levels, which also protect open space amenity values.

These various management plans have been included within AT’s proposed conditions for EB3C.

### 8.1.2.2 Operational Phase Mitigation Design Guidelines

Given the long-term nature of the Project once construction is complete, design guidelines have been employed by EBA and incorporated into the design to both minimize the effects of the Project and enhance open space values.

Firstly, while some areas of vegetation clearance are necessary, the Project will employ replanting in accordance with the LEAM plan within the EB3C Park. The LEAM plan will include replacement planting within EB3C, which will cross-over with planting required for landscape mitigation and stream works.

A range of stormwater infrastructure works are also proposed within the EB3C Park, primarily pipework and outfalls. While such infrastructure is not unusual in Auckland’s parks, the Project has sought to minimize its footprint and above-ground presence. This has included ensuring that outfall structures avoid significant effects on wetlands, streams, and their margins, thereby reducing the scale of riparian vegetation removal. The final appearance of this stormwater infrastructure will be addressed through the LEAM plan and UDLP and associated mitigation plantings.

Table 3: Mitigation Requirements for EB3C

Item	Description / clarification
Realignment of existing walkway/cycleway access path	Realignment and connection of the existing cycleway to maintain the existing ‘priority’ route as per the Howick Walking & Cycling Network Adopted Report 2018 and as per the key principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Refer to Landscape and Visual Assessment.
Cycleway extension - sight lines and passive surveillance	Ensure that the cycleway extension at the rear of Howick and Eastern Limited’s depot is designed as per CPTED good practice.
Passive recreation activation	Ensure that the area adjacent to Howick and Eastern Bus depot is activated for passive recreation. This will help improve passive surveillance of the park in accordance with CPTED good practice.

### 8.1.2.3 Operational Phase Mitigation Identified through Consultation

Discussions with ACPCF have identified the need to treat the EB3C Park as three distinct locations, each with targeted mitigation, as shown by Figure 8-1.



Figure 8-1. Breakdown of EB3C Park Mitigation Areas

#### 8.1.2.4 EB3C Park Mitigation at Areas 1,2 and 3 Identified through Consultation

While discussions and consultation are ongoing as to “mitigation to provide for enhanced / improved outcomes” in its final form and its specific location(s), the following is a summary of these measures, which will be subject to the UDLP:

**Area 1.** Between Burswood Drive and the busway and cycleway there will be an approximate 2,200m<sup>2</sup> linear piece of land with limited development opportunities post construction of the busway. The area will be the primary access to the cycleway and the entrance to the wider reserve. This land will also provide a buffer between the busway and Burswood Drive. This land is suitable for:

- Mitigation planting and landscaping
- Public art area with storytelling
- Wayfinding.

**Area 2.** East of the Project bordering Midvale Place there will be an approximate 3000m<sup>2</sup> piece of land that has potential for development and is the main connection from the reserve to the cycleway. This is the flattest part of the reserve, with extensive wetlands and streams. This land is suitable for:

- Seating and picnic tables
- Passive recreation.

**Area 3.** Southeast of the Project and borders Tī Rākau Drive. This is the largest area of the EB3C Park with approximately 7500m<sup>2</sup> of land. Due to its undulating topography, it is best suited to active play and recreation, as well as some passive elements. This could include:

- Pump track
- Mara hupara – traditional Māori play
- Seating

- Parkour elements using existing basalt stones.

### **8.1.3 Further Mitigation Works at Burswood Park**

Given the development limitations for play at the EB3C Park, it has been proposed in consultation with ACPCF that nearby Burswood Park could benefit from improvements in terms of play elements for junior and intermediate age groups. This approach would satisfy ACPCF's request for a holistic approach to mitigation by AT across the Project corridor. As noted above, this mitigation will be addressed in the UDLP.

Burswood Park is situated approximately 400m from Burswood Bus Station. This reserve forms part of two lots: LOT 304 DP 151292 at 170R Burswood Drive and LOT 103 DP 169469 at 33R Fernbrook Close and is zoned as Open Space - Informal Recreation under the AUP(OP). It is primarily flat, approximately 8,200m<sup>2</sup> in area, with good access points at:

- 170R Burswood Drive
- 9 Brompton Place
- 9 Foxley Place
- 33R Fernbrook Close.

It is the only park providing elements for play on the Burswood Peninsula. It has good road frontage and passive surveillance from the surrounding houses. The small playground services a kindergarten - junior age range. There are also 4 adult exercise stations positioned along the inter-connecting pathways. Given the age range the play space currently provides for, potential mitigation could include:

- Shade and or shelter
- Improved play elements to cater for all abilities and ages
- Better planned space for the community.

### **8.1.4 Summary**

This report has identified the potential for the Project to achieve broader positive mitigation outcomes for the Burswood community at both the EB3C Park and Burswood Park. These mitigation outcomes have been agreed in principle with ACPCF through regular meetings throughout 2021, 2022 and 2023. These conversations are currently ongoing at the time of writing to maintain a working relationship and to develop a 'no surprises' approach to mitigation. It is recommended that in order to appropriately address effects arising from the Project, the mitigation proposed in this Open Space Assessment for the EB3C Park should be adopted.

It has also been recommended by ACPCF that the community would benefit from 'front loading' any agreed mitigation works at Burswood Park, (i.e., providing improvements during the construction period) given the length of time the EB3C Park will be needed for construction purposes.



Figure 8-2. Aerial of Burswood Park



Figure 8-3. Existing Burswood Park playground

## 8.2 EB4L Proposed Mitigation

### 8.2.1 Mitigation

#### 8.2.1.1 Construction Phase Mitigation

Construction related effects on this EB4L Reserve will be primarily addressed by the CEMP and CTMP. In particular, the CEMP will include requirements for active construction areas to be kept in a tidy manner and ensure safe public access near construction areas. This typically includes signage to provide wayfinding for users, screening of the construction laydown yards to obscure views into them and the active management of refuse. The CEMP will require certification from Auckland Council prior to its implementation.

Further construction measures include the ESCP and CNVMP. The ESCP will require the active management of dust generation during land disturbance, avoiding the deposition of spoil outside active work areas and preventing the discharge of sediment into the surrounding environment (e.g., the stream). Similarly, the CNVMP will control construction noise and vibration levels, which also protect amenity values.

These various management plans have been included within AT's proposed conditions for EB4L.

#### 8.2.1.2 Operational Phase Mitigation Identified through Consultation

Discussions with Auckland Council have identified the following mitigation measures which will be addressed in the LEAM plan, UDLP and CEMP, as required by conditions. This will include, but not be limited to, the measures outlined below in Table 4.

Table 4: Mitigation Requirements for EB4L

Item	Description / clarification
Tree & shrub replacement	Tree replacement in accordance with the LEAM plan
Reinstatement and alignment of existing walkway/ access paths	Realignment and connection of the existing pathways as per key CPTED principles
Reinstatement of parks furniture	Reinstatement of parks furniture to a suitable location as per ACPCF guidance
Proposed shared path extension- sight lines and passive surveillance	Ensure that the shared path extension is designed as per the key principles of CPTED
Reinstatement	Construction lay down areas will be reinstated

### 8.2.2 Wider mitigation strategy for Guys Reserve & Whaka Maumahara

In consultation with ACPCF it has been agreed that there are further mitigation opportunities at Haven Park and Huntington Park, which are detailed in the following sub-sections and which will be subject to the UDLP.

### 8.2.2.1 Haven Park

Haven Park is situated approximately 140m at the nearest point from the EB4L Reserve on Waihi Way. This park forms one lot: LOT 90 DP 318376 and is zoned Open Space - Informal Recreation under the AUP(OP). It is primarily flat with access points at Haven Drive, Opito Way and Oneroa Road (Figure 8-4). It has road frontage and passive surveillance from the surrounding houses.



Figure 8-4. Haven Park (Outlined in Blue)

Given the reduced capacity for recreation at the EB4L Reserve during and post construction, it is recommended that nearby Haven Park could benefit from improvements in terms of passive elements for quiet enjoyment for local residents. These could include seating and tables as a replacement for the ones in Whaka maumahara.

### 8.2.2.2 Huntington Park

Huntington Park is situated approximately 250m from the EB4L Reserve at 30R Huntington Drive (Figure 8-5). This public open space is zoned as Open Space - Informal Recreation under the AUP(OP). It is primarily flat, with access points at Huntington Drive and Millington Place.



Figure 8-5. Huntington Park (outlined)

It is the only park providing elements for play in the Huntington Park subdivision. It has road frontage and passive surveillance from the surrounding houses. The small playground services a kindergarten – junior age range. There is also a 3 on 3 basketball court which is well used by intermediate – adult age groups, as well as a pétanque court near the Millington place entrance. The remainder of the park is flat, with passive open space and some shading from trees. There are two benches at either end of the park; one near the playground and one overlooking the pétanque court. Given the age range limitations the play space currently provides for mitigation could include:

- Improved play elements to cater for all abilities and ages
- A better planned, welcoming space for the community
- Upgrading of the 3 on 3 basketball court
- Wayfinding.

### 8.2.2.3 Summary

This report has identified the potential for the Project to achieve broader positive mitigation outcomes for the Burswood community at the EB4L the Reserve, Huntington Park and Haven Park. These mitigation outcomes have been agreed in principle with ACPCF through regular meetings. These conversations are currently ongoing at the time of writing to maintain a working relationship and to develop a ‘no surprises’ approach to mitigation. It is recommended that in order to appropriately address effects arising from the Project, the mitigation proposed in this Open Space Assessment for EB4L Reserve should be adopted.

As with EB3C, it has also been recommended by ACPCF that the community would benefit from ‘front loading’ any agreed mitigation works at Huntington Park (i.e., providing improvements during the construction period) given the length of time the EB4L Reserve will be needed for construction purposes.

This approach would satisfy ACPCF’s recommendation for a holistic approach to wider mitigation impacts by the Project across the corridor. ACPCF are supportive of progressing these wider mitigation options further as highlighted in Appendix 4.



## 9 Recommendations and Conclusion

### 9.1 EB3 Commercial

Given the current inaccessibility, the effects on open space from EB3C at Burwood Esplanade Reserve – 250R and 252R Tī Rākau Drive are minimal. Mitigation will be in accordance with the LEAM plan, UDLP and CEMP as per AT’s proposed conditions.

The effects on open space arising from EB3C are high prior to the proposed mitigation. The EB3C Park is an important asset for the community, any loss of open space in an area with limited access to recreational activities should be mitigated appropriately. Mitigation requirements (to reduce effects to an acceptable level) are listed in Table 3 and sections 8.1.2.4 and 8.1.3 and will be addressed in the LEAM plan, UDLP and CEMP.

A previously mentioned, the change in usage to accommodate the Project, provides an opportunity to activate and enhance the Park. Mitigation could benefit from a co-design exercise with key stakeholders, Mana whenua and the community to consider how to activate the remaining open space in a way that attracts people to the Park. Providing an opportunity to improve and increase recreational activity through a considered co-design outcome, will provide broader outcomes and increase social value for the local and wider community, resulting in a sense of ownership on completion. Burswood Station will provide rapid transport options to access the park for current and future users, providing opportunities to showcase the Park for both the local community and visitors using the busway.

### 9.2 EB4 Link Road

The effects on open space arising from EB4L on the EB4L Reserve are considered high (prior to mitigation). The likely closure of the whole reserve for the full length of the construction period will see a large piece of open space become unavailable for the local community for a long period of time.

On completion of the Project, assets currently in the formal recreational area in the Whaka Maumahara will need to be relocated elsewhere in the EB4L Reserve to maintain its existing function (Table 4).

The extension and modification of the existing formal path to allow for cycling as well as walking is a positive outcome. This will enable commuters and recreational cyclists to connect to the proposed station and the mall in Botany safely and without the need to drive. It will also allow local residents to connect to the cycleway along the Busway to Pakuranga, and the existing cycling network through Burswood Esplanade Reserve and beyond.

Mitigation requirements (to reduce effects to an acceptable level) are listed in Table 4 and section 8.2.2 and will be addressed in the LEAM plan, UDLP and CEMP. Discussions with ACPCF are ongoing. Given the impact of construction closures and temporary loss of open space, discussions have focused on activating other pieces of open space in the locale, namely 34R Haven Drive and Huntington Park. AT will continue with discussions to form agreement in principle on what should be provided.

A change in usage to accommodate the Project, provides an opportunity to activate and enhance the EB4L Reserve. Mitigation could benefit from a co-design exercise with key stakeholders, Mana whenua and the community to consider how to activate the remaining open space in a way that attracts people to the Reserve.

## Appendix 1: Auckland Council Open Space Provision Policy – Park Typology

Table 5: Auckland Council Open Space Provision Policy – Open Space type by function

Function	Description
<p><b>Recreational and Social Open Space</b></p>	<p>Open space that provides a recreational or social function.</p> <p>There are 6 different types of Recreational and Social Open Spaces identified and defined in the Auckland Council Open Space Provision Policy.</p> <p>They are Pocket Park, Neighbourhood Park, Suburb Park, Destination Park, Civic Space and Connection and Linkage Open Space.</p> <p>Descriptions, indicative amenities and provision targets for six the different types of open space are shown in below).</p>
<p><b>Organised Sport Open Space</b></p>	<p>Providing land for organised sport is a core function of the public open space network. It is envisaged that organised sport facilities will primarily be accommodated within suburb or destination parks.</p> <p>In existing urban areas, where opportunities to acquire new parks are limited and the cost of land is high, demand for organised sport will primarily met by improving the capacity of existing parks and facilities.</p> <p>In new developments/ greenfield areas, sufficient suitable land for organised sport should be provided as part of any development to meet the demands of the planned population in those areas.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Open Space</b></p>	<p>Auckland’s open space network plays a vital role in conserving Auckland’s unique cultural and environmental values. As the city grows and budgets allow, it is expected that areas of high conservation value will be included in the public open space network.</p> <p>Potential areas for acquisition will be assessed against the Auckland Council Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy and investment prioritised.</p>

Typology	Description	Indicative amenities	Provision target
<b>Destination Park</b>	<p>Provides for large numbers of visitors, who often visit for an extended period of time, and may travel from across Auckland.</p> <p>Many destination parks are tourist attractions.</p> <p>Typically they will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be more than 30 hectares</li> <li>• accommodate specialised facilities</li> <li>• have significant or unique attributes.</li> </ul> <p>Regional parks are considered to be destination parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• large events space</li> <li>• networks of walking circuits and trails</li> <li>• destination and/or multiple playgrounds</li> <li>• specialised sport and recreation facilities</li> <li>• distinct natural, heritage or cultural features</li> <li>• multiple places for gatherings and socialising such as barbeque and picnic facilities</li> </ul>	<p>A variety of destination parks should be located to serve each of the northern, western, central and southern areas of urban Auckland.</p> <p>Future provision will be determined through network planning, which will identify if and where new destination parks are required.</p> <p>See Figure 5 on page 34 for indicative provision guidance.</p> <p>Provides neighbourhood and suburb park functions for immediately neighbouring residential areas.</p>
<b>Civic Space</b>	<p>Provides spaces for meeting, socialising, play and events in Auckland's urban centres.</p> <p>Civic space encompasses a network of public space including squares, plazas, greens, streets and shared spaces.</p> <p>Civic spaces can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• small (&lt;0.1 hectares), typically providing respite, informal meeting and socialising opportunities</li> <li>• medium (0.15 to 0.2 hectares, typically capable of hosting small events</li> <li>• large (0.3 to 0.4 hectares), typically capable of hosting medium scale events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• highly structured and developed urban spaces</li> <li>• predominately hard-surfaces</li> <li>• meeting and socialising opportunities</li> <li>• event space</li> <li>• landscaping and gardens</li> <li>• public artworks</li> </ul>	<p>The extent of the civic space network should reflect the scale of the urban centre.</p> <p>Civic space should be planned as part of an integrated network, which responds to the local character and needs of an urban centre.</p> <p><b>Local Centre</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one small civic space.</li> </ul> <p><b>Town Centre</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one or more small civic spaces; and</li> <li>• one medium civic space.</li> </ul> <p><b>Metropolitan Centres</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one or more small civic spaces;</li> <li>• one or more medium civic spaces; and</li> <li>• one large civic space.</li> </ul>
<b>Connection and linkage open space</b>	<p>Provides contiguous networks of open space that establish recreational, walking cycling and ecological connections, integrated with on-street connections.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trails</li> <li>• walkways</li> <li>• cycleways</li> <li>• seating</li> <li>• landscaping</li> <li>• boardwalks</li> <li>• native bush</li> </ul>	<p>The provision of open space for linkages and connections will depend on the particular characteristics of an area.</p> <p>Primarily provided along watercourses or the coast.</p> <p>Refer to the section <i>connect our parks and open spaces</i> for further provision guidance.</p>

Figure 9-1. Open Space Types

(Source: Auckland Council Open Space Provision Policy 2016)

## Appendix 2: Description of Open Space Values

The POS values that exist between the park and POS strategies that have been developed, ensure urban parks users are not only catered for now, but in the future. All parks have POS values which are important and applicable to varying degrees depending on the type of park and its classification i.e., local, sports, destination or regional park and include the following values:



Figure 9-2. Supporting open space values and functions

Table 6: Definition of Open Space Values

Value/ function	Definition
<b>Natural &amp; Ecological</b>	Refers to the natural values, including flora and fauna located within or adjacent to the POS, or if the POS serves as a wildlife corridor.
<b>Landscape &amp; Amenity</b>	Refers to the characteristics and qualities of natural landscapes, natural features and aesthetic qualities preserved within POS which provide a sense of place, identity, have high amenity value and make an area desirable place to be in or live.
<b>Social &amp; Community</b>	Refers to how the POS enhances a community, enables and encourages desirable social interactions and opportunities people to meet up and connect, have access to active and passive recreational and community activities.
<b>Active Recreation – Formal</b>	Refers to whether the POS has facilities or is used for organized, formal sports (e.g., goal posts, soccer net, cricket pitch, scoreboards)

<b>Active Recreation – Informal</b>	Refers to whether the POS has facilities designed and used for unstructured, informal physical activity (e.g., walking paths, children’s playground, or basketball hoops);
<b>Passive Recreation</b>	Refers to POS that has no facilities designed for physical activity (e.g., the POS has seating only provided)
<b>Access &amp; Connectivity</b>	<p>Access refers to access to a POS in terms of perception and physical access. A POS should be easily reached by walking, cycling or using public transport, especially by the elderly and people with special needs.</p> <p>Connectivity refers to the provision of safe and distinct pedestrian/ cycling accessways through the POS and how well the POS connects to the local community and wider park networks.</p>
<b>Distinctive / Local Identity</b>	Refers to how well POS reflects the identity of an area. This can create a sense of belonging and ownership for the community.
<b>Historic &amp; Cultural</b>	POS protects, celebrates and enhances areas of cultural and/or historic significance.

### Appendix 3: Description of open space qualities/ success factors

Open space success factor	Description
<b>Location</b>	<p>Open space is located in a central, prominent area that relates strongly to surrounding catchments, land use and activities.</p> <p>Street frontages and public edges are maximised.</p> <p>Larger parks are located on main roads, public transport routes and cycleways so they can accommodate events, sports facilities or other attractions that may attract large numbers of visitors.</p>
<b>Landform and Orientation</b>	<p>Site topography is compatible with the intended purpose of the open space, with some flat areas to maximise usability.</p> <p>Small neighbourhood and pocket parks consist of mainly flat land, so they can provide for a wide range of activities in a small area.</p> <p>Variation in terrain is used to add interest and opportunities for creative play experiences.</p>
<b>Size and Proportion</b>	<p>Open space has the right size and shape. (Avoiding overly elongated, narrow or irregular shapes with dead-ends.)</p> <p>Open space is sufficiently sized and appropriately configured to cater for its intended use(s) and function(s), e.g., organised sports will have exact requirements for facilities, while there is generally more flexibility for informal recreation space.</p> <p>There is enough land to cater for the proposed activity, plus sufficient buffers and transition space to ensure facilities can be actively used throughout the day.</p>
<b>Access</b>	<p>Multiple entrance points and connections through the open space are provided links with the surrounding neighbourhood.</p> <p>Entry and access points are clearly visible and signage is strategically located.</p> <p>Layout and design should encourage universal access to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>Vehicular access and parking to be provided as needed. Access for pedestrians and cyclists and to public transport should be a priority.</p>
<b>Connectivity</b>	<p>Open space is part of a contiguous open space networks (particular along waterways, the coastline and floodplains).</p>

	<p>Direct, high-quality pedestrian and cycle connections link the open space to neighbourhood destinations such as shops, schools, public transport routes and other parks (in line with priorities for connections identified in greenways plans, walking and cycling strategies, or other spatial plans).</p> <p>Open space provides connectivity between areas of habitat and along natural features, such as streams, to enhance ecological connections and protect landscape and biodiversity values.</p>
<b>Safe and welcoming (including visibility)</b>	<p>Users can understand and orientate themselves in the open spaces with ease.</p> <p>Open space is highly visible, with recreational and social open spaces having wide street frontage on two or three sides.</p> <p>Open space has good passive surveillance from neighbouring properties (boundary fencing that is visually permeable and unobstructed is used).</p> <p>Vegetation/ plantings do not block visibility in areas that require high visual access.</p>
<b>Identity</b>	<p>Open space reflects and enhances the local identity of an area. This includes planting schemes and materials.</p> <p>Open space protects natural and cultural heritage sites and maximise views of the surrounding area and landmarks.</p> <p>Interpretive features such as signage and sculptures are incorporated into open space where appropriate to inform and inspire visitors.</p>
<b>Use &amp; Participation</b>	<p>Provide for a variety of activities where opportunities exist.</p> <p>Ensure that proposed activities and facilities reflect the needs of the user in a balanced and realistic manner;</p> <p>Create activity nodes to encourage desirable social interaction.</p> <p>Encourage a sense of ownership of the open space by involving the surrounding community in decision making and management.</p>
<b>Adaptable &amp; Enduring</b>	<p>Open space is flexible and adaptable for different uses.</p> <p>Cluster activities that use facilities at different times together, so that infrastructure can be shared and parks are used throughout the day.</p> <p>Materials suited to the site conditions and are durable are used.</p>

<b>Integrated and resilient</b>	<p>Open space is resilient to natural hazards, such as flooding and coastal erosion and there is sufficient space to accommodate park assets and facilities outside of hazard prone land.</p> <p>Natural and cultural values are co-located with compatible recreational and social open spaces, to create interesting multi-functional parks that provide educational opportunities.</p> <p>Open space is part of a corridor of multifunctional public space along the coast, streams and floodplains that provides for green infrastructure, conservation and recreation outcomes.</p>
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## Appendix 4: Auckland Council Park Outcomes – EB3C & EB4L



22 June 2023

### Burswood Esplanade Reserve outcomes

*The perfect local park<sup>9</sup>...*

*“The perfect Howick Park would have plenty of shade and shelter, be multipurpose with spaces to play, playgrounds for all ages including fitness equipment, and for groups to come together around comfortable seating with spaces for individuals and couples to rest and relax. There would also be enough room to have a game of football with friends and relatives. Regular free activities would be happening; markets, festivals, performances within a purpose build stage and square and opportunities to do exercises like tai chi and yoga and singing and dancing under cover. The park would be beautiful, teeming with trees, flowers, and have a community garden and water feature. It would be well maintained with excellent paths and access by public transport. The local community would be part of the development and care of their park.”*

#### Context

1. Burswood Esplanade Reserve is a coastal reserve, which follows the bank of Pakuranga Creek from Tī Rākau Drive, around Burswood estate, and connects into Bard Place Reserve.
2. The Reserve’s pathway forms part of Howick’s walk and cycling network and provides connections across to Frank Nobilo Drive Esplanade Reserve pathway.
3. Howick’s Open Space Network Plan highlights the importance of connectivity and how open space play a vital role in connecting communities, both physically and socially. Signage plays a role in building and promoting these connections. The Plan recommends installing wayfinding signage along all cycle paths, including those within Burswood Esplanade Reserve. The signage should include distances and approximate time, and an illustration Māori heritage.
4. The Reserve is culturally significant to Ngāi Tai Tāmaki and should be developed in a way that commemorates the significance to mana whenua. An open partnership with Ngāi Tai Tāmaki is important to the development of the Reserve.
5. There is some existing vegetation on the Reserve, however, they provide no shade coverage. Future planning within the Reserve should align with the board’s vision to achieve a 3% increase in tree canopy cover by 2030, and 30% by 2050.
6. Burswood Park also provides informal and passive recreation opportunities for those residents serviced by Burswood Esplanade Reserve. There are several open spaces within a one-kilometre radius of the Reserve, many are connected by Howick’s walk and cycle network. Once the Eastern Busway is completed, there will be a safe

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<sup>9</sup> Diversity in Park Planning: Howick Local Board 2019

pedestrian/bicycle crossing across Ti Rākau Drive to Botany Town Centre and Greenmount Reserve/Park.

7. The residential area surrounding the Reserve is zoned 'mixed housing suburban zone', which comprises predominately of one or two-storey, stand-alone houses. However, the area around the Botany Town Centre is zoned to encourage high-density residential dwellings. Residents within this area will be looking to the surrounding public open space for their outdoor and recreation needs. Located on the Burswood cycle network, a popular greenway for walking and cycling, the Reserve will also have to cater to those living outside the neighbourhood (400m) and suburb (1,000m) park service radius.
8. The demographics around Burswood Esplanade Reserve are consistent with the Local Board's population. With an estimated population (2018) of 1,800, approximately half (52.2%) of those living around the park are of Asian descent.

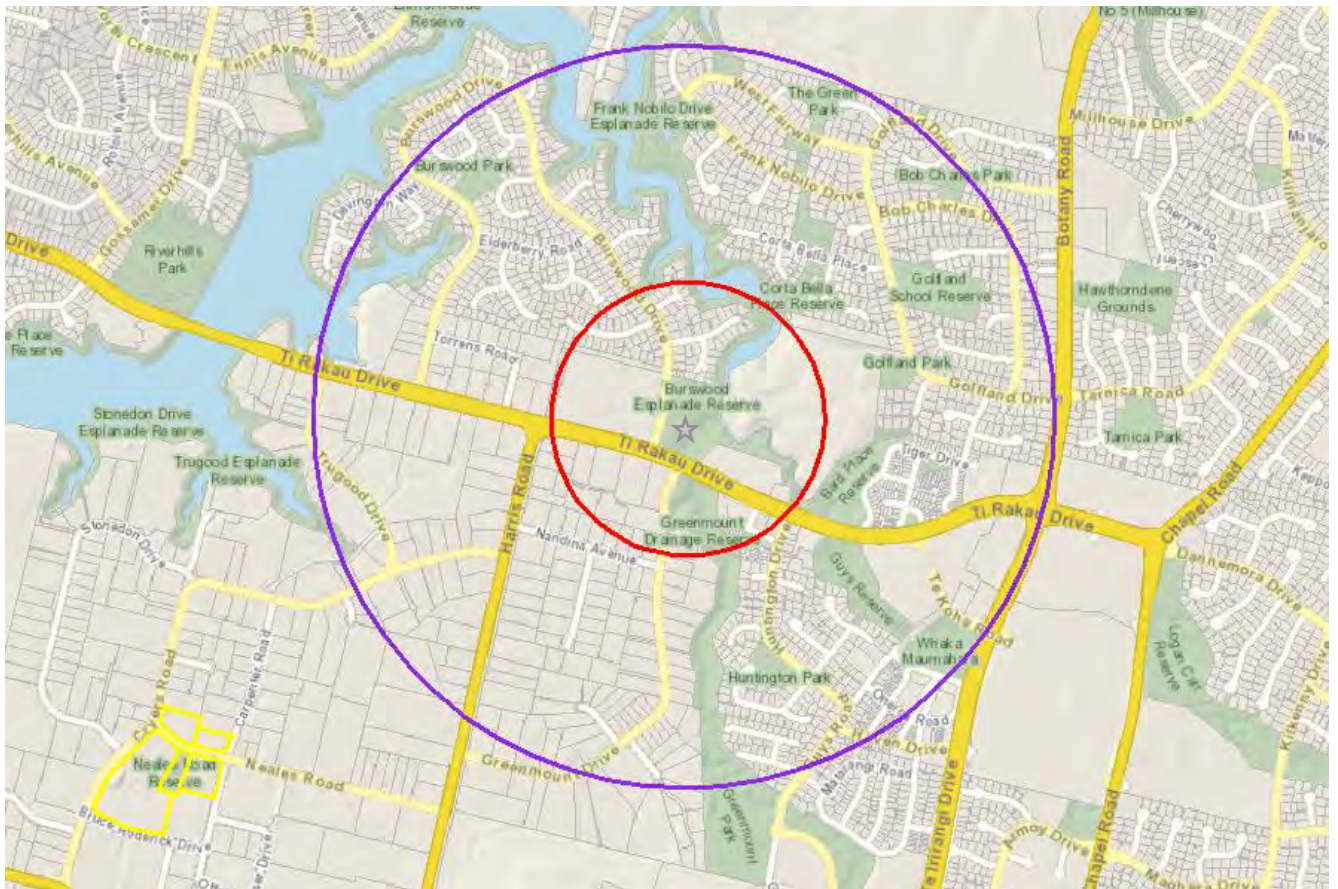


Figure 1: Neighbourhood park 350m access radius around Burswood Esplanade Reserve, plus 950m for suburb park accessibility for comparison. Proposed playground area.

### Why people visit parks<sup>1</sup>

9. Most common reasons for visiting a park include:

- walking
- being able to access nature, get fresh air, be amongst nature and admire the scenery
- a place to rest, relax, do meditation and prayer
- a place for social gatherings.

10. Things people like to see in their parks:

- places for cultural activities and events (tai chi, dancing, and yoga)
- infrastructure that makes parks accessible for all (age, family composition, mobility, and rainbow communities)
- dedicated areas for large groups to gather
- signage to promote Alk Paths website in other languages
- dedicated off-leash areas, however, the presence of dogs was also identified as a barrier to using parks
- lighting along pathways
- ideally parks should be located near public transport (ethnic communities' senior members do not drive and were reliant on public transport or being able to walk to their local park).

### Burswood Esplanade Reserve Provision

11. As a new playground, Howick's Playground Mapping document 2021, does not provide any recommendation regarding the development of Burswood Esplanade Reserve. However, nature play was recommended for Burswood Park. The Burswood Park playground assessment recommended that nature play be developed in Burswood Esplanade Reserve, as opposed to Burswood Park, so that the parks offer two diverse types of play experiences for the surrounding community.
12. There is currently a wheeled play area in Lloyd Elsmore Park, including a BMX track and informal mountain bike trail. Due to the Reserve's location and position along the walk and cycle network, and surrounding demographics, it would be ideal to have a learn-to-ride/pump track to encourage cycling within the local area and create a safe environment to enhance their skills.
13. The redeveloped playground will:
  - be optimised to fill identified play provision gaps
  - provide for the anticipated growth in population
  - increase visitation rates from the local ethnic community.
14. The following outcomes are sought in Burswood Esplanade Reserve, in collaboration with Ngāi Tai Tāmaki:

Outcome	Description
Specialised play	Wheeled play <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pump track (compliments the surrounding topography)</li> <li>• learn-to-ride circuit</li> </ul> Nature play <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kowhatu</li> <li>• stepping logs</li> <li>• balancing beams</li> <li>• raised lawns</li> <li>• huts</li> </ul>
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• signage to connect people to points of interest (Burswood Esplanade Reserve walkway, new bus station, Botany Town Centre, Frank Nobilo Drive Esplanade Reserve, etc)</li> <li>• bike racks</li> </ul>

Comfort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• areas for park and pathway users to rest, relax and supervise play</li> <li>• water fountain</li> </ul>
Enhanced shade provision	Tree planting to provide natural shade over play elements and resting areas. Howick Shade and Shelter Provision Assessment includes principles for natural shade around play spaces.

*Table 1: Burswood Esplanade Reserve outcomes*

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## Burswood Park outcomes

*The perfect local park<sup>10</sup>...*

*“The perfect Howick Park would have plenty of shade and shelter, be multipurpose with spaces to play, playgrounds for all ages including fitness equipment, and for groups to come together around comfortable seating with spaces for individuals and couples to rest and relax. There would also be enough room to have a game of football with friends and relatives. Regular free activities would be happening; markets, festivals, performances within a purpose build stage and square and opportunities to do exercises like tai chi and yoga and singing and dancing under cover. The park would be beautiful, teeming with trees, flowers, and have a community garden and water feature. It would be well maintained with excellent paths and access by public transport. The local community would be part of the development and care of their park.”*

### Context

15. Burswood Park is a neighbourhood park, located along the western side of Burswood Road, a network of internal pathways provides additional access points to the park via Brampton Place, Foxley Place and Fernbrook Close. The park currently offers informal recreation and play opportunities to the surrounding residents.
16. A neighbourhood level playground, found on the western side of the park, currently provides a variety of play opportunities for those aged 0 to 12 years including:
  - climbing/crawling
  - swinging
  - rocking
  - sliding
  - balancing.
17. An internal pathway network connects the access points to the playground. Four fitness stations are placed along the path, on the eastern side of the playground.
18. There is limited shade within the park, with a pergola over one seat. Howick’s Shade and Shelter Provision Assessment recommends planting seven additional trees around the playground, seating and flying fox waiting area. Future planning within the Park will align with the board’s vision to achieve a 3% increase in tree canopy cover by 2030, and 30% by 2050.
19. Burswood Esplanade Reserve also provides informal recreation (greenway pathway) opportunities for those residents serviced by Burswood Park. There are also several open spaces within a one-kilometre radius of Burswood Park, however, Pakuranga Creek is a natural barrier preventing access to many of them.

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<sup>10</sup> Diversity in Park Planning: Howick Local Board 2019

20. The demographics around Burswood Park are similar to the Howick Local Board overall population. With an estimated population (2018) of 1,800, approximately half (52.2%) of those living around the park are of Asian descent.

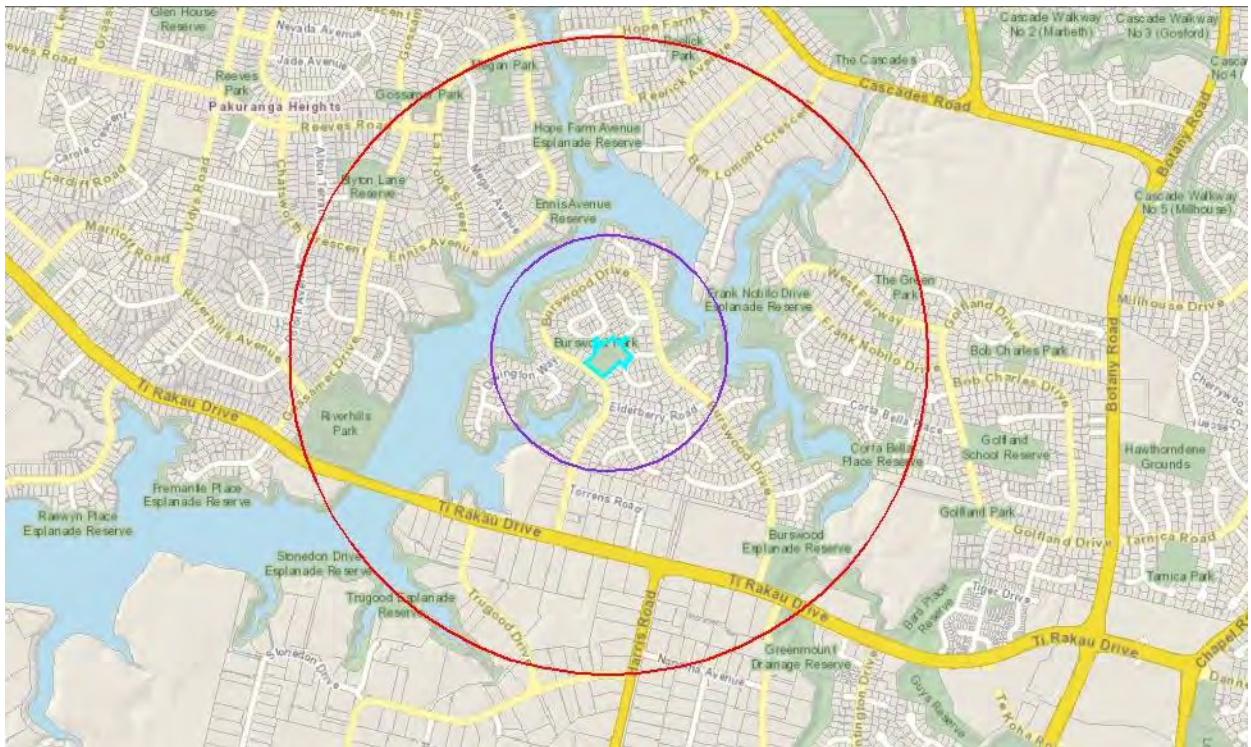


Figure 1: Neighbourhood park 350m access radius around Burswood Park, plus 950m for suburb park accessibility for comparison.

### Why people visit parks<sup>1</sup>

21. Most common reasons for visiting a park include:

- walking
- being able to access nature, get fresh air, be amongst nature and admire the scenery
- a place to rest, relax, do meditation and prayer
- a place for social gatherings.

22. Things people like to see in their parks:

- places for cultural activities and events (tai chi, dancing and yoga)
- infrastructure that makes parks accessible for all (age, family composition, mobility, and rainbow communities)
- dedicated areas for large groups to gather
- signage to promote Alk Paths website in other languages
- dedicated off-leash areas, however the presence of dogs was also identified as a barrier to using parks
- lighting along pathways
- ideally parks should be located near public transport (ethnic communities' senior members do not drive and were reliant on public transport or being able to walk to their local park).

## Burswood Park Provision

23. The local board adopted Howick Playground Mapping document 2021 findings recommend that Burswood Park playground is redeveloped to broaden the play experiences to include opportunities for those aged 9 to 12 years old. The document also recommends the inclusion of nature play. However, with the proposed development of Burswood Esplanade Reserve (corner of Burswood Drive and Tī Rākau Drive), this style of play should be kept in the Burswood Esplanade Reserve as a point of difference.
24. The redeveloped playground will:
- be optimised to fill identified play provision gaps
  - provide for the anticipated growth in population
  - increase visitation rates from the local ethnic community.
25. Figure 2 key:
- red area – new senior and youth zone (ages 9 to 12, refer to Table 1.)
  - blue zone – covered gathering area.



Figure 2: Indicative playspace location and gathering space

26. The following outcomes are sought in Burswood Park:

Outcome	Description
Play for a wide range of age groups	Targeted play provision for ages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero-8 years (enhanced)</li> <li>• 9-12 years (new)</li> <li>• investigate a basketball half-court (check where one is being developed in the youth space adjacent Tī Rākau Park)</li> </ul>
Proposed youth improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high swings</li> <li>• upper body overhead climbing experiences</li> <li>• challenging climbing and balancing</li> </ul>
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• signage to connect people to points of interest (Burswood Esplanade Reserve walkway, new bus station, etc)</li> </ul>
Enhanced shade provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• additional planting to enhance the natural shade provision around the park (consistent with the Howick Shade and Shelter Provision Assessment).</li> <li>• demountable shade structure over playground (zero to 8years)</li> </ul>

Table 1: Burswood Park outcomes



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## Huntington Park outcomes

*The perfect local park<sup>11</sup>...*

*“The perfect Howick Park would have plenty of shade and shelter, be multipurpose with spaces to play, playgrounds for all ages including fitness equipment, and for groups to come together around comfortable seating with spaces for individuals and couples to rest and relax. There would also be enough room to have a game of football with friends and relatives. Regular free activities would be happening; markets, festivals, performances within a purpose build stage and square and opportunities to do exercises like tai chi and yoga and singing and dancing under cover. The park would be beautiful, teeming with trees, flowers, and have a community garden and water feature. It would be well maintained with excellent paths and access by public transport. The local community would be part of the development and care of their park.”*

### Context

27. Huntington Park is a neighbourhood park, located along Huntington Drive. An internal pathway provides a thoroughfare to Millington Place. The park currently offers informal recreation and play opportunities to the surrounding residents.
28. The urban area surrounding the Park will undergo significant changes over the next 20 years, with intensified residential development. Zoned as ‘Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Building’, the zone allows for residential development in the form of terrace housing and apartments. This type of development and population increase will place significant pressure on Huntington Park as the area develops.
29. Huntington Park provides the only playground within a one-kilometre radius. While there are proposals to develop a suburb-level playground in Burswood Esplanade Reserve, Tī Rākau Drive is a barrier for many living on the southside of the road. As such, Huntington Park currently serves as a suburb park, with a neighbourhood level playground.
30. A neighbourhood level playground, located at the eastern end of the park, and currently provides a variety of play opportunities for those aged 0 to 12 years including:
  - climbing/crawling
  - swinging
  - rocking
  - sliding
  - balancing.

A basketball and volleyball court also provides play opportunities for the youth in the area.

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<sup>11</sup> Diversity in Park Planning: Howick Local Board 2019

31. The local footpath network, provides off-road connections to nearby greenways, including Greenmount Drainage Reserve and Guys Reserve. With intensified residential development in the area occurring, these connecting footpaths will play an important role in promoting and providing a walkable neighbourhood.
32. A demountable shade structure (sail) provides shade over the bench seat near the playground. Once they mature, the existing trees will provide shade over the playground. Although a low priority, Howick's Shade and Shelter Provision Assessment recommends planting two additional trees near the basketball court. However, as private greenspace and the trees within these spaces are lost to development, additional planting within the park will assist the board's vision to achieve a 3% increase in tree canopy cover by 2030, and 30% by 2050.
33. The demographics around Huntington Park are similar to the Howick Local Board overall population. With an estimated population (2018) of 2,000, approximately half (46.8%) of those living around the park are of Asian descent. The area is slightly older than the Howick average (37.3), with a median age of 41.5. However, this is expected to significantly change over the next 20 years.

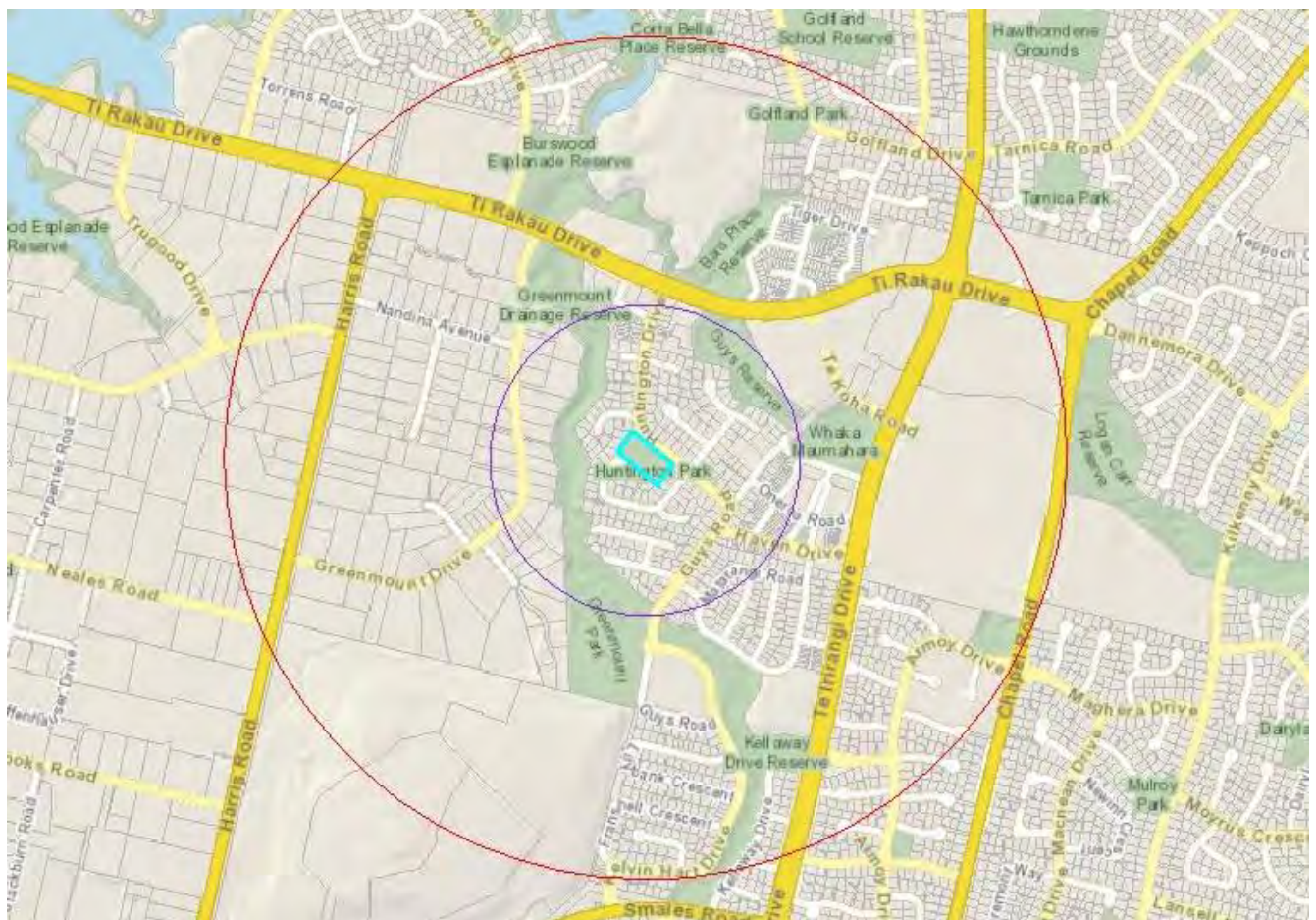


Figure 1: Neighbourhood park 350m access radius around Huntington Park, plus 950m for suburb park accessibility for comparison.

### Why people visit parks<sup>1</sup>

34. Most common reasons for visiting a park include:

- walking
- being able to access nature, get fresh air, be amongst nature and admire the scenery
- a place to rest, relax, do meditation and prayer

- a place for social gatherings.

35. Things people like to see in their parks:

- places for cultural activities and events (tai chi, dancing and yoga)
- infrastructure that makes parks accessible for all (age, family composition, mobility, and rainbow communities)
- dedicated areas for large groups to gather
- signage to promote Alk Paths website in other languages
- dedicated off-leash areas, however the presence of dogs was also identified as a barrier to using parks
- lighting along pathways
- ideally parks should be located near public transport (ethnic communities' senior members do not drive and were reliant on public transport or being able to walk to their local park).

### Huntington Park Provision

36. The Howick Playground Mapping document (2021) recommends that Huntington Park continues to:

- be developed with baseline play experiences of swings, slide and rocking
- provide accessible play for children with special needs
- continue to cater to ages zero-12 years.

The document does recommend the inclusion of nature play, however, that will be provided for in Burswood Esplanade Reserve, which will become more accessible once the Eastern Busway and pedestrian/cycle corridor are operational.

37. With the increase in growth and development predicted to occur around the Park, the playground and surrounding complementary infrastructure should be developed to that of a suburb level playground. As such, the play opportunities should:

- be optimised to fill identified play provision gaps
- provide for the anticipated growth in population
- increase visitation rates from the local ethnic community
- become the social hub for the local community.

38. The following outcomes are sought in Huntington Park:

Outcome	Description
Play for a wide range of age groups	Targeted play provision for ages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero-12 years (rocking, jumping, slide and swings)</li> </ul>
Proposed youth improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high swings and basket swings</li> <li>• upper body overhead climbing experiences</li> <li>• challenging climbing and balancing</li> </ul>
Proposed adult improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise fitness stations (aimed at the surrounding demographic – tai chi style)</li> <li>• additional seating (older residents supervising grandchildren)</li> <li>• internal pathway network for those with prams and/or mobility restrictions</li> </ul>

Accessible and inclusive play elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• play equipment that all users can access and use</li> <li>• surface type does not restrict access to those with mobility restrictions</li> <li>• sensory components</li> <li>• calm areas</li> </ul>
Opportunities for gathering spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• covered gathering space</li> <li>• picnic tables</li> <li>• water fountain</li> <li>• toilet?</li> </ul>
Enhanced shade provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• additional planting to enhance the natural shade provision around the park (consistent with the Howick Shade and Shelter Provision Assessment).</li> </ul>

*Table 1: Huntington Park outcomes*