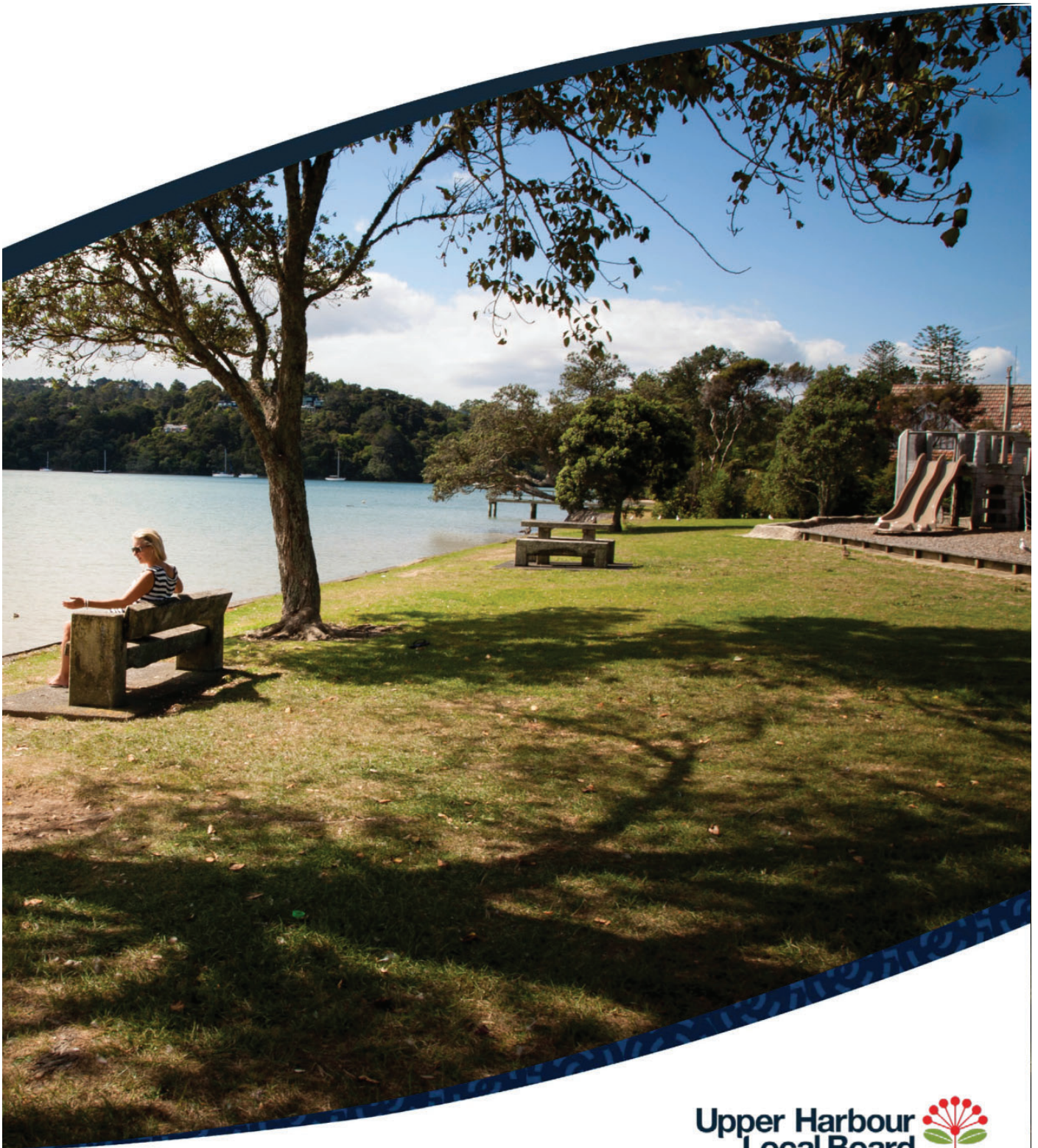


# Upper Harbour Open Space Network Plan

September 2018

(Revised October 2019)



# OPEN SPACE NETWORK PLAN STRUCTURE

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>SECTION 1 – UPPER HARBOUR’S OPEN SPACE NETWORK</b>	<b>6</b>
Section 1 introduces the Upper Harbour area and investigates the current state of the open space network.	
<b>1.1 Purpose of the open space network plan</b>	<b>6</b>
Network plan implementation	6
<b>1.2 Strategic context</b>	<b>6</b>
Legislative context	7
Auckland Council's approach	7
<b>1.3 Upper Harbour Local Board area</b>	<b>8</b>
Upper Harbour’s parks and open spaces	8
Upper Harbour’s people	8
<b>1.4 Current state</b>	<b>10</b>
Treasure	10
Enjoy	14
Connect	18
Utilise	20
<b>SECTION 2 – KEY MOVES</b>	<b>25</b>
Section 2 identifies key moves required to improve the open space network over the next 10 years.	
<b>2.1 Growth</b>	<b>26</b>
Open space provision	26
Quality park network	27
<b>2.2 Sport and recreation</b>	<b>30</b>
Sport	30
Recreation	31
<b>2.3 Connections</b>	<b>33</b>
Community	33
Walking and cycling	33
Signage	34
Street trees	34
<b>2.4 Healthy environment</b>	<b>35</b>
Ecological restoration	35
<b>SECTION 3 – PRINCIPLES, ADVOCACY, DECISION MAKING, AND ACTIONS</b>	
Section 3 lists the actions to improve the open space network and identifies principles that will assist decision making.	
<b>3.1 Prioritisation principles</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>3.2 Local Board Advocacy</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>3.3 Local Board decision making tools</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>3.4 Actions</b>	<b>41</b>



<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>Parks - coastal inundation</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>Parks - tsunami</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Appendix 3</b>	<b>Parks - Significant Ecological Areas</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Appendix 4</b>	<b>Parks - currently supported by volunteer groups</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Appendix 5</b>	<b>Parks - limited development</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Appendix 6</b>	<b>Parks - located in growth areas</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Appendix 7</b>	<b>Parks - reserve management plans</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix 8</b>	<b>Parks - play provision recommendations</b>	<b>50</b>

Revised 5/02/2019 - Updated information relating to Waimarie Beach on pages 16 and 49. Deleted reference to Waimarie Beach pages 43, 44 and 45.

Revised 16/10/2019 - Updated information relating to suburb parks on page 8. Revised number of suburb parks is 17.



Hobsonville Point Park



# Upper Harbour parks and open space





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Upper Harbour Local Board is sited on the upper reaches of the Waitematā Harbour. Its communities are ethnically diverse. Many people were born overseas and have moved to New Zealand in the last 10 years.

A comprehensive network of parks and open spaces contribute to people's quality of life. Actions to improve the open space network over the next 10 years have been identified.

## **The aim is to deliver a sustainable open space network.**

Areas of specific interest include low carbon initiatives, energy and water efficiency, green infrastructure/green engineering, urban forestry/ ecology and waste minimisation.

## **Climate change is impacting on parks with inundation and erosion issues.**

Climate change impact must be considered to ensure sustainability and resilience. This is particularly important in the coastal areas.

## **Areas of growth will place pressure on the existing open space network.**

It is anticipated that there will be gaps in provision for neighbourhood and suburb parks in growth areas. Esplanade reserves/strips will play an important role in the open space network and it is important that these are acquired.

## **There is room for improvement in the quality of the park visitor experience.**

Coordinating park improvements and increasing service provision at the time of asset renewals will achieve better park outcomes.

## **Waterways and motorways create a challenge for a connected community.**

Waterways and motorways characterise the Upper Harbour. The Upper Harbour Greenways Plan identifies cycling and walking connections that will help to connect communities. The plan needs to be updated.

## **Sport and recreation trends and preferences are changing.**

The diverse needs of rapidly growing communities are placing pressure on the delivery of sport and recreation facilities. Working with other local boards, public and private partners can provide economic and recreation benefits for the community.

## **The quality and distribution for play varies greatly.**

An equitable distribution of facilities is required. It is desirable for play elements to cater for all age groups, abilities and backgrounds. A play provision assessment provides direction for improvements.

## **Access to the harbour and waterways is limited.**

The community values access to the harbour and waterways for recreation purposes. An assessment of marine water sport facilities will consider current facilities and identify new opportunities.

## **Parks and open space lack signage.**

Signage contributes to connecting the community to parks and open spaces. New signage for information and wayfinding is required and some existing signage needs to be updated.

## **Streets and arterial roads lack the benefits of street trees.**

Street trees visually connect communities and provide ecological and amenity benefits by giving visual form to the urban landscape. They also contribute to the sense of place and provide shelter and shade for pedestrians and cyclists. A study of street tree cover is required.

## **Water quality and biodiversity have relatively low quality ratings and need to improve.**

There are investigations that have been completed and studies that are planned which will inform opportunities to improve water quality and biodiversity.



# SECTION I – UPPER HARBOUR’S OPEN SPACE NETWORK

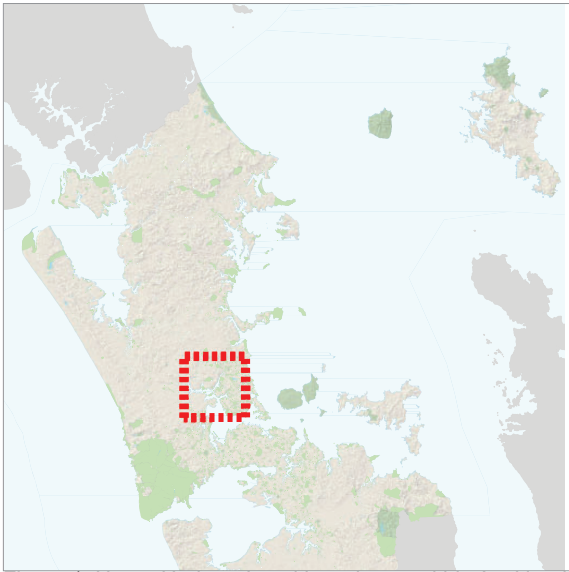


Figure 1 Upper Harbour Local board area within Auckland

The Upper Harbour Open Space Network Plan has three sections.

Section one discusses the purpose of the plan, strategic alignment with council policy and the current state of the Upper Harbour open space network.

Section two sets out the key moves that provide the framework for prioritising actions for future development of the Upper Harbour open space network over the next 10 years.

Section three provides prioritisation principles, advocacy roles, decision making tools and actions.

## 1.1 Purpose of the network plan

The plan sets out the actions needed to deliver a sustainable quality open space network for the Upper Harbour Local Board area.

The actions are in response to anticipated growth and aim to provide the community with access to a range of recreational, social, cultural and environmental experiences.

The plan will assist Auckland Council to prioritise its spending for parks and open space development by identifying projects for prioritisation through the local board plan, long-term plan and annual plan processes.

## Network plan implementation

Actions recommended in this plan include operational activities, developing new assets, acquiring new parks, planning for asset renewals, working with community groups, and promoting recreational opportunities.

Some of these projects are ready for implementation while others require feasibility assessments and further planning.

Implementation of the network plan will be coordinated by Parks and Places, together with progress updates to the Upper Harbour Local Board.

## 1.2 Strategic context

At a local level, the plan contributes towards implementing the strategic direction of the Parks and Open Space Strategic Action Plan 2013 and the Auckland Plan.

Figure 2 Upper Harbour Local Board area - suburbs





## Legislative context

The Auckland Plan sets out the vision for Auckland.

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan sets out what needs to happen to Auckland's parks and open space network, in order to implement the vision of the Auckland Plan.

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan identifies four areas of focus. These focus areas are used to create the network of parks and open spaces required to achieve the outcomes identified in the Auckland Plan.

- **Treasure our parks and open spaces**
- **Connect our parks and open spaces**
- **Utilise our parks and open spaces**
- **Enjoy our parks and open spaces**

## Auckland Council's approach

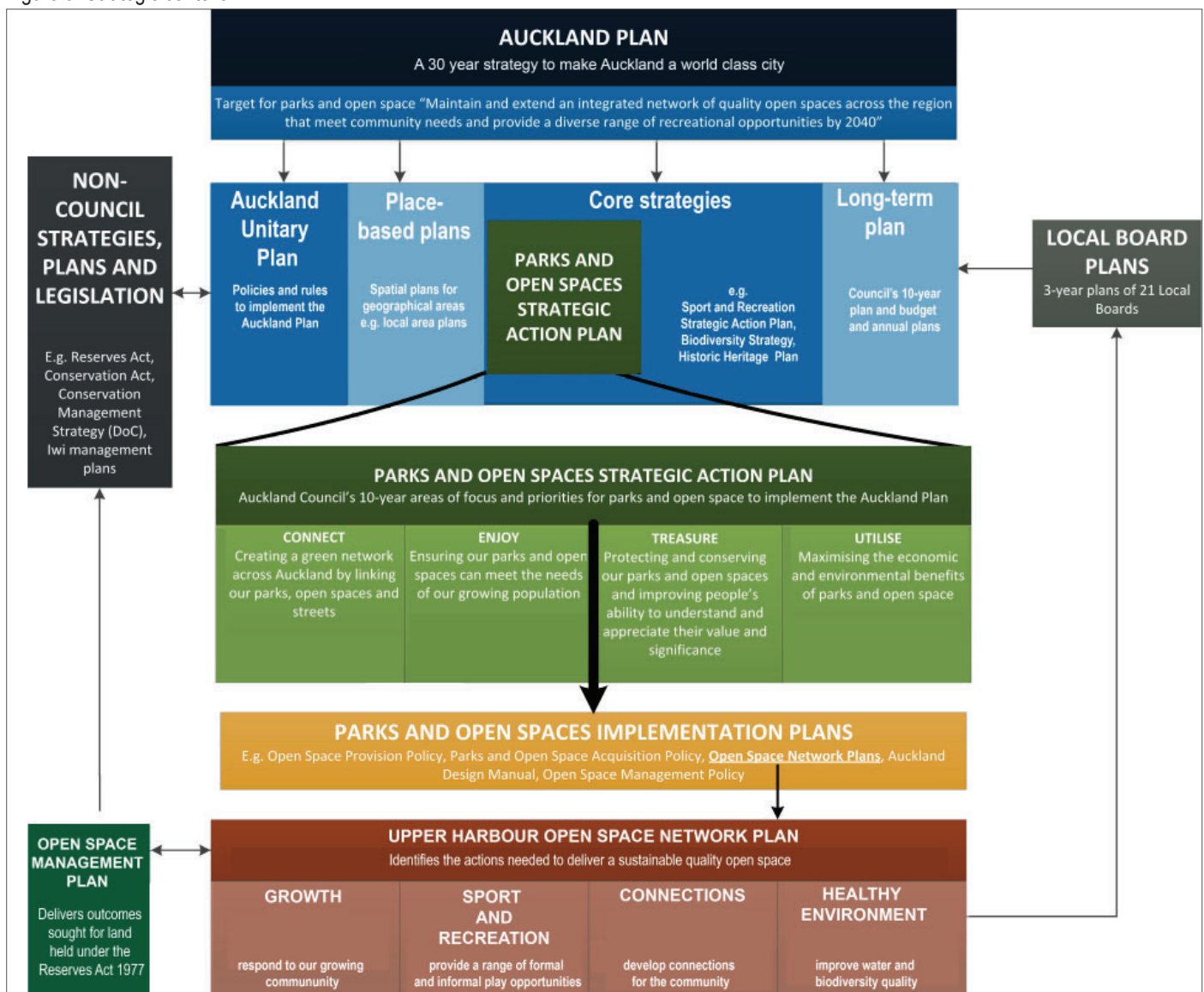
The plan is future focussed and a key tool for implementing the Parks and Open Space Strategic Action Plan. Network plans map the aspirations of the local board to improve the network of parks and open spaces at a local level.

Reserve management plans address the management of land held for parks that are reserved and classified under the Reserves Act 1977. They have been approved for many of the Upper Harbour parks and future development must align with these plans.

Community Services is embarking on a programme to deliver a single omnibus Local Parks Management Plan for each local board area. This will replace the individual Reserve Management Plans.

The Local Parks Management Plans will be prepared under the statutory requirements of the Reserves Act 1977. They are statutory documents (pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977) that require formal public consultation.

Figure 3 Strategic context





### 1.3 Upper Harbour Local Board area

The Upper Harbour Local Board comprises a land area of approximately 6990 hectares and is sited on the upper reaches of the Waitematā Harbour. Waterways and motorways characterise the area and they create challenges for the delivery of a connected community.

The landscape in the north east of the Upper Harbour is dominated by steep clay hills that surround more fertile, low lying alluvial soils to the south in the Albany basin.

Lucas Creek and the Upper Harbour motorway form physical barriers to the communities in the south and north, and the Northern Motorway impacts on the communities in the east.

The landscape in the south west of the Upper Harbour mostly comprises low-lying, fertile soils that historically have been intensively developed for horticulture and lifestyle blocks.

#### Upper Harbour’s parks and open spaces

The Upper Harbour Local Board area has a network of 261 different parks and open spaces that total approximately 843 hectares. Within the network there are 65 neighbourhood parks and 17 suburb parks.

The Department of Conservation owns approximately 31 hectares of public open space in the Upper Harbour. There are approximately 89 hectares of privately owned open space. This includes an 83 hectare golf course and a 6.3 hectare sports park.

#### Upper Harbour’s people

The population of the Upper Harbour Local Board area was 53,670 at the last census in 2013. There was a 25 per cent increase in population between 2006 and 2013.

The population of the Upper Harbour Local Board area in 2018 is estimated at 67,148. Council growth models project that the Upper Harbour Local Board area will grow by 30,866 people, or 10,288 households (average of a 3-person household), by 2028.

Auckland Regional Transport population data projections over the next 30 years, show the areas anticipated to have the most growth (refer ART i11v3). They are Albany, Hobsonville corridor, Hobsonville Point, Scott Point and Whenuapai (refer Figure 5).

Figure 4 Upper Harbour Local Board area - census area units

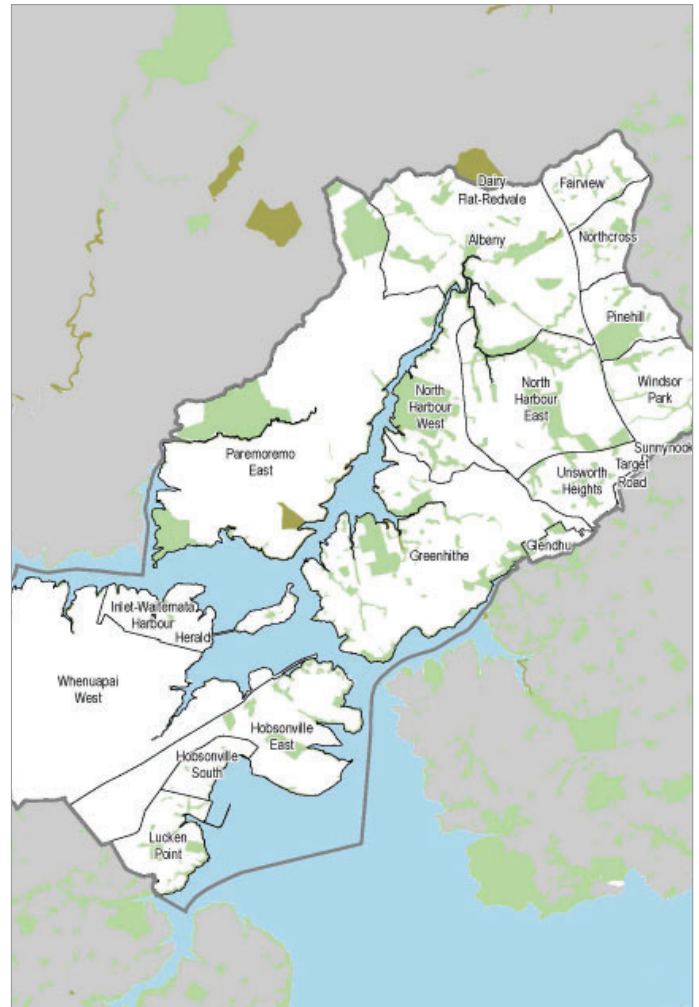


Figure 5 Auckland Regional Transport population data projections

Area	Population projection		
	2018	2028	2046
Albany	5,911	10,585	19,797
Hobsonville corridor	416	3,604	6,709
Hobsonville Point	4,971	12,031	11,100
Scott Point	575	4,797	6,956
West Harbour	8,458	9,884	11,001
Whenuapai	4,759	9,445	28,210
Unsworth Heights/Cuthill	6,391	6,349	5,941
Oteha	5,295	5,303	5,328
Schnapper Rock	4,570	4,629	4,632
Greenhithe	3,672	3,710	3,448
Fairview Heights	3,611	3,856	4,203
Rosedale	3,209	3,322	3,441

## Mana whenua iwi

Mana whenua who have close associations with the local board area include Ngāti Manuhiri, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei, Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki, Te Kawerau a Maki, Te Akitai Waiohua, Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Whanaunga and Ngāti Tamaterā.

## Ethnically diverse population

Upper Harbour communities are ethnically diverse communities (refer Figure 6). In 2013, the Upper Harbour population identified as European 65 per cent, Asian 29 per cent, Maori 5 per cent and Pacific people 2 per cent. Ethnicity does not add up to 100 per cent as people can select more than one ethnicity group. Just over 45 per cent of the community was born overseas and of this group, 42 per cent have been in New Zealand for less than ten years.

By 2038 growth projections show that the gap between the European and Asian populations narrows (refer Figure 7).

## Age

There is a long-term national and global trend of the population ageing as people live longer and birth rate declines. Upper Harbour has a relatively high proportion of people 40 to 54 years of age (refer Figure 8), compared to those in Auckland as a whole (21.5 per cent compared with 2 per cent).

The Upper Harbour older population is small but growing. In 2013 the number of usual residents aged 65 years and over, was 5,613, up 50 per cent since 2006. While in 2013 older Aucklanders were not particularly ethnically diverse compared to other age groups, this is about to change.

## What this means

Residential growth is projected for Upper Harbour. Based on the provisions of the Auckland Unitary Plan the Upper Harbour Local Board area has capacity to accommodate a further 20,657 dwellings through infill housing and 48,085 dwellings through redevelopment.

As a result of growth, demand for open space will increase and this will place pressure on the network. The quality of the existing parks and open space network needs to be optimised and there are some areas where more land may need to be acquired.

The changing requirements of the community (age and ethnicity) need to be considered during park development. It is important that parks have flexible and multifunctional open spaces.

Figure 6 Census area unit – ethnicity

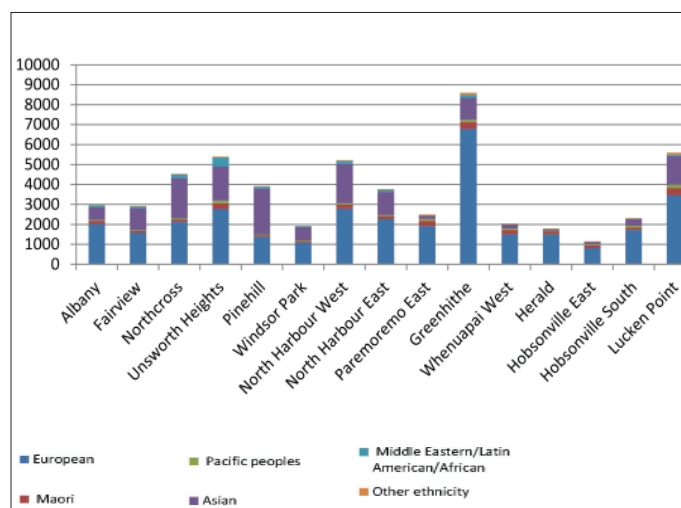


Figure 7 Projected demographic changes 2013 - 2038

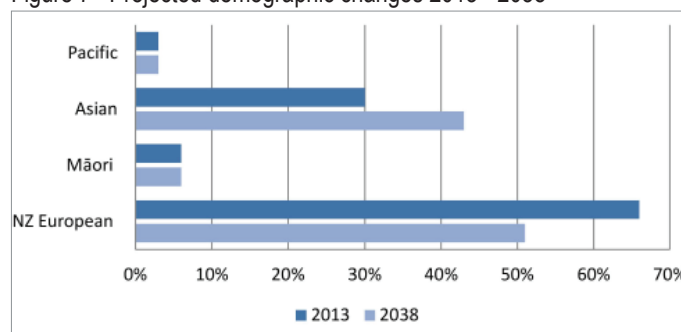
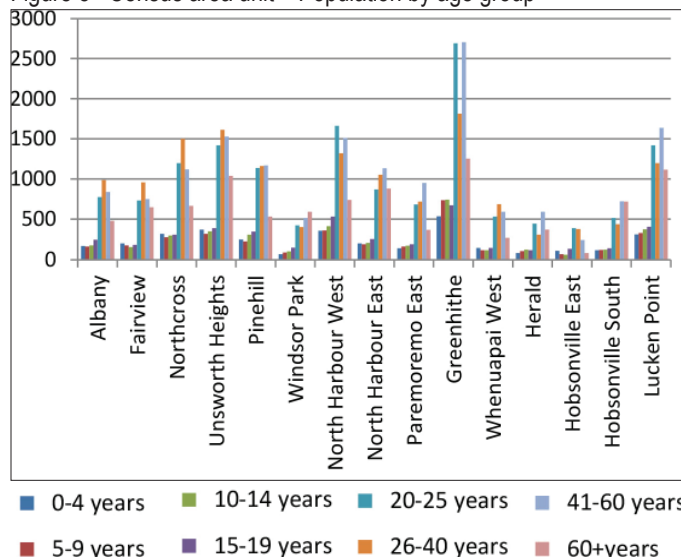


Figure 8 Census area unit – Population by age group





## 1.4 Current state

The current state of the open space network is summarised by the four key focus areas of Treasure, Enjoy, Connect and Utilise. Strengths, issues and opportunities are identified, community perceptions are discussed, and future influences on the open space network are summarised below.

### Treasure

Protecting and conserving our environment, heritage and landscape, and growing education opportunities

#### Cultural heritage

Archaeological sites (middens and pā sites) are clustered round the coast of the Upper Harbour. A key cultural site in the area includes a small pā on the north bank of Lucas Creek. There is evidence of traditional pathways (ara) from Te One-roa-o-Kahu Long Bay Beach via Oteha Valley to Okura.

European history is evident throughout the area. There are many recorded wharf sites along Lucas Creek that were used for Europeans settling the area. There are also maritime sites (shipwrecks, wharfs and boatsheds) located around the coast, including Herald Island.

Historical structures (probably European in origin) are found both around the coast, for example at Hobsonville, and inland, especially around Whenuapai, Hobsonville, Rosedale and Albany.

Hobsonville Point and Whenuapai airfields were developed in the 1920s and 1930s as bases for the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Whenuapai was Auckland's main airport between 1945 and 1965, when the Auckland International Airport was opened.

Whenuapai Airbase (approximately 300 hectare site) will continue to function as the Royal New Zealand Defence Force base. Land surrounding the airbase (approximately 1500 hectares) will be developed for residential and business.

#### Natural Heritage

##### Harbour and streams

The Upper Waitemata Harbour divides into a series of streams which are an important feature of the Upper Harbour landscape. The main streams are Lucas Creek, Te Wharau Creek, Oruamo Hellyers Creek, Kaipātiki Creek, Paremoremo Creek, Rarawaru Creek and Brigham Creek.

##### Coastal inundation

Coastal inundation is caused by the combined action of high tides and adverse weather conditions leading to storm surge events which inundate low-lying coastal land. It is expected that this will be exacerbated by projected sea level rise and increased storm events induced by climate change.

54 parks have been identified as currently affected or likely to be subject to future impacts of coastal inundation within the next 100 years as a result of a one metre sea level rise and climate change (refer Appendix 1).

##### Coastal erosion

Coastal erosion is the process whereby material at the shoreline is removed, leading to the loss of land as the coast recedes. This includes both soft (for example beach, dune) and hard (for example coastal cliff) erosion.

Coastal erosion rates vary depending on the type of coastline and location and must be considered as



Waterfall on Lucas Creek located in Gills Reserve



an integral part of coastal park planning.

Some of the Upper Harbour coast line is vulnerable to erosion. Experts predict that the Hobsonville shoreline and cliff tops may regress between 15 and 30 metres.

#### *Tsunami*

A tsunami is a series of waves, typically created by sudden movement or rupturing of the ocean floor from earthquakes, underwater landslides or an underwater volcanic eruption. This can devastate low-lying coastal areas and endanger public safety.

The Auckland Council tsunami evacuation maps identify zones that will most likely be impacted by a tsunami. 62 parks within the local board area are located in the tsunami shore exclusion and evacuation zones (refer Appendix 2).

#### *Marine water quality*

Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) assesses the environmental health of the marine and fresh water environment, and grades it from A to F. This information is critical evidence to support the effective management of the natural environment.

RIMU assesses the Upper Waitematā Harbour marine water quality with an overall grade of D. The Upper Waitematā Harbour intertidal and subtidal habitats are mainly sand and mud. Many of the issues in the harbour such as sedimentation and contamination reflect decades of human impact.

Beaches are relatively safe for swimming with 92 per cent of tests (at two beaches) in the 2015/16 summer passing recreational bathing guidelines.

#### *Fresh water quality*

RIMU assesses the Upper Waitematā catchment fresh water an overall grade of C quality. While water quality, flow patterns, nutrient cycling and habitat quality all scored a B or C, biodiversity in the area was rated an E.

Urban development has led to a high level of impervious surfaces in the area, which prevents rainfall from soaking into the ground. This has follow-on effects for rivers in the area leading to changes to the natural flow patterns and pollution from contaminated stormwater.

#### *The land*

The Upper Harbour Local Board area is in the Waitematā Basin and its underlying geomorphology is heavily influenced by Auckland's volcanic history.

The soils are predominantly residual soils and alluvial soils. The residual soils are relatively fertile, but at high risk of erosion. The alluvial soils are the most fertile areas found locally and typically would have been home to kahikatea and broadleaf species.

Some areas, particularly the areas north of the harbour, are relatively steep. Rosedale in the east and Whenuapai and Hobsonville to the south have areas of more gentle topography.

#### *Landscape*

Parks identified as having an outstanding natural landscape include Paremoremo Scenic Reserve, Paremoremo Creek Esplanade Reserve, Paremoremo Esplanade Access Reserve, Te Wharau Reserve and Lucas Esplanade Reserve.



View from Sanders Reserve Paremoremo to Onetaipu Point Whenuapai



Esplanade reserves along the true right banks (bank on the right hand side when looking down stream) of Lucas Creek and Hellyers Creek have been identified as areas of high natural character.

It is important that the management and use of these parks and reserves is appropriate for the significance of the natural character landscape.

#### *Ecological areas*

The Upper Harbour contains a mix of rural and urban land use, that is interspersed with large continuous tracts of native vegetation, such as Hellyers Creek, Lucas Creek Escarpments and Paremoremo Scenic Reserve.

79 parks are identified as having a significant ecological area within their boundary (refer Appendix 3). These areas are important for the maintenance of biological diversity.

It is important that parks and open spaces with landscape and ecological features, identified in the Unitary Plan as significant and outstanding, are managed appropriately so that the community can continue to enjoy these treasures.

Kauri dieback disease (caused by *Phytophthora agathidicida*) has been identified as a serious threat to Kauri forest. It is important that the community is aware of the disease and the risk to Kauri trees so as to prevent its transmission. The Albany Scenic Reserve (Department of Conservation reserve) has been identified with the disease.

#### *Pest-free communities*

There are a number of communities who are working towards being pest free.

#### **Community volunteers**

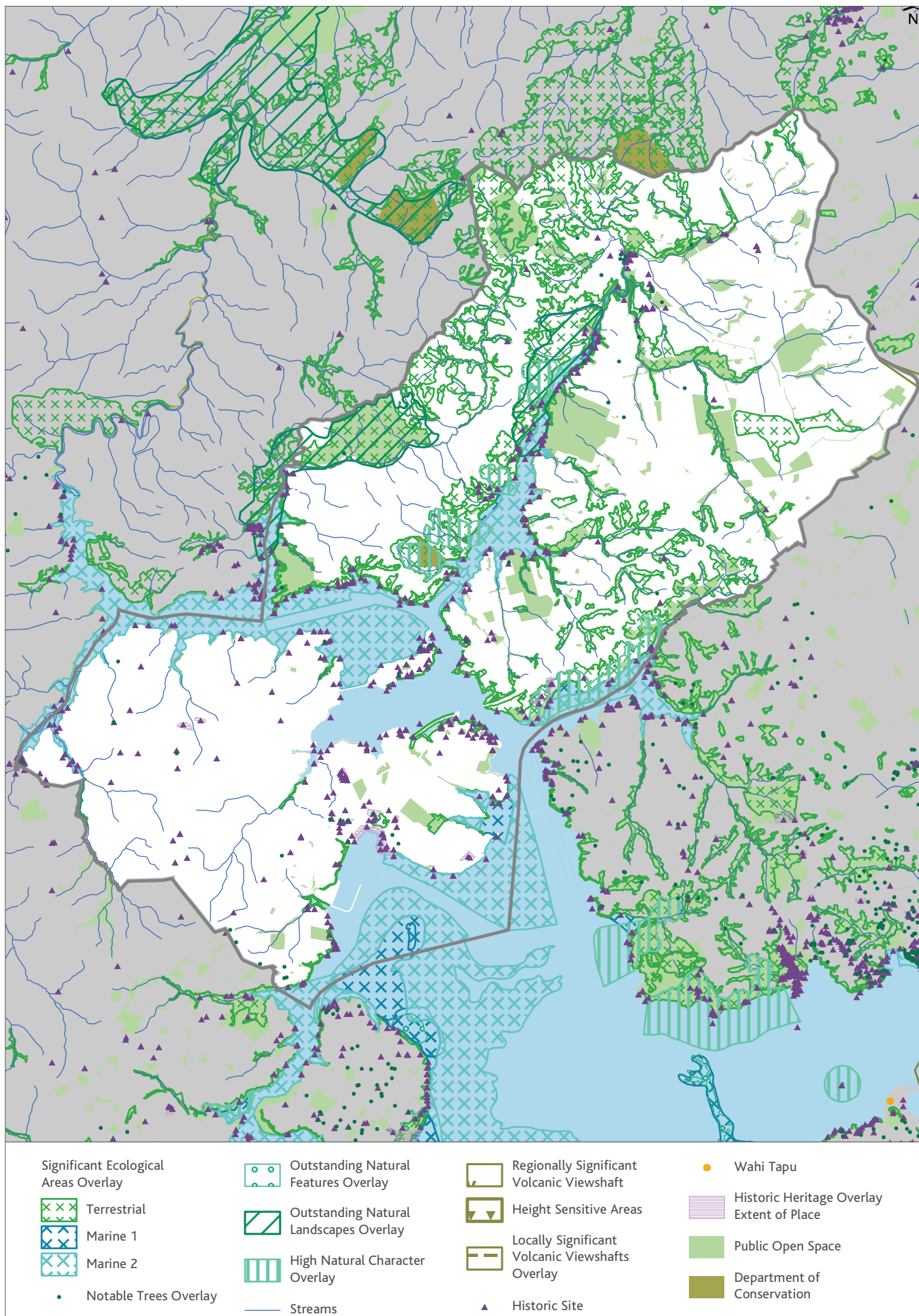
There are approximately 30 volunteer groups who contribute to maintaining the local parks and open spaces (refer Appendix 4). They work to protect and enhance the environment by planting and clearing tracks, weed and pest control.

Some groups look after a number of different parks. Schools are also involved in contributing to maintaining local parks.



The causeway that joins Herald Island to the mainland

Figure 9 Treasures in the Upper Harbour Local Board area





## Enjoy

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

### Areas of residential growth

Upper Harbour is anticipated to experience significant change in population over the next 30 years, with the increase of housing density permitted under the Auckland Unitary Plan. The area will change from a mix of rural/suburban to suburban/urban zones.

### Parks provision

The Open Space Provision Policy 2016 sets out the distribution, quantity and configuration of open space for neighbourhood and suburb parks.

Areas zoned in the Auckland Unitary Plan as residential large lot or rural are not included in park provision targets. This includes areas located around Albany Heights, Schnapper Rock and Greenhithe.

#### Neighbourhood parks

Neighbourhood parks provide basic informal recreation and social opportunities within a short walk of people's homes. 400 metres in medium and high density zoned areas and 600 metres in low density zoned residential areas

There is a good distribution of neighbourhood parks in the established areas of the Upper Harbour, however, a number of parks need to be developed.

New neighbourhood parks have been acquired in Hobsonville and Scott Point to meet council provision targets. Planning for Whenuapai is well underway and several parks have been acquired.

#### Suburb parks

Suburb parks provide a variety of informal recreation and social experiences and will often accommodate organised sport facilities such as sports fields.

There is a good distribution of suburb parks in the established areas of the Upper Harbour. A new suburb park has been acquired at Scott Point and planning is underway for development of the park.

#### Destination parks

Destination parks accommodate a large number of visitors who often visit for an extended period of time and may travel from across Auckland. There is one destination park in the Upper Harbour - Sanders Reserve.

## Sport and Recreation

### Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan

The Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan 2014 - 2024 sets our vision for recreation and sport - Aucklanders: more active, more often.

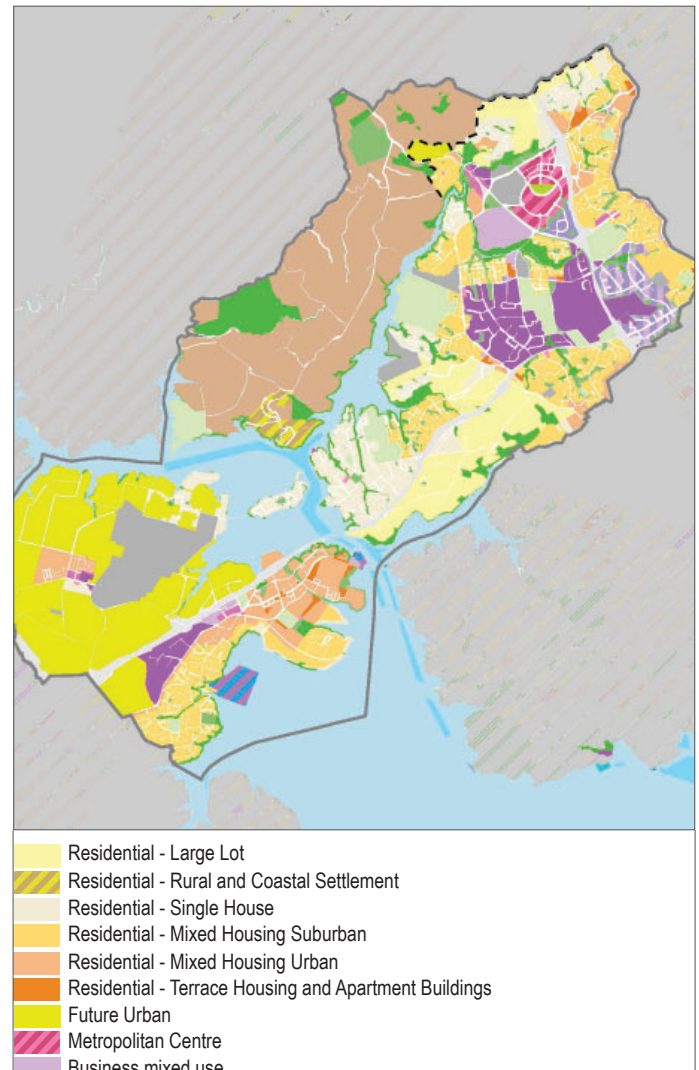
Sport is described as physical activity that is competitive, organised, involves the observation of rules, and may be participated in either individually or as a team.

Recreation is described as physical activity done for lifestyle, wellbeing, health, and/or enjoyment. This may include playing in a playground, walking, going for a run, biking to work, dancing, kicking a ball around in the park or playing a sport. It may be participated in either individually, with a group or as a team.

### Sport and recreation trends

Changing demographics mean that there are growing populations whose needs are not currently catered for by the sport and recreation sector. Few sports are adapting to the needs of an ageing population and ethnic diversity.

Figure 10 Auckland Unitary Plan



Changing lifestyles are influencing how and what people do in their recreation time. People are seeking more flexibility in their leisure activities with increasing participation in informal recreation. Walking for sport or leisure is the most popular activity in Upper Harbour followed by jogging/running, gardening and swimming.

There is a significant increase in cycling supported by new infrastructure, environmental awareness, traffic congestion and the desire for flexible physical activity.

Sport New Zealand research provides an insight into the sport and recreation activities that young people participate in. Information relates to age, gender and ethnic preferences.

The results confirm that participation:

- is higher for boys than girls in most respects
- drops off in the teenage years, particularly for girls
- varies with ethnic backgrounds
- engages fewer Asian young people in most aspects of sport and recreation overall.

Well established team sports such as football, rugby and netball continue to be played by young people of all ages and are high up on the list of sports that young people want to try or do.

Team sports such as basketball, hockey, touch and volleyball, as well as sports like badminton and tennis also feature in young people's top 10 sports/activities that they participate in or want to try.

The top three activities for boys in the Upper Harbour are running, swimming and football. The top three activities for girls are swimming, running and walking.

### **Provision for sport**

Upper Harbour is home to international, regional and local facilities.

The international standard facilities include:

- QBE Stadium - 25,000 seat stadium
- AUT Millennium Institute - training facility for elite athletes with access to athletic stadium, gym and Olympic water facilities
- Rosedale Park - softball diamonds
- Constellation Park - hockey turfs.

There are 10 parks that provide for organised sport.

- Bay City Park
- Caribbean Sportsfield
- Collins Park

- Greenhithe War Memorial
- Hobsonville War Memorial
- North Shore Domain
- Oteha Valley Reserve
- Rosedale Park
- Wainoni Park
- Windsor Park.

### *Sportsfield provision*

The Upper Harbour contributes locally, sub-regionally and regionally to sportsfield provision. A variety of sports codes, including football, touch rugby, rugby, rugby league, hockey, cricket and softball are played. The sports code facility plan states that the Upper Harbour has capacity to meet the current community demand for sportsfields.

There is significant population growth occurring in this area and the local board anticipate that future provision may become a problem.

### *Hardcourt provision*

The Upper Harbour contributes locally, sub-regionally and regionally to hard court provision. Hardcourts have traditionally been located on parks for tennis and netball.

Urban growth is placing pressure on the open space network. The design of future facilities must aim to be flexible to meet changing needs that enable a wide range of other users. This may include activities such as futsal and basketball.

### **Netball**

The Auckland Regional Netball Facilities Plan identifies the current and future gaps in provision for netball facilities. There are currently adequate courts in North Harbour, however, it is anticipated that an additional 12 courts will be required by 2031.

### **Tennis**

The Auckland Regional Tennis Facility Strategy identifies provision for tennis facilities. Overall there is a surplus of courts. There are various choices to play tennis, with a high number of courts in the Albany Tennis Centre. No additional courts are required. Alternative use by other users could be considered for the surplus courts.

### *Pony Clubs*

Wainoni Park will be the location for riding for the disabled and a hub for equestrian sport in Auckland's northern region. Sanders Park provides casual riding trails.



## Provision for recreation

Upper Harbour provides the community with an environment that enables participation in a wide variety of activities. Walking, jogging, swimming, fishing and cycling are popular with the community and provision for these activities is important.

The provision of open space for outdoor recreation that is non-competitive and can be undertaken in free time is an important component of the park network.

### Playgrounds

Upper Harbour has 48 playgrounds or parks where formal play is provided. The play grounds are spread unevenly across seventeen suburbs. Research found 41 per cent of respondents would like to visit their neighbourhood park more often. One of the main reasons why people did not visit more often related to the lack of park facilities such as a playground.

### Coastal walks/bush walking/trail running

There are superb walks and trails for running in the Upper Harbour. Many of the bush walks have all-weather tracks that allow access throughout the year.

Parks that have paths that contribute a significant area to a 20 minute walk or more include the following:

- Fernhill Escarpment
- Gills Reserve
- Luckens Reserve
- Paremoremo Scenic Reserve
- Unsworth Reserve
- Rosedale Park
- Sanders Reserve

### Harbour access

Access to the harbour is important for activities such as swimming, sailing, rowing, paddling and fishing. Six per cent of Upper Harbour's residents enjoy swimming with the expected participation for fishing 13.6 per cent, and canoeing and kayaking 6.7 per cent.

13 parks provide access that enables the launching of kayaks to the upper Waitematā. Three parks provide boat ramp access to the Upper Harbour (refer Figure 11).

Figure 11 Harbour access for kayak and/or boat use

Suburb	Park name
Albany	Kell Reserve
	Wharf Reserve
Greenhithe	Rame Reserve#
	Rahui Reserve*
Herald Island	Christmas Beach*
	Landing Reserve#
Hobsonville	Hobsonville Landing
Paremoremo	Attwood Reserve
	Sanders Beach Reserve
Schnapper Rock	Wharepapa Reserve*
West Harbour	Westpark Marina#
Whenuapai	Riverlea Reserve*
	Waimarie Beach*Δ
* only high tide launching	# boat ramp
Δ Waimarie Beach is legally road reserve and under the control of Auckland Transport.	



Twin Wharf Herald Island

**Satisfaction with parks**

Parks research was carried out in the Upper Harbour over the spring and summer of 2016/2017.

A mixed methodology research approach was used that included infield intercept surveys, telephone interviews and online surveys with a total of 550 people surveyed.

86 per cent of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with their neighbourhood park. When asked for suggestions for improvement, comments generally related to wanting more of the following:

- more seating with shade/shelters
- better playground and/or more activities (for example flying fox)
- better park facilities (for example toilets, water fountains, dog waste bins)
- better park maintenance (for example cleaner toilets, better drainage, lawn mowing).

86 per cent of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the number, size and location of neighbourhood parks. Several respondents noted that although they had many parks around them, the parks were small, didn't have many facilities or they were just a piece of grass.

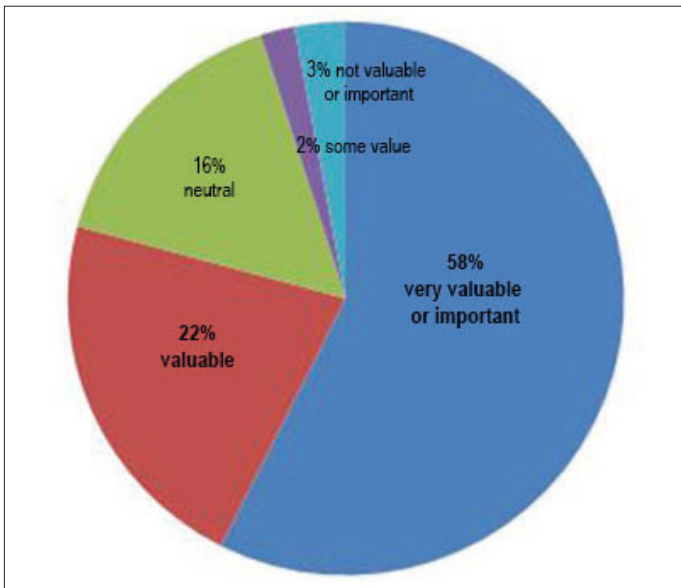


Figure 12 Value of neighbourhood parks to individuals. Auckland Council Upper Harbour Local Board Neighbourhood Parks Research Results March 2017

80 per cent of respondents considered that their local parks were valuable or very valuable to them. The main reasons stated were that people need green outdoor spaces for themselves or children to enjoy for recreational purposes (for example play, walk, relax, exercise, family time), to be close to nature, or to walk their dogs.

86 per cent of respondents considered that their neighbourhood park was valuable or very valuable to their community. The main reasons stated were that there are many children and dog owners who need green spaces to play and walk, and that parks provided a place for the community to socialise and/or hold events.

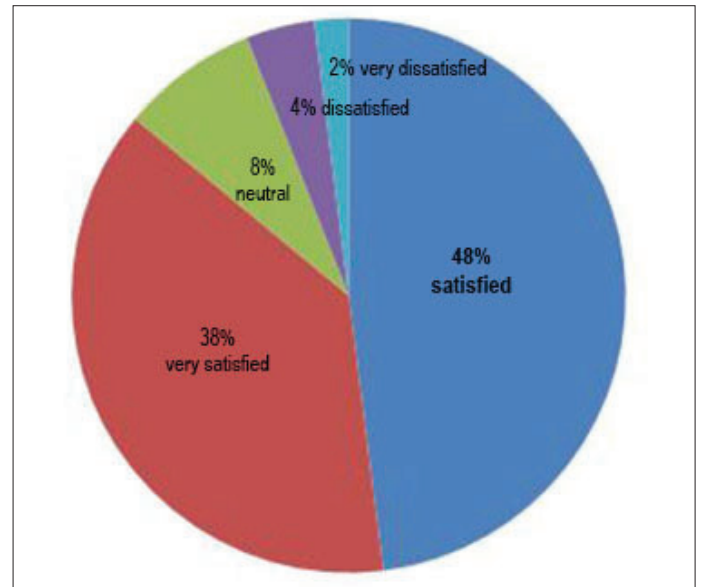


Figure 13 Satisfaction with number, size and location of neighbourhood parks. Auckland Council Upper Harbour Local Board Neighbourhood Parks Research Results March 2017



Pin Oak Reserve Schnapper Rock



## Connect

Creating a green network across Auckland by linking our parks, open spaces and walking and cycling networks

The Upper Harbour Local Board Plan 2017 outcome is for efficient and effective transport links. Well connected, attractive and safe cycling and walking paths are important for the community.

Sport New Zealand data provides information relating to recreation activity behaviours. Walking for sport or leisure is the most popular activity undertaken in the Upper Harbour (48 per cent of the community) with 65.9 per cent of older adults participating.

### Greenways plan

The Upper Harbour Greenways Plan seeks to create a greenways network that links to the circulation networks on land and water. The network will also include information and educational material to engage the people in the community and the environment (refer Figure 16).

Along with urban greenways, routes will be provided in parks and reserves, connecting to bush tracks, and in esplanades along the coast and streams.

Future connections between the play space network and greenways should be assessed.

The Northern Corridor Improvements project will improve cycling and walking connections in Upper Harbour, especially with the introduction of the Spencer Road bridge. The Gills Road pedestrian bridge and footpath will provide pedestrian access for locals.

The current Greenways Plan has identified priority routes in the following parks.

- Gills Road Reserve: Gills Road to Oteha Valley Road as part of new road connection alongside the road or in the park - this connection will be funded and delivered by Auckland Transport.
- Rosedale Park: Rosedale Road to the central carpark.
- Saunders Reserve: an off-road connection between Constellation Drive and Parkway Drive.
- Kauri Road and extend existing cycleway on Brigham Road: an on-road safe connection for cyclists.

Greenways will also connect with proposed kayak routes around the coast that provides opportunities for recreational paddlers.

### Ecological corridors

Parks and open spaces have an important function in the protection and restoration of ecological and biodiversity values. They provide opportunities for restoration of native forest and for the creation of ecological linkages.

Upper Harbour has large areas of open space that are identified in the Unitary Plan as Significant Ecological Areas. Many are located adjacent to streams and the upper harbour edge forming ecological corridors.

The aim is to protect these areas from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.

### North-West Wildlink

The Upper Harbour Local Board area covers a key section of the North-West Wildlink. The aim is for the North-West Wildlink to provide a series of healthy, safe and linked habitats to allow wildlife to move across the landscape – particularly native birds such as bellbird (korimako), kākā, wood pigeon (kerurū), tomtit (miromiro) and tūī.

A 2017 report for Auckland Council identifies areas that have key biodiversity values such as food sources, safe refuges or breeding areas that are vital for the wildlife to survive in a fragmented landscape and referred to as 'Wildlink Wonders'.

Figure 14 North-West Wildlink area



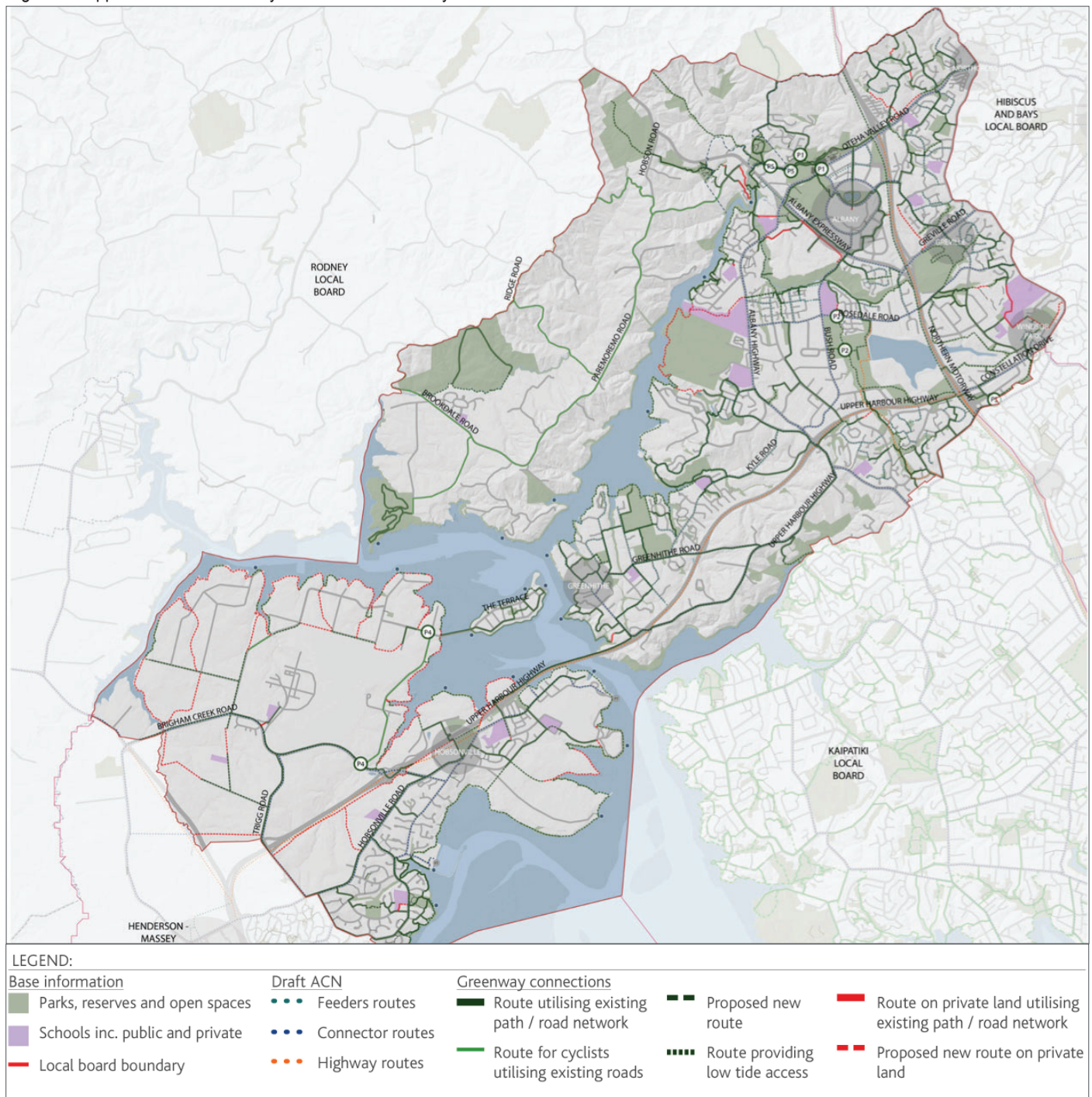
The identified Wildlink Wonders include a number of council-owned parks in the Upper Harbour Local Board area (refer Figure 15).

Along with council-owned open space, other agencies, non-government organisations and the public can all contribute to the North-West Wildlink. For example, the New Zealand Transport Agency recognises the strategic importance of the North-western Motorway (SH18) as part of the North-West Wildlink by ensuring dense native planting along its edges.

Figure 15 Wildlink Wonders

Suburb	Park
Albany	Burnside Reserve
	Fernhill escarpment
	Oteha Stream esplanades
Greenhithe	Hellyers Creek Reserve
	Kereru Reserve
	Taihinui Reserve
Lucas Heights	Hosking Reserve
	Lucas Creek west bank escarpment
Paremoremo	Paremoremo Scenic Reserve

Figure 16 Upper Harbour Greenway Plan with Auckland Cycle Network





## Utilise

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

## Environmental Quality

### *Contaminated soil*

Land may be contaminated in a number of ways, mainly as a result of landfill, industrial, commercial or horticultural land uses that have released hazardous substances to the land.

The types and significance of hazards vary from each site and can limit the type of construction or planting that can occur on the contaminated areas of the parks.

When new facilities or activities are planned (including temporary events), additional investigations are needed to ensure that appropriate controls are in place to address any hazards.

Parks identified as having been used for historic horticulture include:

- Kell Park
- Rosedale Park
- Burnside Escarpment
- Wainoni Park
- Orchard Reserve
- Scott Point Sports Park
- Observation Green Park.

Parks identified to have land that is closed landfill are:

- Rosedale Landfill
- Paremoremo Scenic Reserve.

## Green infrastructure

Many Aucklanders say that the region's beaches, harbours, parks, maunga and forests are what they value most about living here.

Auckland Council is committed to a city that has a flourishing and resilient natural environment that contributes to our health and economy.

### *Sustainable parks*

The development and management of parks and open spaces is expensive. Sustainable solutions for development of parks can contribute to financial savings. Sustainable infrastructure is designed, constructed and operated to optimise environmental, social and economic outcomes in the long term.

Council has a vision for a green Auckland. Specific areas of interest include:

- low carbon initiatives
- energy and water efficiency
- green infrastructure/green engineering
- urban forest/ecology
- waste minimisation.

A new sports park located at Scott Point is a pilot project that uses a rating system to evaluate sustainability outcomes. Learnings from this project will be important as council seeks to achieve a more sustainable open space network.

### *Low Carbon Auckland*

This plan sets out a 30-year pathway and a 10-year action plan to transform towards a greener, more prosperous, liveable, low-carbon city, powered by efficient, affordable, clean energy and using resources sustainably.

A well-connected network of parks and streets will encourage people to walk and cycle and contribute to less congestion on the roads.

Public parks, open spaces and streets provide opportunities for planting trees and native vegetation. This will contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural environment and enhance our unique biodiversity.

## Network infrastructure

### *Power pylons*

Two lines of high voltage pylons traverse the Upper Harbour east to west and one high voltage line runs north south. This places constraints on the use of the land adjacent to the power pylons.

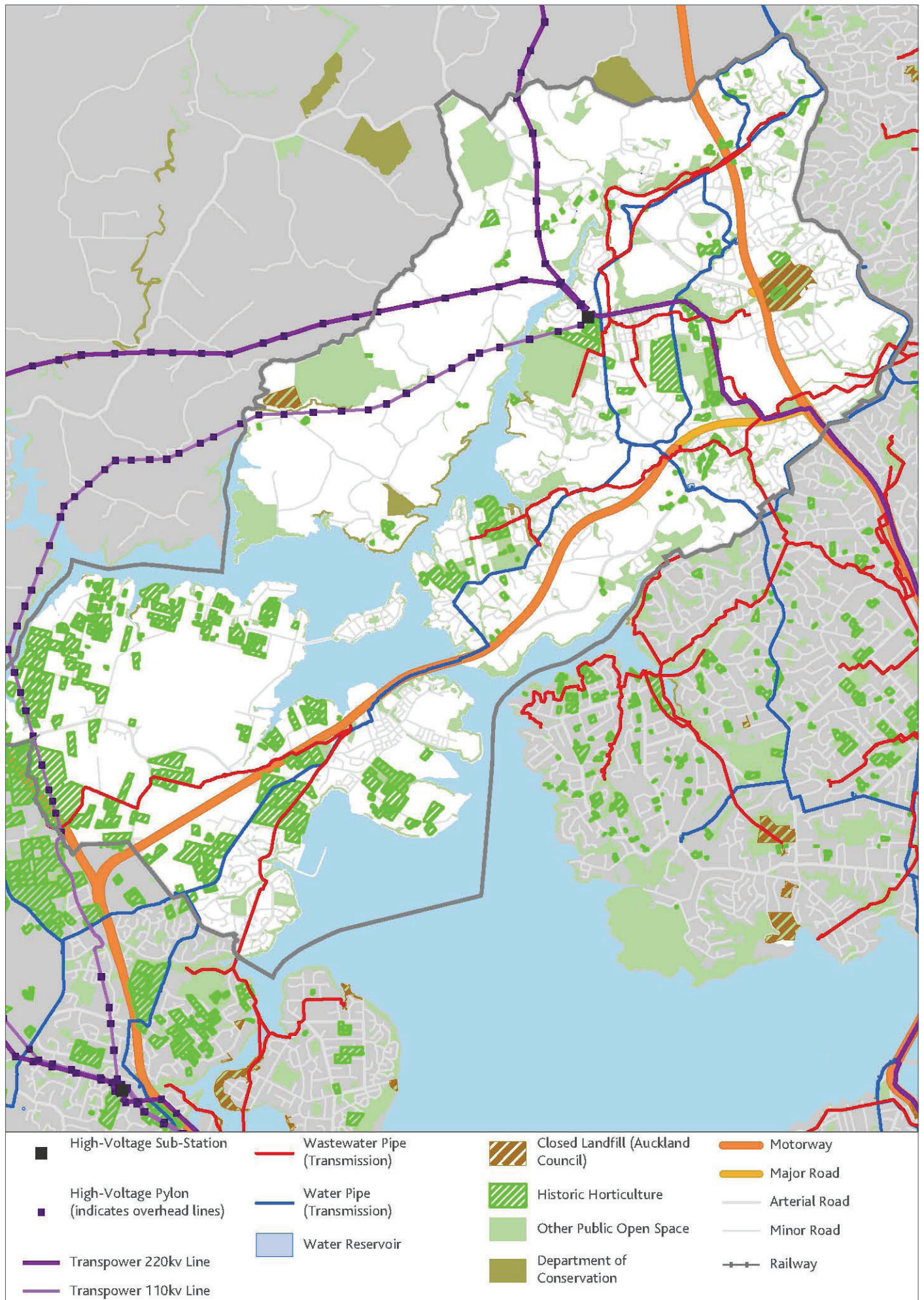
Parks impacted by pylons include:

- Albany Heights Reserve
- Albany Heights West Reserve
- Wharf Reserve
- Brookfield Stream Reserve
- Brookfield Reserve
- Northwood Reserve
- Fernhill Escarpment
- Burnside Escarpment
- Rosedale Park
- Constellation Reserve
- Lucas Esplanade Reserve.

### *Wastewater pipelines*

Many parks accommodate wastewater pipelines. A new wastewater pipeline (the Northern Interceptor) is currently being developed in stages to cater for the increasing demand that population growth is placing on infrastructure. The pipeline route dissects Rosedale Park.

Figure 16 Upper Harbour Local Board known or suspected closed landfills, historic horticultural sites, contaminated sites and network infrastructure





### Northern Corridor project

This New Zealand Transport Authority project will widen the northern motorway and provide a direct northern bound interchange between the Upper Harbour Motorway and the Northern Motorway.

Parks that will be affected by the new interchange include:

- Alexandra Stream
- Arrenway Reserve
- Bluebird Reserve
- Centorian Reserve
- Constellation Reserve
- Meadowood Reserve
- Rook Reserve
- Rosedale Landfill
- Tawa Reserve.

### Connecting communities

#### Events

The Auckland Council Events Policy provides the framework for decision-making for events. Local boards are responsible for local events.

Parks and open spaces act as a venue for events such as community events, picnics, weddings, summer fun programmes and Christmas carols (refer Figure 17).

Figure 17 Parks currently used for events

Suburb	Park
Albany	Albany Civic Lakes
	Albany Domain
	Hooton Reserve
	Kell Park
Greenhithe	Collins Park
	Greenhithe War Memorial Park
	Wianoni Park
Hobsonville	Hobsonville Point Park
	Hobsonville War Memorial Park
Paremoremo	Sanders Reserve
Rosedale	Rosedale Park
Unsworth Heights	Meadwobank Reserve
West Harbour	Luckens Reserve

### Leases

#### Community leases

There are 27 community leases on 22 parks with multiple leases on some parks. The majority are situations where the community group own the building, but lease park land from council.

As land use is intensified for residential houses, privately owned open space is diminishing in size. This will increase the demand for public open

space. Buildings restrict the use of park land for other recreational activities. Community-owned buildings permit an exclusive use which further restricts the range of activities possible.

It is important that careful consideration is given to the continued use of open space by community groups. Council has guidelines for the use of park land by community groups that includes eligibility and assessment criteria.

The local board is delegated authority to approve community leases. The needs and demands of current and future communities should be considered by the local board when considering renewal or reviews of leases.

Discussions with groups regarding lease renewals should happen well in advance of lease expiry dates, particularly when it is known that an alternative use of the site is being considered.

#### Commercial leases

Commercial leases can be entered into with council on some parks and open space. Careful consideration is required to determine whether the use will enhance the park-user experience and whether the impact/loss of open space can be justified.

Some land held under the Reserves Act 1977 cannot be used for commercial use due to the classification of the land. Land may be reclassified to enable a use, however, it entails an expensive and time consuming legal process.

The local board is delegated authority to approve commercial leases. Revenue from commercial leases in parks is directed to the wider Auckland Council budget.



Sanders Reserve Paremoremo

There are commercial leases on two parks in the Upper Harbour for residential dwellings. One dwelling relates to Wainoni Park and the other is located on Three Streams Reserve.

Figure 18 Community leases on parks

Park	Community Group	Lease expiry date
Albany Domain	Albany Community Preschool Inc.	1/08/2018
	Albany Hall Committee Incorporated	10/10/2013
Antares Place Reserve	AUT Millenium Ownership Trust	12/05/2046 + 33 years
Bay City Park	East Coast Bays Association Football Club Inc	1/09/2016 up for renewal
Collins Park	North Shore Playcentre Association - Greenhithe	1/10/2015 up for renewal
Constellation Park	North Shore Hockey Association Inc	1/01/2017
Greenhithe War Memorial Park	Greenhithe Tennis Club Incorporated	3/03/2018 up for renewal
Herald Island Domain	Herald Island Residents & Ratepayers Assn Inc	14/12/2020 + 5 years
Herald Island Fire Station	Herald Island Residents & Ratepayers Assn	23/05/2021 + 5 years
Hobsonville War Memorial	Hobsonville Bowling Club Inc	31/12/2034
Kell Park	RNZ Plunket Society - Albany	31/07/2019
Meadowood Reserve	Meadowood House Incorporated	1/04/2020
Oteha Valley Reserve	Tennis Charitable Trust	10/03/2021
Picasso Reserve	Waitakere City Racquets Sports Trust	31/08/2017
Rame Reserve	North Shore Rowing Club Incorporated	1/05/2021
Rosedale Park	North Harbour BMX Incorporated	1/01/2026
	The Rosedale Park Sports Trust	30/09/2023
	North Harbour Softball Assn Inc	28/02/2022
Wainoni Park North	Greenhithe Junior Assoc Football Club	1/08/2015
	Greenhithe Group Riding for Disabled Inc	1/11/2025 Public notification
	Greenhithe Pony Club Branch Inc	1/11/2015 Public notification
	Rosedale Pony Club	Public notification
Wainoni Park South	North Shore Dog Training Club Inc	30/11/2025 + 10 years
Whenuapai Hall Reserve	Whenuapai Ratepayers & Residents Assoc	1/12/2024



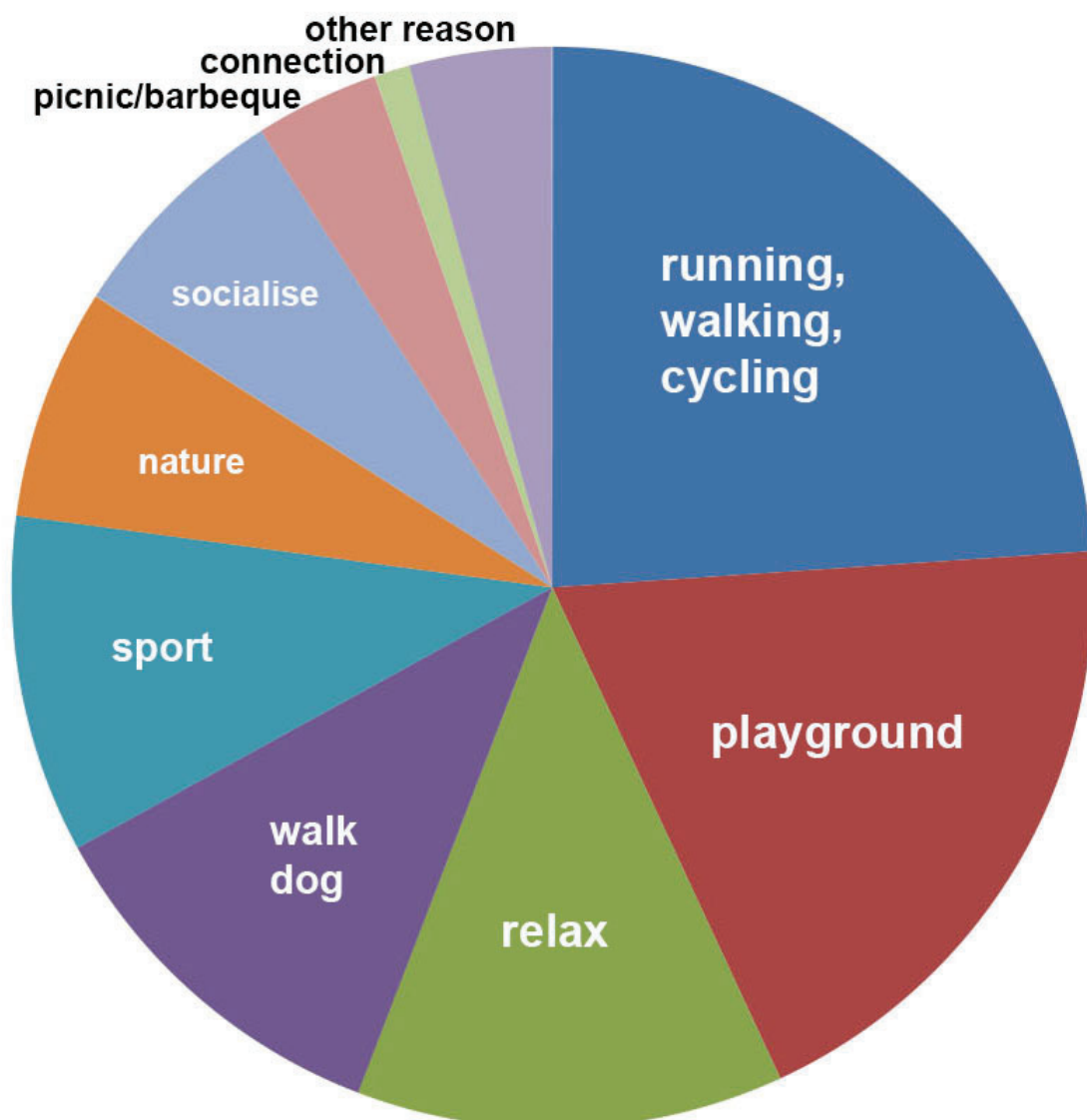
Sanders Reserve Paremoremo



## People visit parks in the Upper Harbour to enjoy these activities

Source: Captivate research and communications  
Auckland Council Upper Harbour Local Board Neighbourhood Parks Research Results  
March 2017

Responses provided could give multiple reasons for a park visit.



## SECTION 2 – KEY MOVES

Four key moves have been identified to structure actions to develop the Upper Harbour's open space network.

The key moves provide direction for future development of the Upper Harbour's open space network over the next 10 years. Challenges and opportunities are discussed. The long-term goal is for a sustainable quality open space network.

The four key moves are:

### **1. Growth – responding to the growing community**

- open space provision
- quality park network.

### **2. Sport and recreation – providing access to a range of formal and informal play opportunities**

- sport
- recreation.

### **3. Connections – developing connections for the community**

- community
- walking and cycling
- signage
- street trees.

### **4. Healthy environment – improving water and biodiversity quality**

- ecological restoration.



## 2.1 Growth

### Responding to the growing community

Access to open space is important for the community. The aim is for a high quality open space network with flexible and multi-functional spaces.

#### Open space provision

Open space provision within the established areas of the Upper Harbour generally meet council's provision guidelines. There is usually a neighbourhood park within a 400 or 600 metre walk and a suburb park within a 1000 or 1500 metre walk.

The Auckland Unitary Plan provides for considerable growth within the Upper Harbour Local Board area. Gaps in the provision of neighbourhood and suburb parks are anticipated in growth areas. Acquisition of land will be required to meet demand for open space in areas identified with provision gaps.

Some open space may not currently meet the needs of the community and provide the attributes that they aspire to within the parks and open space network.

#### Land acquisition

The Parks and Open Spaces Acquisition Policy 2013 states how Auckland Council will prioritise opportunities to acquire land for open space. The council has a limited budget to acquire land for new parks and open space. Not all acquisition proposals that align with the acquisition criteria will be able to be purchased. Acquisitions are approved by the governing body.

##### *Hobsonville Point*

There is an extensive network of neighbourhood parks and esplanade reserves within the Hobsonville Point development. There is a gap in provision for a suburb park. Suburb parks are typically three to five hectares. They provide the community with open space for activities such as walking, socialising, events and kick around spaces.

The local board would like to provide a destination experience park at Hobsonville Point. This is due to the ferry service, market and shops, recreational access to the harbour, and proximity to the Waitakere Ranges and the North-West Wildlink.

Hobsonville Point has the potential to provide a

sustainable destination for day trips from all over Auckland.

Te Onekiritea (Bomb Point) is approximately 10.8 hectares of Crown owned land. A park has been shown on development plans for this area. This has led to a community expectation that there will be a public park in this area.

##### *Scott Point*

Two new neighbourhood parks and a suburb park (that provides for sport) have been recently acquired at Scott Point. Further development of the area will impact on the open space network and it is anticipated that further land will be required for a neighbourhood park.

##### *Whenuapai Structure Plan*

The Whenuapai Structure Plan sets out the framework to transform Whenuapai into an urbanised community. It is anticipated it will provide between 8,100 and 10,700 dwellings and 8,600 jobs (300 hectares of new business land) over the next 10 to 20 years. This land will be developed in stages.

It is anticipated that 11 new neighbourhood parks, two neighbourhood/civic spaces, two suburb parks and a sports park will be required to meet the open space demands for the new communities.

Esplanade reserves will play an important role in the open space network and it is important that they are acquired. They will contribute to the target of a minimum of 10 per cent forest cover on public and privately owned land within the western half of the local board area and support connectivity of the North-West Wildlink.

#### Actions that respond to open space provision.

- **Increase open space provision in growth areas and areas of poor provision**
  - Advocate for acquisition of land for open space in growth areas in line with council policy.
    - advocate for the acquisition of land for a park that can provide a destination experience at Hobsonville Point
  - Aim for a 20 metre wide esplanade reserve or strip along all qualifying water bodies for environmental and recreation benefits.

## Quality park network

### Well-used and safe parks

The aim is to provide parks that are safe, inviting and provide a range of activities, uses and experiences for people of all age groups, cultural differences and abilities. Parks play a role in providing opportunities for people to improve their health and wellbeing.

Parks that are attractive and well connected with the surrounding environment both visually and physically with legible movement networks, will activate the open space. Wide street frontages and clear sight lines will contribute to safe environments.

#### *Benchmarking*

The Green Flag Award scheme recognises and rewards well managed parks and green spaces, setting an international benchmark standard for the management of recreational outdoor spaces.

There are currently (2018) eleven Auckland Council parks that have been awarded Green Flag status in Auckland. One park is located in the Upper Harbour: Sanders Reserve.

### Park visitor experience and values

Parks have many attributes that are valued by the community. This includes environmental (scenery and nature), cultural (historic and heritage), recreational (active and inactive) and economic values. They contribute to the sense of place and provide amenity for the local community. The following factors impact on the park visitor experience:

- street frontage
- safety and surveillance
- amenity (for example access, shade, seating, toilets, drinking fountains, bins etc.)
- outdoor fitness equipment
- park layout (for example pathways)
- planting
- play equipment provision

The Auckland Unitary Plan provides for significant growth in existing urban and rural areas within the Upper Harbour. Ensuring that the park network provides high quality experiences will be important as intensification occurs.

#### *Historic heritage*

Parks and open spaces are places where we can celebrate our culture learn about our historic heritage and care for Auckland's special features. Heritage features contribute to the quality of our

network and it is important that they are recognised and valued.

A survey of parks is required to identify heritage features that meet the definition of historic heritage under the Resource Management Act 1991. The primary focus for heritage surveys should be on the parks that front onto estuarine/coastal environments such as those in Greenhithe, Albany, Paremoremo and Herald Island.

Heritage features have been surveyed during the subdivision process at Hobsonville. Limeburners Reserve is an important heritage site that requires further development.

### Open space with limited development

A number of parks have been acquired that have had limited development. They may have a small number of plants and/or a path.

Further investment to activate these parks could be considered, particularly in areas where there is pressure on existing facilities. Investigations are required to determine which parks should be further developed (refer Appendix 5).

It is recognised that some open space does not benefit from development.

### Parks in growth areas

The Auckland Unitary Plan provides for considerable growth within the Upper Harbour Local Board area.

Oteha is currently the most densely populated area. Albany, Hobsonville, Scott Point, West Harbour and Whenuapai are areas that are experiencing significant growth. There may be opportunities to invest in the development of existing parks in these areas (refer Appendix 6).

### Park development

Upper Harbour has a diverse community. This impacts on sport and recreation trends and the delivery of park assets. Development of park land must be in response to site specific conditions and the diverse interests of the community.

#### *Community engagement*

Community engagement during the design process is an important component in delivering outcomes that meet the diverse needs of the local neighbourhood.

#### *Funding for park development*

Funding for the development of land that council acquires to address growth is allocated as a proportion of the purchase price through the



Long-term Plan. The aim is for park development to be timed to coincide with the delivery of new communities.

**Process for park development**

The process for park development and the delivery of park assets includes the following stages:

- service provision assessment
- feasibility study
- concept design/master plan/development plan (resource consent phase)
- construction design (building consent phase).

Evidence based decision-making should be utilised to inform development. Portable/temporary equipment can be used to activate open space and test if permanent asset based solutions are viable/ worth investing in.

**Auckland Design Manual**

The Auckland Design Manual provides objective criteria for design thinking regarding Māori design, sustainability, universal design and design for safety (refer Figure 19).

Figure 19 Auckland Design Manual - design subjects

Design subject	Content
<b>Māori design</b> Whakatairanga Tikanga Maori	Sets out principles that have the key objective to enhance the protection, reinstatement, development and articulation of mana whenua cultural landscapes, enabling all of us to connect to and deepen our sense of place (Te Aranga Design Principles).
<b>Sustainability</b>	Addresses energy use, waste and effects on the environment.
<b>Universal design</b> He Tauira ā-Whānui	Creates accessible environments that are inclusive. Considers goals for cultural appropriateness, personalisation, social integration, wellness, understanding, awareness, comfort and body fit.
<b>Design for safety</b>	Aims to prevent crime and make safer homes, streets, neighbourhoods and parks.

**Non-asset based solutions**

Non-asset based solutions are an alternative to the more traditional reliance on assets to deliver a service. Activation of parks and open spaces can occur through programmes of activities that don't require assets.

**Climate change**

Climate change is predicted to be significant and will impact on the entire Auckland region. It is anticipated there will be rising temperatures, increased rainfall extremes, more frequent drought, and marine and coastal change (for example

coastal erosion and inundation, unstable cliffs and possible introduction of new pests and biosecurity threats).

**Coastal parks**

The Upper Harbour has an extensive inner harbour coast line. Parks and open space provide physical and visual connections to the coastal environment. They can provide a buffer zone between the varying densities of development and the dynamic coastal processes that operate in the sensitive harbour environments.

The delivery of park assets in the coastal environment and adjacent to waterways, must be cognisant of coastal hazards, including coastal inundation, coastal erosion and tsunami. Coastal compartment management plans are being developed. They will:

- enable decision making focused on the holistic natural coastal system
- include considerations to be made over at least a 100-year timeframe to ensure sustainable outcomes.

**Park assets**

The park asset renewal programme offers an opportunity to coordinate park improvements by increasing service provision and resite assets to improve outcomes (for example path surfacing and other assets such as seats, bins, play elements).

Planning to coordinate with the renewals programme will achieve financial benefits and better park outcomes.

Partnering with local businesses for park amenities (for example seats and tables) is another area that could be explored.

**Reserve management plans**

Legacy councils prepared and adopted reserve management plans for some parks under the Reserves Act 1977 (refer Appendix 7).

A programme of work has been undertaken to develop an omnibus Open Space Management Plan for each local board area. This will replace the legacy councils plans.

All open spaces will be allocated a use category with the plan. These categories will reflect the potential values the open space has within the wider open space network. Proposals from either council or the community to develop open space should be evaluated against these categories and other network plans.

Concept and masterplans must align with the outcomes sought in a park's individual management plan.

### Actions to provide high quality parks.

- **Optimise existing open space and improve park visitor experience**

- Consider options for the best use of open space to create a connected network that provides a variety of experiences for family-friendly sport and recreation.
- Consider universal design goals for accessible and inclusive parks and open space.
- Create safe parks and open spaces that are easy to navigate, provide a mix of activities, encourage high visitation with visibility and are quality environments that the community has pride in.
- Consider increasing service provision at the time of asset renewal.
- Upgrade existing parks and prioritise growth areas (consider development of parks identified in Appendices five and six).
- Consider non-asset based solutions to improve park visitor experience.
- Partner with local businesses to put picnic tables and other amenities on local parks.

- **Treasure heritage sites**

- Engage with appropriate heritage specialists to inform decision-making on or around heritage sites.
- Survey parks to identify sites that meet the criteria for historic heritage in the Resource Management Act.
- Remove redundant infrastructure from heritage sites and consider resiting infrastructure that is currently inappropriately sited when it comes up for renewal.

- **Support key principles to the management and development of coastal park land**

- Consider climate change impacts to ensure sustainability and resilience, alignment with the Auckland Unitary Plan and existing and proposed technical design guidelines.
- Develop a 100-year planning time horizon to enable sustainable, strategic decision-making and the balancing of existing value with future value and cost.
- Support the development of a coastal compartment management plan.

- **Seek sustainable design solutions**

- Consider low-carbon initiatives e.g carbon-neutral parks, carbon sequestration projects.
- Consider energy and water efficiency for example renewable energy sources for facilities, LED lighting, low impact urban design, and reducing reliance on potable water sources.
- Consider green infrastructure/green engineering e.g swales, green roofs, stormwater harvesting, retention/reuse, water sensitive design.
- Consider whole life cost for example aim for components that are preferably reuseable or recyclable.
- Aim for assets that require minimal maintenance and operational costs.
- Consider waste minimisation for example reduce waste to landfill, pack in/pack out, recycling options in parks, reuse/repurpose/reclaim old assets.

- **Improve resilience to climate change**

- Consider the potential impact of rising temperatures for example extended warm season tourism and leisure opportunities, changes to diversity of plants able to be grown, increased risk to ecosystems and biosecurity from new/emerging pests, diseases and invasive species.
- Consider the potential impact of seasonal rainfall changes for example water availability, impact on infrastructure in low lying areas in parks and increased fire risk.
- Consider the potential impact from reduced soil moisture for example destabilised engineered slopes, water shortages, elevated stress on forests and indigenous wetlands, erosion and landscape degradation.
- Consider potential impacts from marine and coastal change for example coastal erosion, unstable cliffs, storm surges, increased inundation and diminished recreational benefits.
- Consider the potential impact of extreme weather events that will increase the number of slips and storm damage impacting on park assets and the public.



## 2.2 Sport and recreation

### Provide access to a range of formal and informal play opportunities

Sport, recreation and social trends and preferences change over time. Creating enduring spaces that are flexible and adaptable for multi-functional use and will meet changing community needs.

#### Sport

##### Sports code facility plans

Facility plans have been prepared for some sports codes to inform planning. The plans identify current demand and provide future projections. Council works with sports codes to contribute to the outcomes sought in their plans.

##### Sports fields

The Sports Field Code Facility Plan identifies that the Upper Harbour has capacity to meet most of the expected sports field provision target for the 2018-2028 time period. However, a shortfall in the provision of sports field lighting has been identified.

Staff work closely with sports codes on provision and needs. Changing patterns and trends in active recreation are recognised. It is important that clubs provide accurate information relating to their sports code use to inform planning for sports field provision.

It is anticipated that climate change may affect sports field provision. This is an issue that needs to be considered as part of the planning process.

##### Scott Point Sports Park

The overall vision for the park is to develop a leading-edge, fully-sustainable park that makes the community proud.

The park will be a model and a flagship for the future that will help steer the future course of design, development, management and governance of parks across Auckland.

##### Partnerships

A rapidly growing population and tight council budgets means that facilities are struggling to meet community needs. Opportunities to partner with the community could be explored. This could include partnerships with schools, tertiary institutions and other organisations.

##### Economic benefits

Upper Harbour has outstanding sports facilities that include the QBE Stadium and the AUT Millenium Institute. Working with partners to invest in the sports sector will contribute to a prosperous local economy.

##### Open space opportunities outside the local board area

##### Green Road, Dairy Flat

Rodney District Council purchased land (approximately 154 hectares) for a future park at Green Road, Dairy Flat in two lots (in years 2000 and 2006). The land has not been developed. It is suitable for a variety of sports codes and many different informal recreation activities.

The land is located in the Rodney Local Board area and is close to much of the Upper Harbour. Development would benefit many Upper Harbour residents.



Pin Oak Reserve Schnapper Rock

## Actions to provide access to a range of sporting opportunities

- **Provide opportunities for sport that appeal to a diverse range of communities, ages and abilities**
  - Work with a variety of sports codes to identify how council can contribute to their facility plans.
  - Create spaces that are flexible and adaptable for multifunctional use.
  - Cluster activities that use facilities at different times together, so that infrastructure can be shared and parks are used throughout the day.
- **Recognise the health and well-being benefits of active communities**
  - Continue to investigate the needs and provision of sports fields to optimise their use and provide opportunities for communities to fully participate in their chosen code.
  - Support the development of the Scott Point sustainable sports park (provides areas for sport and active recreation, informal recreation, ecological restoration and conservation.
  - Support the development of a feasibility study on the use of the Caribbean sports fields.
  - Plan for the impact of climate change on the provision of open space for sport.
- **Work with public and private partners to achieve financial benefits**
  - Investigate opportunities to partner with schools, tertiary institutions and other organisations to open up their facilities for community use (as outlined in the memorandum of understanding between the council and the Ministry of Education).
- **Seek opportunities for facility provision beyond the local board boundary when planning for sport and recreation**
  - Advocate for the development of the land at Green Road, Dairy Flat (Rodney Local Board area) for sport and recreation and support planning for the future park.

## Recreation

Recreation and play is important for all ages to maintain health and wellbeing.

Provision of recreation equipment will be delivered as part of the open space network. Planning will inform an equitable distribution of equipment to compliment the open space.

The aim is for the recreation equipment to be complementary to the value of the park and the neighbourhood. Complementary use examples are:

- the provision of wheel-based play (skate park facilities, learn to ride paths, pump tracks, etc.) in parks that contain green way cycle paths
- the provision of nature play in areas of natural beauty.

### Water access/water sports

Harbour access is important for the community. An assessment of marine water sport facilities is planned that will consider current access points to water that are open to the public (such as boat ramps, wharfs, etc.) and potentially identify new opportunities.

### Trails

The Upper Harbour open space network provides trails for walking, cycling and equestrian use.

The Upper Harbour Local Board Greenways Plan provides direction to improve walking, cycling and ecological connections across the regions. There are further opportunities to provide and improve trails within parks for walking, cycling and horse riding.

### *Sanders Reserve*

Sanders Reserve has an extensive network of trails. The trails cater for walking, running, mountain bikes and horses. There are issues relating to the trails and they would benefit from further development.

### Play

The benefits of play are recognised for all age groups, abilities and backgrounds. It is important that the delivery of infrastructure caters for a range of different community needs.

Tākaro - Investing in Play is a strategic document that is currently being developed. It will provide council's position for play and provide decision-making and evaluation tools for future play investment.



A review of play considers service provision of play space. The quality and distribution of play provision varies greatly. Most of the play elements are aimed at juniors. Play experiences that provide for all ages, cultures and abilities are required. The service provision assessment provides recommendations for improvements (refer Appendix 8).

A play space assessment has recently been completed for Wharepapa Reserve. Further work is required to progress this proposal.

Guidelines for age ranges and related play experiences to inform play provision are identified in Figure 20.

Figure 20 Age ranges and related play experiences

Age group	Play experiences
Junior 0 - 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• small pieces, low to the ground</li> <li>• running and rolling down gentle slopes</li> <li>• manipulation of tactile elements such as sand</li> <li>• interaction with natural element and wildlife</li> </ul>
Primary/intermediate 6 - 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climbing, running, agility skills</li> <li>• circuits for social games</li> <li>• opportunity for dramatic imaginative play</li> <li>• small scale areas for bikes</li> </ul>
Tweens and Teens 11 and over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• large scale equipment with height, physical challenge and perceived risk</li> <li>• gathering spaces for mucking around, parading and socialising</li> <li>• more complicated manipulation of the natural environment</li> <li>• spaces for riding bikes, skateboards, competitive ball games</li> </ul>
Seniors older adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fitness equipment</li> <li>• walking paths</li> <li>• petanque, outdoor chess</li> <li>• seating</li> </ul>

### Actions to provide access to a range of recreation opportunities

- **Provide recreation opportunities that appeal to a diverse range of communities, ages and abilities**
  - Deliver outcomes sought in the Strategic Play Provision Assessment
  - Progress delivery of a play space at Wharepapa Reserve.
- **Utilise the Upper Harbour's network of parks that border the upper reaches of the harbour for recreation**
  - Deliver outcomes sought in the feasibility and options assessment of marine water sports.
- **Develop trails in parks for walking, running, cycling and horse riding**
  - Support delivery of the outcomes and opportunities identified in the review of the Sanders Reserve trail network.



## 2.3 Connections

### Develop connections for the community

#### Community

High quality open space can enhance the sense of community. A strong sense of community has been associated with improved wellbeing and increased feelings of safety and security.

Community involvement in the design process will contribute to strengthening the community's sense of belonging.

Parks provide a place for people to congregate. The provision of a park name will provide the open space an identity that the community recognises. Consideration of the cultural and historical associations will help to determine appropriate park names.

Infrastructure on parks is required to support community events. Currently 13 parks provide for a variety of events (refer to Figure 17, page 22).

#### Actions to strengthen community connections

- **Engage the community in park design to bolster identity, connectedness and to strengthen a sense of belonging as appropriate.**
- **Provide infrastructure on parks to facilitate community events where appropriate.**
- **Provide park names in a timely manner to raise awareness of the park.**
  - Consider opportunities to celebrate Māori names (Whakapapa) and local historical associations when naming new parks.

#### Walking and cycling

Walking and cycling connections contribute to transport options. A well-connected network will assist in developing accessibility for the community. Walking, running and cycling are very popular activities for many residents in the Upper Harbour.

##### *Greenways Plan*

The Upper Harbour Greenways Plan identifies cycling and walking connections that are safe and enjoyable, while improving local ecology and access to recreational opportunities. Development of essential infrastructure for roading and wastewater is affecting the greenway network by impacting on the existing network.

The greenways plan is currently under review (2018) and an updated plan will be developed. The refreshed plan will prioritise projects.

A feasibility assessment study has been completed for a walkway from Limeburners Reserve to Marina View Reserve. Further work is required to progress this proposal.

#### Actions to develop connections for walking and cycling

- **Provide a quality walking and cycling network to connect neighbourhoods**
  - Support delivery of the outcomes and opportunities identified in the refreshed greenways plan.
  - Progress development of the Limeburners to Marina View walkway.



Northwood Reserve Albany



## Signage

Effective signage can play a role in building stronger and safer communities. Signs may include information such as place names, site interpretation, regulations, wayfinding, directional information and contact details.

Upper Harbour is an important area for Māori. Promoting Māori identity when developing our parks is an opportunity to celebrate our cultural heritage. Interpretative signage can contribute to peoples' recognition of sites to treasure.

There are no signs in many of the parks. A park name and background information can contribute to the identity of the open space.

There is an extensive network of streams in the Upper Harbour. Naming streams with signs will contribute to identity and people's sense of place.

### Actions that to develop connections through the use of signage

- **Provide signage that connects the community with the parks and open space network to build stronger neighbourhoods**
  - Undertake an audit assessment on all park signs to determine old signs that require removal, where new signs are required and prioritise spending in future years. Consider including the following information:
    - park names
    - park features
    - site interpretation (including information that educates the community on matters such as sustainability, environment and historical connections)
    - wayfinding information.
  - Investigate opportunities to capture and express narratives relating to the open space network. Consider investigating opportunities to appropriately relate iwi/hapū narratives (Mahi Toi).

## Street Trees

Council's local parks team maintains the city's street trees.

Street planting contributes to green corridors, providing ecological benefits by creating stepping stones for the North-West Wildlink. Intensification of land use is impacting on the biodiversity in the Upper Harbour and further planting within the street corridor will benefit the environment.

As cycling and pedestrian pathways become increasingly popular street trees will play an important role in the streetscape amenity. They give visual form to the urban landscape, providing a sense of place, with shelter and shade for pedestrians and cyclists.

### Actions to develop connections through the planting of street trees

- **Enhance the street environment with appropriate species to provide shade for pedestrians and cyclists**
  - Support a study of tree cover in streets and civic spaces that considers the following:
    - size and condition of trees
    - goals for minimum tree cover
    - identify areas for new tree planting in streets and civic spaces.

## 2.4 Healthy Environment

### Improve water quality and biodiversity

#### Ecological restoration

##### Biodiversity and riparian planting

The Upper Harbour environment is valued by the community. Improving water and biodiversity quality will contribute to the delivery of ecologically sound landscapes that strengthen environmental health and community wellbeing.

The Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy sets a vision for a flourishing and treasured indigenous biodiversity. It provides a guide for managing the effects of land use and development on indigenous biodiversity. Urban growth is placing pressure on indigenous biodiversity and it is important that environmental best practice methods are encouraged.

The Te Aranga Principles provide outcomes and actions sought by iwi for the benefit of the natural environment (Taiao) and environmental health (Mauri). These relate to protection, maintenance, restoration and/or enhancement. They provide sound environmental actions.

Planting alongside the edge of streams and harbours provides multiple ecological benefits including:

- shading and cooling water
- stabilising the banks
- cleaning up the water quality
- providing wildlife with food sources and habitat
- reducing flood peaks.

##### Tree planting

The Urban Forest Strategy is currently being developed. It will guide tree planting in urban areas and aims to set minimums and maximums for tree cover on public land.

Current funding for trees in parks and streets is based on maintenance and renewals, with no net increase in specimen tree numbers.

Increasing tree cover and enhancing Significant Environmental Areas (identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan) will provide environmental benefits that contribute to a healthy environment.

##### North-West Wildlink

The North-West Wildlink includes a number of council-owned parks in the Upper Harbour Local

Board area that provide important habitats for wildlife.

Further forest links are required through new planting projects where there are gaps. This is particularly important in the future urban land in Whenuapai and Hobsonville. This is to connect forest habitats in Paremuremo and Greenhithe with those in the Waitakere Ranges and Swanson.

Parks that have been identified as having particular importance within the North-West Wildlink are known as Wildlink Wonders (refer Figure 15, page 19).

##### *Kauri dieback*

Kauri trees are under the threat of kauri dieback disease. The underlying principle to reduce the risk of spreading the disease is to stop the movement of soil and other infected material via footwear, dogs, machinery, equipment and vehicles working in the vicinity of kauri.

##### Pest management

A regional pest management plan provides direction for the control of pest plants, animals and pathogens in the Auckland region.

Upper Harbour pest specific issues relate to the following animals: possums, rabbits, birds (mynas), chickens (dumped) and rats. Cats have been identified for control in areas of high biodiversity value.

Development of a pest free strategy for the local board will enhance the North-West Wildlink.

##### Volunteers

Volunteers play an important role in maintaining parks and open space (refer to Appendix 1). It is important that funding continues to be available for volunteer groups.

##### Lucas Creek catchment

The generation and fate of sediment in the Lucas Creek catchment report of 2018 identifies ten areas where planting of council owned land would produce a direct benefit in reducing sediment to the Lucas Creek and estuary.

Parks located within the priority areas are identified in Figure 21.



Figure 21 Parks identified that would benefit from planting to improve water quality in Lucas Creek

Priority area	Park
<b>Rosedale Park to Unsworth Heights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsworth Reserve</li> <li>• Omega Reserve</li> <li>• Barbados Reserve</li> <li>• Rook Reserve</li> <li>• Rosedale Park</li> <li>• Palm Hill Reserve</li> <li>• Exeter Reserve</li> <li>• Meadowbank Reserve</li> <li>• Devonshire Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Bushland Park to Parkhead Reserve</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Days Bridge Esplanade</li> <li>• Parkhead Reserve</li> <li>• Brookfield Park</li> <li>• Rodney Brown Reserve</li> <li>• Douglas Alexander Reserve</li> <li>• Northwood Reserve</li> <li>• William Pickering Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>North Bushlands Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bushlands Highway Strip</li> <li>• Fernhill Escarpment</li> <li>• Burnside Escarpment</li> <li>• Kanukau Reserve</li> <li>• Tawa Reserve</li> <li>• George Pannill Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Albany Domain to Kell Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albany Domain</li> <li>• Kell Park</li> <li>• Gills Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Oteha Valley Road</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oteha Valley Reserve</li> <li>• Hooton Reserve</li> <li>• Gold Street Reserve</li> <li>• Valdena Avenue Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Lucas Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lucas Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• The Avenue Esplanade Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Lucas Creek Landing Drive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Landing</li> <li>• Wharf Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Greenhithe - Upper Harbour Motorway</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admirals Court Reserve</li> <li>• George Deane Place Reserve</li> <li>• Greenborough Reserve</li> <li>• Greenhithe Upper Harbour Reserve</li> <li>• Huntington Reserve</li> <li>• Kerema Reserve</li> <li>• Kittawake Stormwater Reserve</li> <li>• Orwell Court Reserve</li> <li>• Wharepapa Reserve</li> <li>• William Gamble Reserve</li> <li>• Schopolo East</li> <li>• Schopolo Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Roland Road, Greenhithe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Churchouse Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Kingfisher Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Kingfisher Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Oratau Reserve to Collins Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awatahi Reserve</li> <li>• Collins Park</li> <li>• Kimberly Grove</li> <li>• Oratau Reserve</li> <li>• Orchard Reserve</li> <li>• Pounamu Reserve</li> <li>• Rame Reserve</li> </ul>

Te Wharau Creek is located in the Lucas Creek Catchment. The freshwater ecology in the Te Wharau Creek has been identified as outstanding value and investigations into the protection of the stream are required. The following parks border the stream.

Figure 22 Parks that border Te Wharau Creek

Suburb	Park
<b>Albany</b>	Greenhithe Upper Harbour Reserve
<b>Greenhithe</b>	Kyle Road Esplanade Reserve
	Te Wharau Creek Esplanade Reserve
	Wainoni Park
<b>Schnapper Rock</b>	Lady Phoenix Reserve
	Schopolo Reserve



Schopolo East Reserve Schnapper Rock - view looking up Te Wharau Creek to Lucas Creek

## Actions to improve water quality and biodiversity

- **Support actions that increase tree cover within the local board area**
  - Support the development of the Urban Forest Strategy.
  - Undertake a study of tree cover in parks and open spaces that considers the following:
    - size and condition of trees
    - goals for minimum tree cover
    - identification of areas for new tree planting in parks and open spaces.
- **Support actions that protect, restore and enhance the natural environment (Taiao)**
  - Re-establish local biodiversity.
  - Create and connect ecological corridors.
  - Plant appropriate indigenous flora in public places.
  - Select plant and tree species as seasonal markers and attractors of native bird life.
  - Establish and manage traditional food and cultural resource areas that allow for active guardianship (kaitiakitanga).
  - Support actions that address kauri dieback management.
- **Support environmental outcomes that benefit the North-West Wildlink**
  - Undertake a pest-free strategy for the local board area to enhance the North-West Wildlink.
  - Undertake ecological planting of parks and open space that are located within the North-West Wildlink.
- **Support actions that protect, maintain and enhance environmental health (Mauri Tu)**
  - Daylight and restore waterways where there are identified opportunities.
  - Remediate contaminated areas of soil.
  - Explore opportunities for rainwater collection systems, grey-water recycling systems and passive solar design in the design process.
  - Explore options for hard landscaping and building materials which are locally sourced and of high cultural value to mana whenua as part of the design process.
  - Support volunteer groups who work on environmental improvement initiatives.
  - Enhance and protect planted areas within the

priority catchments identified in the Lucas Creek catchment report 2018.

- Undertake investigations into appropriate and effective tools and methods to protect the freshwater ecology of Te Wharau Creek.



Kell Park Albany - kayak launching jetty on Lucas Creek



# SECTION 3 – PRINCIPLES, ADVOCACY, DECISION MAKING AND ACTIONS

The Local Board has advocacy and decision-making roles that relate to council budgets.

Prioritisation principles provide a structure for the local board when developing their work programme to deliver the actions identified in this plan.

Decision-making tools provide prompts to assist assessment of the outcomes sought through the actions identified in Section 2 - Key Moves.

Actions to improve the open space network are summarised in this section (page 41). They will contribute to council delivering a sustainable quality open space network.

## 3.1 Prioritisation principles

Prioritisation principles provide direction for planning and implementing park development to improve the open space network.

Consideration of the following list of principles will inform the prioritisation of actions:

- existing capital works programmes and contractual commitments
- areas zoned for high growth (metropolitan centre, town centres, local centres, mixed use, terrace housing and apartments) and where there is a gap in provision identified (refer to Figures 23,24 and 25 for land use scenarios - population projections - density per hectare)
- areas of deficiency and/or poor quality open space prioritised over areas of good provision and/or good quality open space
- cost benefit of individual actions
- planning and funding cycles and other influences such as land acquisitions, large infrastructure projects, integrated planning with neighbouring local boards and other stakeholders, such as environmental services.

## Land use scenarios

Land use scenarios provide growth projections that council uses to inform asset planning.

This land use scenario (i11v3) was developed by Auckland Transport. The purpose for developing it was to:

1. ensure forward growth projections reflect rapid recent population growth and Statistics New Zealand February 2017 population projection
2. update the timing and location of growth in future urban areas to reflect decisions made on the Unitary Plan and information on the refresh of the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (FULSS)
3. address anomalies in household sizes that have emerged.

Oteha is currently the most densely populated area with between 53 and 75 people per hectare. By 2028 Albany, Hobsonville Point, Hobsonville corridor and West Harbour are projected to have a similar population density per hectare. By 2046 Scott Point and Whenuapai are also expected to also have a similar population density.

Figures 24, 25 and 26 show the expected changes to land use over a 28-year period.

## 3.2 Local Board advocacy

The Local Board has an advocacy role in the acquisition of land.

- **Open space provision**
  - Advocate for acquisition of land for open space in line with council policy.
  - Advocate for the acquisition of land for a park that can provide a destination experience at Hobsonville Point.
  - Aim for a 20-metre wide esplanade reserve/strip along all qualifying water bodies for environmental and recreation benefits.  
*Key move: growth*

Figure 23 Land use 2018 - population density per hectare

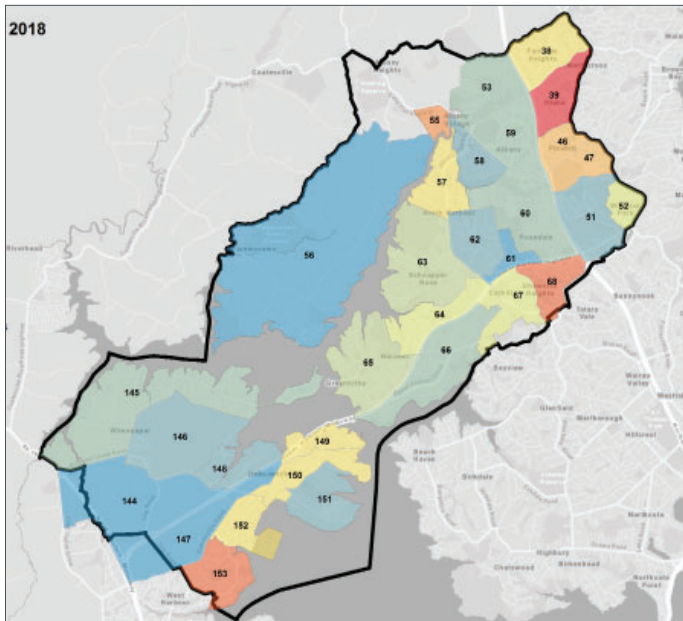


Figure 24 Land use 2028 - population projection - density per hectare

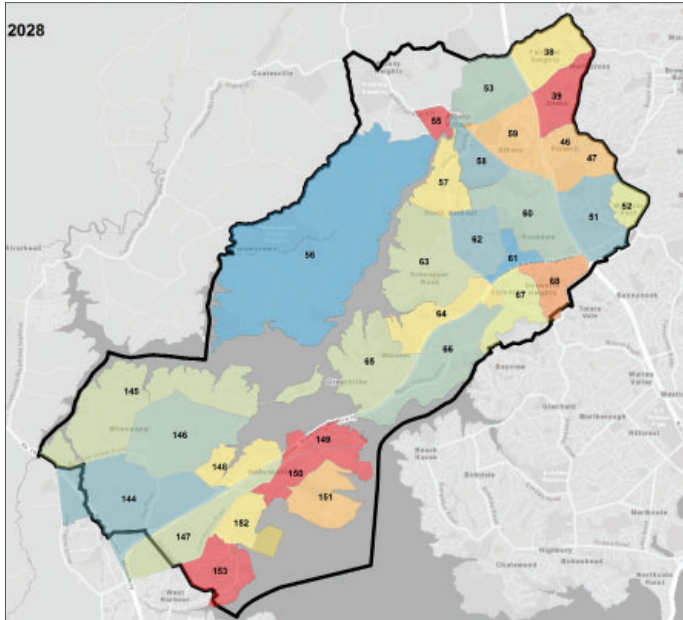
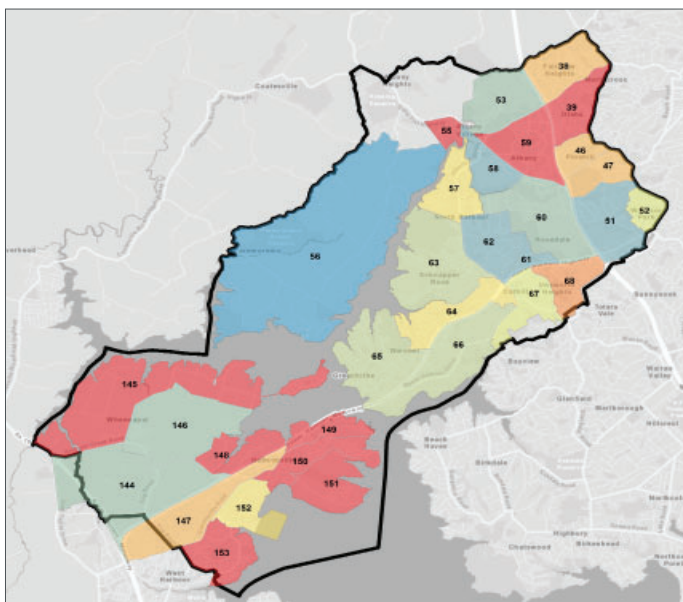
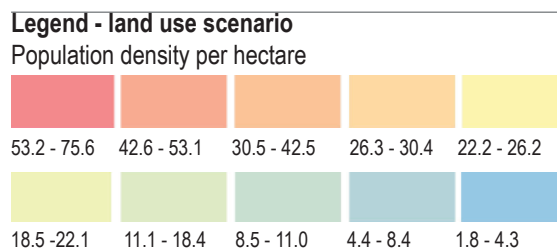


Figure 25 Land use 2046 - population projection - density per hectare



Wainoni Park Greenhithe





### 3.3 Decision making tools

Decision-making tools provide direction on issues that relate to the actions to improve the open space network. The details are discussed in Section two.

- **Accessible and inclusive** - Apply universal design principles to ensure parks and open spaces are accessible to everyone (refer the Auckland Design Manual).  
*Key move: growth*
- **Climate change** - Improve resilience to climate change and consider potential impact of rising temperatures, seasonal rainfall changes, reduced soil moisture and marine and coastal change.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Cluster activities** - Cluster activities that use facilities at different times together, so that infrastructure can be shared and parks are used throughout the day.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Coastal land** - Support key principles for the management and development of coastal park land that address climate change and a 100-year planning time horizon to enable sustainable, strategic decision-making and the balancing of existing value with future value and cost.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Community engagement** - Engage the community in park design to bolster identity, connectedness and to strengthen sense of belonging as appropriate.  
*Key move: connections*
- **Environmental health (Mauri Tu)** - Support actions that protect, maintain and enhance environmental health (refer Te Aranga Principles Auckland Design Manual).  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Historic heritage** - Engage with appropriate heritage specialists to inform decision-making on or around heritage sites (no new infrastructure to be installed on heritage sites).  
*Key move: growth*
- **Multifunctional use** - Create spaces that are flexible and adaptable for multifunctional use.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Natural environment (Taiao)** - Support actions that protect, restore and enhance the natural environment (refer Te Aranga Principles Auckland Design Manual).  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Safe and welcoming** - Create safe parks and open spaces that are easy to navigate, provide a mix of activities, encourage high visitation and are quality environments that the community has pride in.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Sustainable design** - Seek sustainable design solutions and consider low carbon initiatives, energy and water efficiency, green infrastructure, urban forestry/ecology and waste minimisation.  
*Key move: growth*

### 3.4 Upper Harbour Local Board actions

A number of actions relate to investigations that identify opportunities and options to improve the open space network. The details are discussed in Section two.

Funding is required to implement the individual park projects. This is allocated to local boards through the council's Long-term Plan (10 year budget) that is adopted every three years and an annual budget every year. Potentially compensation from the New Zealand Transport Authority Northern Corridor Improvements project will be available to the local board.

- **Asset renewal** - Consider increasing service provision at the time of asset renewal.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Carribbean sports fields** - Support the development of a feasibility study on the use of the Carribbean sports fields.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Coastal compartment management plan** - Support the development of a coastal compartment management plan.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Community events** - Provide infrastructure on parks to facilitate community events where appropriate.  
*Key move: connections*
- **Greenways Plan** - Support delivery of the outcomes and opportunities identified in the refreshed Greenways Plan.  
*Key move: connections*
- **Green Road** - Advocate for the development of the land at Green Road, Dairy Flat for sport and recreation and support planning for the future park.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Heritage sites** - Survey parks to identify sites that meet the criteria for historic heritage in the Resource Management Act.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Heritage site infrastructure** - Remove redundant infrastructure from heritage sites and consider resiting infrastructure that is currently inappropriately situated on a heritage site when it comes up for renewal.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Lucas Creek catchment** - Undertake enhancement and protection of planted areas within the priority areas identified in the Lucas Creek Sedimentation Report 2018.  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Marine Water sports** - Deliver outcomes sought in the feasibility and options assessment of marine water sports.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **North-West Wildlink** - Undertake ecological planting associated with parks and open space that are located within the North-West Wildlink (prioritise parks identified as Wildlink Wonders).  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Park amenities** - Partner with local businesses to put seats, picnic tables and other amenities in parks.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Park visitor experiences** - Consider options for the best use of open space to create a connected network that provides a variety of experiences for family friendly sport and recreation.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Park names** - Provide park names in a timely manner to raise awareness of the park and consider opportunities to celebrate Māori names (Whakapapa) and local historical associations.  
*Key move: connections*
- **Pest free strategy** - Undertake a pest-free strategy for the local board to enhance the North-West Wildlink.  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Play** - Deliver outcomes sought in the Strategic Play Provision Assessment.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Public and private partnerships** - investigate opportunities to partner with schools, tertiary institutions and other organisations to open up their facilities for community use (as outlined in the memorandum of understanding between council and the Ministry of Education).  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Scott Point sports park** - Support the development of the Scott Point sports park.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*



- **Service provision** - Consider options for the best use of open space to create a connected network that provides a variety of experiences for family friendly sport and recreation and deliver on the local board work programme activities that align with the open space network plan.  
*Key move: growth*
- **Signs: park names, features, interpretation, education and wayfinding** - Undertake an audit assessment on all park signs to determine old signs that require removal and where new signs are required.  
*Key move: connections*
- **Signs: narratives** - Investigate opportunities to capture and express narratives relating to the open space network. Consider investigating opportunities to appropriately relate iwi/hapū narratives (Mahi Toi).  
*Key move: connections*
- **Sports code facility plans** - Work with sports codes to identify how council can contribute to their facility plans.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Sports field provision** - Continue to investigate the needs and provision of sports fields to optimise their use and provide opportunities for communities to fully participate in their chosen code.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*
- **Trees: street** - Support a study of tree cover in streets and civic spaces.  
*Key move: connections*
- **Trees: parks** - Undertake a study of tree cover in parks and open spaces.  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Urban Forest Strategy** - Support the development of the Urban Forest Strategy.  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Te Wharau Creek** - Undertake investigations into appropriate and effective tools to protect the freshwater ecology of Te Wharau Creek.  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Volunteers** - Continue to support volunteer community groups who work on environmental improvement initiatives.  
*Key move: healthy environment*
- **Walkway** - Progress development of the Limeburners to Marina View Esplanade walkway.  
*Key move: connections*
- **Water access/water sports** - Undertake the projects identified in the feasibility and options assessment of marine water sport facilities.  
*Key move: recreation*
- **Wharepapa Reserve** - Progress redevelopment of play space.  
*Key move: sport and recreation*

## APPENDIX 1 Parks subject coastal inundation

<b>100 year return 1 metre sea level rise</b>	
Attwood Reserve	The Landing
Awatahi Reserve	The Knoll
Berneckers Landing	Totara Esplanade Reserve
Brighams Esplanade Reserve	Waiarohia Esplanade
Bristol Road Esplanade Reserve	Waimarie Road Esplanade Reserve
Chatham Reserve	Wainoni Park North
Churchouse Esplanade Reserve	Wharepapa Reserve
Clarks Lane Reserve	Wharf Reserve
Gills Reserve	Wesley Esplanade
Hellyers Esplanade Reserve	West Harbour Esplanade
Hobsonville Esplanade	
Kauri Esplanade	
Kell Park	
Kereru Reserve	
Kingfisher Esplanade Reserve	
Koki Reserve	
Kyle Road Esplanade Reserve	
Lady Phoenix Reserve	
Lagoon Way Reserve	
Limeburners Reserve	
Lucas Esplanade Reserve	
Luckens Reserve	
Malcolm Hahn Memorial Reserve	
Marae Reserve	
Marae Road Esplanade Reserve	
Marina Esplanade	
Nimrod Esplanade	
Oak Park	
Oratau Reserve	
Orchard Reserve	
Paremoreno Creek Esplanade Reserve	
Pohutukawa Esplanade	
Rahui Reserve	
Rame Reserve	
Rame Esplanade Reserve	
Remu Reserve	
Riverlea Reserve	
Sanders Reserve	
Scott Reserve	
Taihinui Historical Reserve	
Te Wharau Reserve	
Te Wharau Creek Esplanade Reserve	
The Avenue Esplanade Reserve	

## APPENDIX 2 Parks with risk of tsunami

Park	Shore Exclusion Zone - Red	Evacuation Zone - Orange	Evacuation Zone - Yellow
Attwood Reserve	√		
Awatahi Reserve	√	√	
Berneckers Landing	√		
Brighams Esplanade	√		
Bristol Esplanade	√		
Chatham Reserve	√		
Christmas Beach	√		
Churchouse Esplanade Reserve	√		
Clarks Lane Reserve	√		
Ferry Parade Pit Reserve	√		
Hellyers Esplanade Reserve	√		
Herald Island Reserve	√		
Herald Island Domain			
Hobsonville Esplanade	√		
Kauri Esplanade	√		
Kell Park	√		
Kereru Reserve	√		
Kingfisher Esplanade Reserve	√		
Kingsway Reserve	√		
Koki Reserve	√		
Kowhai Beach Reserve	√	√	√
Kyle Road Esplanade Reserve	√		
Lady Phoenix Reserve	√		
Landing Reserve - Herald Island	√		√
Limeburners Reserve	√	√	
Lucas Creek Scenic Reserve	√		
Lucas Esplanade Reserve	√		
Luckens Reserve	√		
Malcolm Hahn Memorial Reserve	√		
Marae Reserve	√		
Marae Road Esplanade Reserve	√		
Marina Esplanade	√	√	√
Monterey Esplanade Reserve	√		
Nimrod Esplanade	√	√	
Pahiki Reserve		√	
Paremoremo Creek Esplanade Reserve	√		
Pohutakawa Esplanade	√		
Rahui Reserve	√		
Rame Esplanade Reserve	√		
Rame Reserve	√		
Remy Reserve	√		
Riverlea Reserve	√		
Rurawaru Esplanade	√		
Sanders Reserve	√		
Schopolo Reserve	√		

Scott Esplanade	√	√	
Scott Reserve	√	√	
Taihinui Historical Reserve	√		
Te Wharau Creek Esplanade Reserve	√		
Te Wharau Reserve	√		
The Avenue Esplanade	√		
The Knoll	√		
The Landing	√		
Totara Esplanade	√		
Waiaohia Esplanade	√		
Waimarie Road Esplanade Reserve	√		
Wainoni Park North	√	√	
Wesley Esplanade	√	√	
West Harbour Esplanade	v		
Wharepapa Reserve	√		
Wharf Reserve	√		
Wharf Road Esplanade	√	√	√

### Zones - Tsunami

The shore exclusion zone - red is the highest risk zone and the most likely zone that will need to be evacuated. It is recommended that orange and yellow zones should also be evacuated during a tsunami threat.



## APPENDIX 3 Parks with Significant Ecological Areas

Park	
Aberley Reserve	O'Brien Reserve North
Albany Heights Reserve	Omega Reserve
Albany Heights West Reserve	Pahiki Reserve
Anaharta Reserve	Paremoreno Esplanade Reserve
Arrenway Reserve	Paremoreno Scenic Reserve
Attwood Reserve	Pin Oak Reserve
Berneckers Landing	Pounamu Reserve
Brookfield Park	Rahui Reserve
Burnside Escarpment	Rame Esplanade Reserve
Bushlands Highway Strip Reserve	Redfern Nature Reserve
Centorian Reserve	Remu Reserve
Chatham Reserve	Ridge Reserve
Christmas Beach	Rosedale Park
Days Bridge Esplanade Reserve	Sanders Reserve
Dene Court Reserve	Serenity Reserve
Eastvale Reserve	Schopolo Reserve
Exeter Reserve	Scott Point Sports Park (south)
Fernside Escarpment	Silver Moon Reserve
Ferry Parade Pit Reserve	Spoonbill Reserve
George Pannill Reserve	Taihinui Historic Reserve
Gills Reserve	Taihinui Reserve
Gold Street Reserve	Te Wharau Reserve
Greenhithe Upper Harbour Reserve	The Avenue Esplanade Reserve
Gully Reserve	The Knoll
Harrowglen Reserve	The Landing
Hellyers Esplanade Reserve	Three Streams Reserve
Hobsonville Esplanade	Unsworth Reserve
Hosking Reserve	Wainoni Park
Kanuka Reserve	Wharepapa Reserve
Kauri Esplanade	Wharf Reserve
Kell Park	
Kereru Esplanade	
Kimberly Grove	
Koki Reserve	
Kowhai Beach Reserve	
Kyle Road Esplanade Reserve	
Lady Phoenix Reserve	
Landing Reserve	
Laurel Oak Reserve	
Lorikeet Reserve	
Lucas Creek Esplanade Reserve	
Marina Esplanade	
McHarg Reserve	
Northwood Reserve	
O'Brien Reserve	

## APPENDIX 4 Parks currently supported by volunteer groups

<b>Suburb</b>	<b>Park</b>
<b>Albany</b>	Burnside Escarpment
	Chatham Reserve
	Fernhill Escarpment
	Hooten Reserve
	Oteha Valley Reserve
<b>Albany Heights</b>	Gills Reserve
<b>Bayview</b>	Dene Court Reserve
	Kereru Reserve
<b>Greenhithe</b>	Eastvale Reserve
	Oratau Reserve
	Outlook Reserve
	Taihinui Reserve
<b>Herald Island</b>	Herald Island reserves
<b>Lucas Heights</b>	Hosking Reserve
	Three Streams Reserve
<b>Paremoremo</b>	Lucas Creek reserves
	Sanders Reserve
<b>Rosedale</b>	Parkhead Reserve
	Rosedale Park/Alexander Stream
<b>Schnapper Rock</b>	English Oak Reserve
	Wharepapa Reserve
<b>Unsworth Heights</b>	Unsworth Reserve
<b>Whenuapai</b>	Waimarie Beach Reserve

## APPENDIX 5 Parks with limited development

<b>Suburb</b>	<b>Park</b>
<b>Albany</b>	Rosedale landfill
<b>Fairview Heights</b>	Fairview Reserve*
	Mackwell Reserve
<b>Greenhithe</b>	Travis View Reserve
	Ashurst Reserve
<b>Lucas Heights</b>	Hoskings Reserve
<b>Oteha</b>	Meridian Reserve
	Ponderosa Reserve (Cnr Fernhill Way and Panhill Place and Fernhill Way)
<b>Pinehill</b>	Mulroy Reserve
	Te Hoe Reserve
<b>Rosedale</b>	Apollo Drive Reserve
	Arrenway Reserve
<b>Schnapper Rock</b>	English Oak Reserve
	Laurel Oak Reserve
	Newbury Reserve
	Schopolo Reserve
<b>Unsworth Height</b>	Barbados Reserve
* Identified in the Strategic Play Provision Assessment as a possible site for play elements.	



## APPENDIX 6 Parks located in growth areas

<b>Suburb</b>	<b>Park</b>
<b>Albany</b>	Albany Domain
	Gills Reserve
	Hooten Reserve
	Kell Park
	North Shore Domain and Stadium
	Oteha Valley Reserve
	The Landing
	Three Streams Reserve
	Valdena Reserve
<b>Hobsonville</b>	Hobsonville War Memorial
<b>Oteha</b>	Bay City Park
	Crimson Park
	Fields Reserve
	Meridian Reserve
	Ponderosa Reserve
<b>Scott Point</b>	Limeburners Reserve
<b>West Harbour</b>	Connemara Reserve
	Da Vinci Park
	Luckens Reserve
	Hendrika Court
	Marina View Reserve
	Oak Park
	Picasso Reserve
	Reflection Reserve
	Tornado Reserve
	Wiseley Reserve
<b>Whenuapai</b>	Bill Moir Reserve
	Malcolm Hahn Memorial Reserve
	Whenuapai Hall Reserve
	Waimairie Beach

## APPENDIX 7 Parks with reserve management plans

Parks with management plans	
Albany Domain 1999	
City of Takapuna - master plan for reserves in the Albany Ward 1984	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albany Heights Reserve</li> <li>• Attwood Reserve</li> <li>• Awatahi Reserve</li> <li>• Braeness Green</li> <li>• Chatham Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Chatham Reserve</li> <li>• Collins Park</li> <li>• Gills Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Hellyers Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Greenhithe War Memoiral Park</li> <li>• Kells Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Kingfisher Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Kingfisher Reserve</li> <li>• Koki Reserve</li> <li>• Lucas Creek Reserve</li> <li>• Lucas Creek Scenic Reserve</li> <li>• Lucas Creek Southern Tributary Esplanade Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marae Reserve</li> <li>• Meadowood Reserve</li> <li>• Outlook Reserve</li> <li>• Oteha Scenic Reserve</li> <li>• Paremoremo Scenic Reserve</li> <li>• Parkway Reserve</li> <li>• Rahui Reserve</li> <li>• Rame Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Rame Reserve</li> <li>• Ramp Reserve</li> <li>• Remu Reserve</li> <li>• Schnapper Rock Reserve</li> <li>• Te Wharau Reserve</li> <li>• Waipuia Reserve</li> <li>• Wharf Reserve</li> </ul>
Gills Reserve 2001	
Herald Island Domain 1995	
Hobsonville Domain 1984	
Kauri Grove, Three Streams and Serenity Reserve 2006	
Kell Park 1999	
Massey Ward Local Reserves 2006	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bannings Way Reserve</li> <li>• Bass Reserve</li> <li>• Bill Moir Reserve</li> <li>• Connemara Reserve</li> <li>• Hendrika Court</li> <li>• Herald Island Domain and Access Strip</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflection Reserve</li> <li>• Sailfish Reserve</li> <li>• Starlight Reserve</li> <li>• Tornado Reserve</li> <li>• Whenuapai Hall Reserve</li> <li>• Wiseley Reserve</li> <li>• Oak Park</li> </ul>
Paremerero Scenic Reserve 1993	
Picasso Reserve 1994	
Rosedale Park 1996	
Sanders Reserve 2006	
Te Wharau Reserve 1997	

Wainoni Park 1994	
Waitematā Harbour Foreshore - Reserves Management Plan 2007	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brighams Esplanade</li> <li>• Brighams Creek Road Recreation Reserve</li> <li>• Bristol Road Esplanade Reserve</li> <li>• Berneckers Landing</li> <li>• Christmas Beach</li> <li>• Ferry Parade PLT Reserve</li> <li>• Hosonville Esplanade</li> <li>• Kauri Esplanade</li> <li>• Kingsway Esplanade</li> <li>• Lagoon Way Reserve</li> <li>• Landing Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luckens Reserve</li> <li>• Marina Reserve</li> <li>• Marina Esplanade</li> <li>• Nimrod Esplanade</li> <li>• Rurawaru Reserve</li> <li>• Scott Esplanade</li> <li>• Totara Road Esplanade</li> <li>• Waiarohia Esplanade</li> <li>• Waimarie Beach<sup>Δ</sup></li> <li>• West Harbour Esplanade</li> <li>• Wharf Road Esplanade</li> <li>• Whenuapai Hall Reserve</li> <li>• Wiseley Esplanade</li> </ul>

<sup>Δ</sup> Waimarie Beach is legally road reserve and under the control of Auckland Transport.

## APPENDIX 8 Parks play provision recommendations

Suburb	Park	Recommendation
West Harbour	Picasso Reserve	Consider location for a potential neighbourhood play space.
	Cnr Picasso & Lagoon Drive	Consider location for a compact junior play space.
	Tornado Reserve	Assess for potential improvements to expand age range at renewal.
Hobsonville and Scott Point	Hobsonville War Memorial Park	Consider upgrading park - diversify play experiences, complete perimeter path, add community fitness trail, basketball court, skate elements and learn to ride track.
Whenuapai and Herald Island	Malcolm Hahn Reserve	Make creative improvements of existing play space at renewal.
	Herald Island Domain	Consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) at time of renewal.
	Christmas Island	Diversify play experiences at time of renewal.
Greenhithe	Huntington Reserve	Investigate opportunity to connect with or complement existing play space on Fernhill Reserve
Schnapper Rock	Lady Phoenix Reserve	Consider further investment and diversify play experiences.
	Newbury Reserve	Consider location for play.
Albany	Wentworth Reserve	Consider options at renewal.
	Hooten Reserve	Consider opportunities to expand experiences for different ages and community fitness.
	Kell Park	Include intermediate play experiences.
Albany Heights		Play provision required.
Fairview Heights	Travis View Reserve	Consider as a location for a play space.
	McHarg Reserve	Consider as a location for a play space.
Oteha and Pinehill	Fields Reserve	Consider relocating and diversity of play (including intermediate age and community recreation fitness) at renewals.
	Ponderosa Reserve	Consider expanding area to include play for older children (combined basketball/skate elements).
	Glen Bay Close Reserve	Consider play elements for junior, intermediate and senior (ball games and fitness equipment), pedestrian path, cycle network and toilets.
	Taroka Reserve	Consider complementary play experiences with Glen Bay Close at time of renewal.
Windsor Park and Rosedale	Centorian Reserve	CPTED issues. Recommended that any further development is undertaken only after community consultation.
	Parkwood Reserve	Borders high school. Consider senior outdoor fitness trail or parkour recreational space.
Unsworth Heights	Unsworth Reserve	Consider additional play provision for older children (use topography to create challenging play connection with proposed sports fields).
	Unsworth Reserve and Carribbean Drive Sports fields	Consider enhancing existing fitness trail, diversify play opportunities, bike track and connections.
	Meadowood Reserve	Investigate investment in additional play provision for older children and teens.
	Exeter Reserve	Consider removal of play elements at renewal and further investment in Devonshire Reserve.
	Devonshire Reserve	Consider including intermediate ages (bike, scooter track to link with cycle/walkway to Carribbean Drive and Unsworth Reserve).
	Bluebird Reserve	Consider investment to diversify play experiences for junior/intermediate age groups at time of renewal
	Barbados Reserve and Rook Reserve	Consider expanding fitness equipment and provide complementary play experiences (junior and intermediate play in Barbados Reserve and basketball court in Rook Reserve).