

Te Mahere Whakahaere o te Papa Rēhia o Waikaraka / Waikaraka Park Reserve Management Plan



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**WĀHANGA TUATAHI – KUPU WHAKATAKI ME
TE WHAKAMĀRAMA /**

**PART ONE – INTRODUCTION AND
BACKGROUND**

1.0 Kupu whakataki / Introduction

Waikaraka Park is a 26.7 hectare suburb park located in Onehunga comprising a speedway facility, sports fields, heritage buildings and a closed cemetery.

The park comprises several land parcels with different classifications under the Reserves Act 1977. These delineate the different purposes and values for which those parts of the park are held under the Act. Most of the park is recreation reserve, while a significant area in the southwestern part of the park is held as local purpose (cemetery) reserve. A lesser area is held as local purpose (community use and access) and local purpose (community buildings) reserve, as shown in Figure 04.

It hosts a range of social, community, entertainment, learning and recreational activities that contribute to the health and wellbeing of Aucklanders.

The park also holds natural, cultural, heritage and economic values, and has significance to mana whenua being part of a wider volcanic landscape. It has connections to Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill and Te Hōpua ā Rangī / Gloucester Park, and extending across the Tāmaki isthmus and south to Te Pane ō Mataoho / Māngere Mountain and Ōtāhuhu / Mt Richmond.

Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board (the local board) is the administering body responsible for managing Waikaraka Park.

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



Figure 01 Looking north from the park extension area

1.1 Te hanganga o tēnei mahere / Structure of this plan

This plan presents the management framework for Waikaraka Park. The table below gives an overview of each section, including a summary of each section's content:

Part	Section	Content
Part One	1. <i>Introduction and background</i>	Introduces Waikaraka Park, and the purpose and scope of the plan
	2. <i>Understanding the park</i>	Outlines the different parts and functions of the park, including the primary purpose of reserve parcels
	3. <i>Statutory and policy context</i>	Explains the plan's legal status, and shows the relationship of the plan with key legislation, council policies and plans
	4. <i>Te ao Māori in local park management</i>	Highlights how the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori can be brought to life in park management.
Part Two	5. <i>Vision</i>	The vision for Waikaraka Park
	6. <i>Park values</i>	Identifies values associated with Waikaraka Park
	7. <i>Guiding Principles</i>	The underlying principles that form the basis of the objectives and policies in the plan
	8. <i>Objectives and Policies</i>	Outlines objectives and policies for managing Waikaraka Park
Part Three	9. <i>Activities requiring authorisation</i>	Includes policies on activities requiring authorisations such as leases, licenses, easements and other forms of landowner approval.
Part Four	10. <i>Implementing the plan</i>	Involving mana whenua and the community in the delivery of the plan
Part Five	11. <i>Appendices</i>	Definitions Statutory context and other guiding documents List of Bylaws as of 2020

Table 01 Structure of this plan

1.2 Te hono ki te mahere matua / Relationship with the masterplan

A masterplan has been prepared to guide priorities for park development (with a 30-year time horizon) and support implementation of the reserve management plan. The masterplan is not formally part of the reserve management plan but is consistent with the vision, guiding principles, objectives and policies of this plan. The local board sought feedback on the masterplan whilst formally consulting on this plan to ensure that both plans remain aligned.

1.3 I pēhea te whakawhanake i tēnei mahere / How this plan was developed

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

Classification

The classification status of all land in Waikaraka Park has been reviewed as part of the process of developing this management plan, in accordance with section 16 of the Reserves Act to ensure land is classified according to its primary purpose. Refer to section 3.1.3 for more information.

Mana whenua

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

The development and strengthening of mutually beneficial working relationships between the local board and mana whenua will enable mana whenua to strengthen their connection to taonga within Waikaraka Park and ensure their tikanga (customs), kawa (ceremony or protocol) and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) are able to be passed on to future generations.

Accurately identifying mana whenua values in Waikaraka Park is important and enables mana whenua to work with the local board to preserve and nurture the physical and spiritual aspects of these values in ways which may practically express kaitiakitanga. Refer section 4.0 for further detail.

Of the sixteen hapū and iwi that have an association with the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area, the following mana whenua have contributed towards the development of this plan:

- Ngāti Maru
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Ngāti Te Ata
- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Te Ākitai Waiohua
- Te Patukirikiri
- Te Ahiwaru

Community

The community provided feedback during the first stage of public notification.

Feedback has informed development of this plan, and the vision for the park and the guiding principles of this plan set out in sections 5.0 and 7.0.

1.4 Te aronga me te hōkaitanga o te mahere /

Purpose and scope of the plan

The purpose of this reserve management plan is to provide certainty for the function, management and development of Waikaraka Park and to ensure management decisions are consistent with the Reserves Act 1977.

In accordance with section 41(3) of the Reserves Act this management plan shall:

“Provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body’s resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified.”

The plan is intended to enable Auckland Council to establish the desired mix of use and protection for Waikaraka Park and set in place policy to guide day to day management.

It is a high-level policy document rather than a detailed operational plan. It primarily focuses on providing a framework for the management, development and enhancement of Waikaraka Park.

Funding for the development and management of parks is set and confirmed through the local board plan, long-term plan and annual plan processes. Any potential improvements to the park identified in this plan will be subject to these processes.

1.5 He aha kei te korahi o tēnei mahere /

What is in scope of this plan

The reserve management plan contains land for which the local board has decision-making responsibility. Table 02 outlines the scope of the reserve management plan. Figure 02 shows the area of the park and the key features.

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

In scope	Out of scope
✓ land owned by Auckland Council, held under the Reserves Act 1977	✗ Manukau Foreshore Cycleway
✓ land vested to Auckland Council, held under the Reserves Act 1977	✗ land for which the local board does not have allocated decision-making power, e.g. road reserve

Table 02 Scope of this plan



Legend

- 01. Speedway
- 02. Playing fields
- 03. Community buildings
- 04. Park extension area
- 05. Cemetery

Figure 02 Waikaraka Park Reserve Management Plan scope area



Figure 03 Looking northeast from the Cemetery and sports fields boundary

2.0 Te mōhio ki te papa rēhia / Understanding the park

2.1 Ara parahutihuti / Speedway

<i>Location in park</i>	Speedway is situated within the perimeter stone walls on three sides and a man-made bund encloses the southern and western edges of the speedway track.
<i>Access</i>	Access to speedway is from Neilson Street and Waikaraka Road.
<i>Built features</i>	Speedway track and infield, pit space, club rooms, a ticket booth and the grandstand. A toilet block is located on the boundary with the sports fields.
<i>Note</i>	The grandstand has been closed to the public since 2015, as it has been deemed unsafe/condemned based on seismic and structural tests. A resource consent has been applied for to demolish the grandstand.

Table 03 Speedway

2.2 Papa tākarō / Sports fields

<i>Location in park</i>	Northern edge
<i>Access</i>	Neilson Street and Captain Springs Road
<i>Built features</i>	<p>Waikaraka Park hosts cricket and football training, games and tournaments.</p> <p>Current winter and summer field layouts comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6x full size football fields (5x soil and 1x sand carpet) • 2x youth football fields • 2x junior football fields • 7x cricket pitches • 4x cricket practice nets. <p>The Onehunga Combined Sports Trust club room building is located to the south of the playing fields and contains changing rooms, toilets, a bar and kitchen facilities.</p>
<i>Note</i>	The park underwent a concentrated period of improvements during the Great Depression in the 1930s as a result of government-funded relief work programmes. The sports fields were expanded and improved during this period, with porous volcanic soil and rocks removed from higher areas and used to fill swampy sections of the sports fields.

Table 04 Sports fields

2.3 Whakaurunga Rāhui (Urupā) Take ā-Rohe / Local Purpose (Cemetery) Reserve Facilities

<i>Location in park</i>	South eastern corner
<i>Access</i>	Waikaraka Road
<i>Built features</i>	<p>Comprised of two distinct sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an older, more densely occupied section dating back to the 1890s that was built on the existing landform. • newer section that was built on reclaimed land in the 1930s. • Soldier’s Memorial monument and cemetery are located at the eastern end of the cemetery, on land pre-dating the 1930s reclamation. • Includes toilets and maintenance buildings.
<i>Note</i>	The most extensive vegetation is associated with the perimeter and internal circulation roads of the cemetery. The cemetery grounds are bounded by mixed native tree belt to the west, dominated by pōhutukawa, ngaio, karo and karaka; large exotic species near the cemetery’s entrance, notably Norfolk Island pines, macrocarpa and conifers; and stands of pōhutukawa trees along the internal roads.

Table 05 Local Purpose (Cemetery) Reserve Facilities

2.4 Ngā Urunga Rāhui Whaitake ki te Rohe Pātata (Ngā whare o te hāpori) / Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve Facilities

<i>Location in park</i>	Eastern edge
<i>Access</i>	Captain Springs Road
<i>Built features</i>	<p>Auckland Studio Potters City of Sails Brass Vacant stone caretaker’s cottage</p>
<i>Note</i>	<p>The park underwent a concentrated period of improvements during the Great Depression in the 1930s.</p> <p>There is some car parking associated with the community buildings and on-street car parking. There is no footpath or street lighting along this part of Captain Springs Road.</p>

Table 06 Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve Facilities

2.5 Wāhi torohanga taunga waka / Park extension area

<i>Location in park</i>	South western corner
<i>Access</i>	Captain Springs Road
<i>Built features</i>	A 4.2 hectare area is elevated above the ground level of the park, formed as a result of refuse landfill reclamation and filling. This platform is typically 3-4m above the playing fields abutting to the north and 5-6m above the cemetery grounds situated to the west.
<i>Note</i>	Purchased in the mid 2000s to: provide for sports fields and passive open space improve pedestrian access to the foreshore.

Table 07 Park extension area

2.6 Paenga ki te uru / Western edge

The western edge of the park is bounded by Alfred Street, this part of the park is separated by the Waikaraka Road which provides vehicle access to the cemetery and traces the route of the original foreshore. The mature trees along this edge make it feel quite separate from the main part of the park.

2.7 Te āmiotanga Circulation

<i>Pedestrians</i>	Dedicated pedestrian pathways are provided within the cemetery and speedway. Pedestrians and cyclists using the Manukau Foreshore Walkway share the cemetery's internal road where the walkway traverses the park.
<i>Vehicles</i>	Primary access from Neilson Street, Waikaraka Road (off Alfred Street) and Captain Springs Road. Circulation routes provide access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speedway and the cemetery from Waikaraka Road, • internal car park, sports fields and Onehunga Combined Sports Trust building from Captain Springs Road.
<i>Note</i>	Purchased in the mid 2000s to: provide for sports fields and passive open space improve pedestrian access to the foreshore.

Table 08 Ciculation

2.8 Whakarōpūtanga ā-whenua me te take matua o ngā wāhi whenua o Waikaraka / Land classification and primary purpose of Waikaraka Park land parcels

In Waikaraka Park, land is all held under the Reserves Act 1977 and has been assigned a reserve classification from the list in Table 09 below. Section 3.1.3 provides more detail on classification under the Reserves Act 1977.

Table 10 and Figure 04 reflect this in greater detail.

Reserves Act Section	Reserve Classification	Primary Purpose
s.17(1)	Recreation Reserve	"...for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside."
s.23(1)	Local Purpose Reserve	"...for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve." Examples of purposes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community buildings • cemetery • community use and access

Table 09 Reserve classifications as outlined in the Reserves Act 1977

No.	Location	Appellation	Survey Area (m ²)	Reserve Classification
01	Waikaraka Park	Part Allot N61 Small Lots Near Onehunga	132,204	Recreation Reserve
02	Waikaraka Park	Part Allot N44 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Recreation Reserve
03	Waikaraka Park	Part Allot N45 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Recreation Reserve
04	Waikaraka Park	Part Allot N46 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Recreation Reserve
05	Waikaraka Park	Part Allot 47 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Recreation Reserve
06	Waikaraka Park	Part Allot 48 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Recreation Reserve
07	Waikaraka Park	Section 2 SO 543353	1,434	Recreation Reserve
08	Waikaraka Park	Allot 96 Small Lots Near Onehunga	790	Local Purpose Reserve (community buildings)
09	Waikaraka Park	Section 1 SO 543353	1,598	Local Purpose Reserve (community buildings)
10	Waikaraka Park	Lot 2 DP 329311	546	Recreation Reserve
11	Waikaraka Park	Section 3 SO 543353	2,115	Recreation Reserve
12	Waikaraka Park	Section 1 SO 410849	43,373	Recreation Reserve
13	Waikaraka Cemetery	Allot M61 Small Lots Near Onehunga	40,460	Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
14	Waikaraka Cemetery	Allot S44 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
15	Waikaraka Cemetery	Allot S45 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
16	Waikaraka Cemetery	Allot S46 Small Lots Near Onehunga		Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
17	Waikaraka Cemetery	Lot 6 DP 25356	20,791	Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
18	Waikaraka Cemetery	DP 25943	2,671	Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
19	Waikaraka Cemetery	Section 4 SO 543353	5,787	Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
20	Waikaraka Cemetery	ALLT 87 SMLN ONEHUNGA	15,269	Local Purpose Reserve (community use and access)
21	Waikaraka Cemetery	Part Lot 1 DP 25356		Recreation Reserve
22	Waikaraka Cemetery	Part Allot 80 SMLN ONEHUNGA		Recreation Reserve
23	Waikaraka Cemetery	Section 1 SO 537074	1,966	Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)

Table 10 Waikaraka Park land parcels and associated classifications



Legend





-  Recreation Reserve
-  Local Purpose Reserve (community buildings)
-  Local Purpose Reserve (cemetery)
-  Local Purpose Reserve (community use and access)

Figure 04 Waikaraka Park Reserve Management Plan scope area

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

3.1 Tirohanga Whānui / Overview

A reserve management plan is a statutory document created under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. It is developed in consultation with iwi and the community and becomes a guiding document for the future management of the reserve.

The management plan is required to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out for that reserve classification.

The development and management of the park and the implementation of this plan is guided by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policies and council plans and strategic documents.

Direction in this plan does not avoid the need for activities and development on parks to comply with other relevant legislation. Applicants for a proposed activity may require separate regulatory approvals and consents, such as under the Resource Management Act 1991, Building Act 2004 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

For more detailed information on guiding documents influencing park management, refer to sections 11.2 and 11.3.

3.1.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.2 Ture Whenua Rāhui 1977/ Reserves Act 1977

The role of Council under the Reserves Act as an administering body is the duty of administering, managing, and controlling the reserve under its control and management in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Act and in terms of its appointment and the means at its disposal, so as to ensure the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified¹.

The general purpose of the Reserves Act is to:

- provide for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public
- ensure, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna
- ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public
- ensure, as far as possible the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape
- ensure, as far as possible, the fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

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

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

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

3.1.3 Whakarōpūtanga – wāhi tīmata mō ngā whakahaere papa rēhia / Classification – the starting point for park management

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

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

Every reserve classification is subject to specific requirements set out in the Reserves Act to help ensure land is managed in accordance with the purpose for which it is held. These requirements must be adhered to by law and guide the planning, management and decision making about what happens on all land held under the Reserves Act.

Refer to section 2.8 for detailed information on classification of Waikaraka Park land.

¹ Section 40(1) of the Reserves Act 1977.

3.2 Poutarāwaho whānui whakamahere me te whakahaere / Wider planning and management framework

Strategic plans provide direction and planning context to inform this reserve management plan. Additional information can be found in section 11.2.

3.2.1 Te mahere mō Tāmaki Makaurau 2050 / The Auckland Plan 2050

The Auckland Plan is Auckland’s long-term spatial plan identifying future growth and environmental concerns and the opportunities and challenges over the next 30 years. The Auckland Plan outlines six strategic outcomes that are relevant to managing parks and open spaces:



These outcomes contain key directions and focus areas supporting the provision of Auckland’s parks and open spaces, including to:

- create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in, and enjoy community and civic life.
- provide accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people’s evolving needs.
- value and provide for Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for a multicultural Auckland.
- recognise the value of arts, culture, sports and recreation to quality of life.
- advance Māori wellbeing.
- advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights.
- provide sufficient public places and spaces that are inclusive, accessible and contribute to urban living.
- ensure Auckland’s natural environment and cultural heritage is valued and cared for.
- apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment (taonga tuku iho)
- use Auckland’s growth and development to protect and enhance the natural environment.
- protect Auckland’s significant natural environments and cultural heritage from further loss.

Figure 05 The six strategic outcomes of the Auckland Plan

3.2.2 Mahere Hohenga Rautaki Pārae me ngā Wāhi Mārakerake / Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (POSSAP) contributes to the outcomes identified in the Auckland Plan at a parks-specific level by setting four focus areas for parks to achieve the outcomes of the Auckland Plan.



Manaakitia te taiao /
Treasure our parks and open spaces



Ngā papa rēhia /
Enjoy our parks and open spaces



Ngā papa haumi /
Connect our parks and open spaces



Ngā papa rangahau /
Utilise our parks and open spaces

One of the actions in the POSSAP is to review and develop reserve management plans to ensure consistent and transparent decision-making about how parks are managed.

The four focus areas have informed the development of guiding principles for Waikaraka Park and have been used to structure associated objectives and policies. Refer to section 7.0 for further information.

3.2.3 Te Mahere ā-Rohe o Maungakiekie ki Tāmaki 2020 / Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board Plan 2020

The Local Board Plan is a strategic plan that outlines the community's priorities and preferences. This plan is reviewed every three years and guides local board activity, funding and investment decisions. The 2020 Local Board Plan includes a range of strategic outcomes and actions, including the following reference to the development of Waikaraka Park:

“Progress the Waikaraka Park Masterplan as funding allows, starting with investigating partnership opportunities for a new grandstand in the motorsport precinct”

3.2.4 Tatauranga taupori o Maungakiekie-Tāmaki / Demographics of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Maungakiekie-Tāmaki is increasingly diverse, and more people than ever are calling the area 'home'. The Asian population in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki has increased by almost 40 per cent since 2013. Approximately 26 per cent of the population is Pasifika, which is almost twice the Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland average. 14 per cent of the population identified as Māori, which has increased by around 25 per cent since 2013. The demographic is younger and is on par with the regional average population for those 65 years or older.

Sport New Zealand's Insights (2018) has identified the top sports and recreational activities individual's in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki are interested in participating in are walking followed by jogging and running.

1. Walking
2. Jogging/running
3. Individual workout
4. Playing games
5. Swimming

21.8% of people in the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki area are inactive, which is higher than the Auckland average.

3.2.5 Mahere Huarahi ā-Rohe o Maungakiekie ki Tāmaki / Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Greenways Plan

The Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Greenways Plan sets out the desired local path network for the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki area. This plan outlines the framework to ensure that parks are connected to key community facilities and amenities.

Two priority routes that connect to Waikaraka Park are identified in the report: route 5.0 Cornwall Park to Waikaraka Park, route 6.0 Upper Manukau to Ōtāhuhu.

3.2.6 Ture ā-rohe / Bylaws

The council can develop bylaws under the Reserves Act or the Local Government Act to assist with the management, safety, preservation and use of reserves. To date the council has developed bylaws under the Local Government Act. Refer to section 11.4 for a list of bylaws that apply to the park or the Auckland Council website for all bylaws.



Figure 06 The sports fields from Neilson Street

4.0 Te Ao Māori i roto whakahaerenga papa rēhia ā-rohe / Te ao Māori in local park management

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi principles require active protection of Māori interests. There are several ways to give practical effect to the Treaty principles including recognising the customary relationship of mana whenua to the park and working with them to sustain the mauri (life force) of taonga in the park.

4.1 Ngā kawenga kaitiaki a ngā mana whenua /

Mana whenua's kaitiaki role

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

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

Waikaraka Park provides opportunities for mana whenua to express their kaitiakitanga. This ranges from:

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

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

4.2 Ngā uara pū o te Māori / Core Māori values

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

These values include:

Rangatiratanga

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

Kaitiakitanga

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

Manaakitanga

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

Wairuatanga

The immutable spiritual connection between people and their environments.

Kotahitanga

Unity, cohesion and collaboration.

Whanaungatanga

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

Mātauranga

Māori / mana whenua knowledge and understanding.

Expression of kaitiakitanga and taonga

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

Mana whenua hauora (long term wellbeing)

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

4.3 Ngā mātāpono hoahoa a Te Aranga / Te Aranga design principles

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

The principles:

- are intended as an enabling strategic foundation for mana whenua to adopt, customise and further develop in response to local context,
- provide stakeholders and the design community with a clearer picture as to how mana whenua are likely to view, value and participate in the design and development of the built environment within their ancestral rohe,
- provide guidance around culturally appropriate design processes and design responses that enhance our appreciation of the natural landscape and built environment. These same underlying principles can also help inform culturally appropriate management.

Application of the principles is predicated on the development of high quality, durable relationships between iwi / hapū, their mandated design professionals and local and central government.

Robust relationships between these groups provide opportunities for unlocking a rich store of design potential.

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

Table 11 Te Aranga Design Principles

4.4 Whakaaetanga ki ngā uara Māori / Recognition of Māori values

The development of this reserve management plan, in particular the objectives, policies and implementation (as outlined in sections 8.0 and 10.0) recognise Māori values:

1. Giving effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi is a statutory requirement.
2. Sustaining the mauri (life force) of taonga within parks by working with mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki.
3. Contributing to the hauora (long-term wellbeing) of mana whenua by identifying and recognising the customary relationship of mana whenua to the park through:
 - a. identifying mana whenua through consultation and commissioning cultural values assessments.
 - b. identifying, mapping and assessing mana whenua values on parks (ancestral lands, water, sites and landscapes of significance and other taonga).
 - c. exploring with mana whenua the opportunities for them to be involved in the park in ways which enable practical expression of kaitiakitanga, including but not limited to developing processes and mana whenua capability and capacity so that mana whenua can effectively contribute to council decision making.
 - d. enabling the appropriate recognition and consideration of mana whenua traditional practices and protocols within management of the park.
 - e. allowing the use of non-threatened materials for cultural use by mana whenua.

**WĀHANGA TUARUA - NGĀ TIROHANGA
WHĀNUI I ĀRAHI I NGĀ MĀTĀPONO, NGĀ
WHĀINGA ME NGĀ KAUPAPA HERE /
PART TWO - VISION, GUIDING PRINCIPLES,
OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

5.0 Aronga whānui / Vision

A well connected and well utilised park that protects and celebrates its distinct cultural landscape, natural and heritage features



Figure 07 Looking south to Te Pane ō Mataoho / Māngere Mountain

6.0 Ngā uara i ngā papa rēhia / Park Values

The values described in this section have been developed in consultation with mana whenua, key stakeholders and the community to better recognise the qualities and features of Waikaraka Park. These have informed the vision and guiding principles set out in sections 5.0 and 7.0.

6.1 Ngā uara pāpori, tākaro hoki / Social and recreational values

Members of the public appreciate the opportunities for social and community interaction, entertainment, learning and recreation afforded by Waikaraka Park. These include opportunities:

- for entertainment, social gathering and interaction at speedway events
- to develop skills and be active through organised sport activities, such as cricket and football
- for social interaction and recreation through canine agility training
- to be creative, learn and develop pottery skills through community training and educational courses
- for social interaction and creative expression through the brass band and other musical activities.

These provide valuable contributions to the health and wellbeing of participants.

Waikaraka Cemetery is also an important part of the park's social and community character, providing opportunities for contemplation and quiet respite.

The park's integration within the Manukau Foreshore Walkway / Cycleway provides further opportunities for walking and cycling with connectivity through to Onehunga foreshore, Taumanu Reserve and Māngere Bridge.

6.2 Ngā uara urutapu / Natural values

Waikaraka Park is sited where Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill's lava flow came into contact with Manukau Harbour. The park's inherent volcanic character has been heavily modified by land reclamation and landfill over the past century. Reminders of its volcanic heritage are visible along the Manukau Foreshore and are also expressed through its stone walls and buildings, likely constructed using basalt quarried from the park itself.

The park also forms a valuable 'green' relief within Te Papapa's industrial expanse and provides access to Manukau Harbour in an area where there is limited connectivity to the foreshore.

6.3 Ngā uara ahurea, ā-tukunga iho hoki / Cultural and heritage values

6.3.1 Cultural values

Kaitiakitanga is the responsibility, passed down through generations, to preserve and nurture the physical and spiritual aspects associated with the land, resource or taonga and care for the environment.

Onehunga was historically renowned for its fertile volcanic soils, natural puna (springs), lava caves and lava field forest.

Mana whenua are kaitiaki (guardians) of Waikaraka Park from its position within an ancient ancestral volcanic landscape, with direct connections to Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill and Te Hōpua ā Rangi / Gloucester Park, and part of the wider volcanic field extending across the Tāmaki isthmus and south to Te Pane ō Mataoho / Māngere Mountain and Ōtāhuhu / Mt Richmond.

The volcanic landforms of Waikaraka Park, although modified, are intrinsic to the park's cultural value.

Views to Maungakiekie and Te Pane ō Mataoho are also of significance to local mana whenua identity.

Also important are the puna (springs), now piped, that once flowed through the lava field to Manukau Harbour. These were known collectively as Waihihi ('the gushing waters'). Waikaraka Park has taken its name from one of these puna that was historically surrounded by a grove of karaka trees ('wai karaka').

At a wider scale, Manukau Harbour, including Māngere Inlet, is of great spiritual significance to mana whenua. Māngere Inlet provided important strategic travel connections between the Waitemata and Manukau harbours via the Ōtāhuhu and Kāretu portages as well as important natural resources including kai moana.

6.3.2 Heritage values

Waikaraka Park has considerable historical and social significance at a local level, with multiple layers of historical development and public use illustrating wider Onehunga's growth and change. The park also has value at a regional level from its development during the Great Depression in the 1930s and its use during World War II as a camp for American and New Zealand servicemen

The following are considered 'key features':

- Waikaraka Cemetery and Soldier's Memorial
- sports fields
- stone walls
- heritage buildings, such as the cemetery buildings and stone caretaker's cottage
- grandstand and ticket booth.

6.4 Ngā uara ōhanga / Economic values

Waikaraka Park contributes to the surrounding area's economy in a variety of ways. The park provides outdoor recreation opportunities and general amenity, contributing to Onehunga's quality of life, and the speedway and sports fields attract visitors to the area and supports employment opportunities.

There is potential for Waikaraka Park to enhance economic development, increase employment opportunities and enhance land values.

7.0 Mātāpono ārahi / Guiding Principles



Manaakitia te taiao / Treasure our parks and open spaces

Protect and celebrate Waikaraka Park's distinct cultural landscape and heritage features.

Improve opportunities for people to learn about and appreciate the special features and values of Waikaraka Park.

Give effect to the relationship of mana whenua with their ancestral landscape at Waikaraka Park.

Enhance Waikaraka Park's natural environment and systems and prioritise improved ecological outcomes.



Ngā papa rēhia / Enjoy our parks and open spaces

Design and develop Waikaraka Park to be a safe, fun and welcoming place that Aucklanders love to use.

Protect and enhance the value, amenity and accessibility of Waikaraka Park for the use and enjoyment of a diverse range of park users.

Develop Waikaraka Park to accommodate more use and activities, to meet the needs of Auckland's growing and diverse population while ensuring what makes Waikaraka Park special is not lost.

Maximise synergies between existing facilities and prioritise flexible and adaptable use of facilities.



Ngā papa haumi / Connect our parks and open spaces

Enhance accessibility so that all Aucklanders can easily access and enjoy the opportunities Waikaraka Park has to offer.

Enable greater connectivity and accessibility within Waikaraka Park and identify opportunities for improved connectivity to wider residential and foreshore areas and transport links.

Connect natural areas through revegetation initiatives to maximise benefits to Waikaraka Park's biodiversity and strengthen ecological links.



Ngā papa rangahau / Utilise our parks and open spaces

Recognise Waikaraka Park's wide-ranging social, economic and environmental benefits.

Develop green infrastructure to help manage stormwater, improve air and water quality, reduce flood risk and help to mitigate climate change.

8.0 Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies



8.1 Manaakitia te taiao / Treasure our parks and open spaces

Protect and celebrate Waikaraka Park's distinct cultural landscape and heritage features.

Improve opportunities for people to learn about and appreciate the special features and values of Waikaraka Park.

Give effect to the relationship of mana whenua with their ancestral landscape at Waikaraka Park.

Enhance Waikaraka Park's natural environment and systems and prioritise improved ecological outcomes.

8.1.1 Tukunga iho onamata, ahurea hoki / Historic and cultural heritage

Tuapapa / Background

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

For mana whenua the location of the original coastline prior to reclamation and filling drives their decision-making for Waikaraka Park. The relationship that the park has with the volcanic landscape and the Manukau Harbour are also significant to mana whenua.

Historically, natural puna / springs have been piped underground. Mana whenua also seek to increase recognition of the piped puna in the park.

The park also has a unique heritage fabric representative of the late 19th to mid 20th-century development of Onehunga, the influence of the 1930s Depression and the impact of World War II.

There are opportunities to:

- define the original coastline prior to reclamation
- daylight piped waterways
- consider the adaptive re-use of existing heritage buildings
- acknowledge the historic values of the park.

The area occupied by Waikaraka Cemetery as local purpose (cemetery) reserve is included in this plan. While this historic cemetery is closed, on-going management of cemetery plots and burial activities is carried out by the council's Cemetery Services team and are subject to the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.1.1.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To identify and celebrate the park's cultural and heritage features.**

8.1.1.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Clearly define the original coastline prior to reclamation.
 2. Incorporate design and interpretation elements which reflect a distinct sense of place, tell local history stories and convey the community's ongoing connection with the park.
 3. Maintain and protect the cemetery and celebrate its rich history and significance.
 4. Prioritise adaptive re-use of heritage buildings over the construction of new buildings.
 5. Retain as much of the heritage fabric as possible and ensure any modification is sympathetic to the historic context of the park.
 6. To ensure that any materials from the stone walls are repurposed elsewhere in the park and shall not be removed from the park.
-

8.1.1.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To connect visitors with the park's Māori cultural landscape and identity.**

8.1.1.4 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Incorporate interpretation, design items and / or artworks that communicate mana whenua stories and history.
 2. Treasure the volcanic landscape; emphasise the park's physical, geological and cultural connections to surrounding volcanic field including Maungakiekie lava flows.
 3. Acknowledge water by daylighting piped waterways / puna and improving the Manukau Harbour edge.
 4. Use planting, paths and artwork to define the original coastline.
-

8.1.1.5 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To provide for use and management of the cemetery and associated activities.**

8.1.1.6 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Provide for the on-going management and use of burial plots.
 2. Provide for installation and management of memorials in Waikaraka Cemetery.
-

8.1.2 Ngā tupu me ngā kararehe / Plants and animals

Tuapapa / Background

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

Currently, there is limited native vegetation within Waikaraka Park.

The management of the park provides opportunities to:

- enhance native biodiversity through weed and pest management measures
- encourage restoration planting in the local community
- demonstrate best environmental practice and sustainability
- revegetation to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be significantly threatened by some introduced plants and animals. It is anticipated that climate change is likely to increase the number and extent of invasive plants, invertebrates, such as wasps, and pathogen incursions in the future.

The council, in its responsibility for biosecurity within the region, has developed the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029 (Decisions Version)².

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.1.2.1 Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. **To protect, maintain and enhance the long-term viability and resilience of indigenous terrestrial and aquatic species, habitats and ecosystems on the park.**
 2. **To work in collaboration with mana whenua, volunteer groups, adjoining landowners, other stakeholders and the general public to deliver biodiversity outcomes for the park and the wider natural environment.**
 3. **To inspire and encourage more people to be actively involved in caring for natural values and contributing to the biodiversity of the park and its surrounds.**
-

² In accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993. This provides a strategic and statutory framework for the efficient and effective management of pest plants, animals and pathogens, and places requirements on landowners and occupiers to control some of these.

8.1.2.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Care for and improve native vegetation through park-wide weed and pest management measures and undertake native restoration planting.
 2. Collaborate with mana whenua in the design and implementation of native restoration planting.
 3. Investigate any native fauna habitats within the park e.g. lizards, birds and protect and enhance as applicable.
 4. Maintain restoration and biosecurity programmes in the park recognising the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029 (Decisions Version) and the Weed Management Policy for Parks and Open Spaces 2013 or any future versions as adopted by Auckland Council.
 5. Ensure that vegetation in the park is maintained and enhanced to align with the outcomes in the Auckland Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy 2018.
 6. Consider maintenance and enhancement of water quality and minimising and mitigating the impacts of climate change, through but not limited to:
 - a. riparian planting of ecologically appropriate indigenous species
 - b. avoiding earthworks near waterways
 - c. installing gross pollutant traps or controls where volumes of rubbish or debris may be entering waterways.
 7. Use interpretation such as signs, displays, guided walks, audio visuals. to promote a greater public awareness and understanding of the ecological values of the park.
 8. Enable a range of programmes to address and manage disease and pathogen incursions, including:
 - a. public awareness campaigns, as required
 - b. development of standard operating procedures
 - c. implementation of phytosanitary measures
 - d. research and surveillance, including assessment and monitoring of distribution
 - e. treatment of infected species.
-

8.1.3 Te whakaingoa āhua ā-papa rēhia / Park feature naming

Tuapapa / Background

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

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

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

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

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.1.3.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

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

8.1.3.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Where mana whenua have been invited to gift a name for a park feature this will be honoured by using the name.
 2. The local board may consult with the community about any proposed name for a park feature or the intention to invite a name to be gifted for a park feature.
 3. Dual naming of park features may be considered. For consistency the format will be te reo Māori / English as specified in Auckland Council's Māori Language Policy.
 4. If an English name is being sought, either as a stand-alone name or as part of a dual te reo Māori / English name, consultation with local historians and heritage groups will be undertaken to understand the history of the site and consider the following:
 - a. a natural feature in the park
 - b. a historic name for the land
 - c. historical feature or association with the park
 - d. historically or culturally significant individual or event.
-

8.1.4 Te tūonohono ā-hoa me ngā mahi tūao / Partnering and volunteering

Tuapapa / Background

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

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

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.1.4.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

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

8.1.4.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Partnerships on the park require authorisation. The assessment of proposals will be subject to Facility Partnerships Policy 2018.
 2. Volunteer activities that involve ground or vegetation disturbance, restoration programmes or park development should be formalised under an agreement and assessed against the objectives and authorisation assessment criteria in section 9.1.
 3. Volunteer activities must be undertaken in accordance with the Auckland Council's park volunteer charter and health and safety standards.
-



8.2 Ngā papa rēhia / Enjoy our parks and open spaces

Design and develop Waikaraka Park to be a safe, fun and welcoming place that Aucklanders love to use.

Protect and enhance the value, amenity and accessibility of Waikaraka Park for the use and enjoyment of a diverse range of park users.

Develop Waikaraka Park to accommodate more use and activities, to meet the needs of Auckland's growing and diverse population while ensuring what makes Waikaraka Park special is not lost.

Maximise synergies between existing facilities and prioritise flexible and adaptable use of facilities.

8.2.1 Hākinakina me ngā mahi a te rēhia e whakahaeretia ana / Organised sport and recreation

Tuapapa / Background

Waikaraka Park accommodates a range of organised sports and recreation activities, including speedway, football and cricket. There are existing assets in the form of a speedway track, and soil sports fields that serve these activities.

There is increasing pressure on the use of sports fields in Auckland.

The existing sports fields on Waikaraka Park are primarily used by football and cricket. These sports fields have some drainage issues. Installing drainage and/or artificial surfaces may increase the time that fields can be used for sports. Further analysis and information is needed to determine options to maximise sporting use of the park. This includes consultation with all of the key sporting codes and other park users on the park to understand the extent of any additional capacity of the park, the needs and priorities for use and the impacts of any upgrades proposed.

The speedway area on Waikaraka Park is used for stock and saloon car racing. The built form of the speedway area has presented a number of issues, including:

- the fenced perimeter of the speedway area for safety and security – this makes it difficult to integrate into the wider park
- the sense of privatisation due to the design and location of the speedway entrance and pit area
- the infield of the speedway track is an underutilised space.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.2.1.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To provide for field sport training and competition.**

8.2.1.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Continue to provide soil-based cricket wickets
2. Improve the drainage for the existing soil fields.
3. Consider developing lit, all-weather practice fields on the former landfill site, including designated training areas as practical or other appropriate use.
4. Consider incorporating robust surfaces for cricket (including concrete cricket wickets and/or temporary cricket wicket mats), and all-weather and lit playing surfaces for football, that maximise function and training hours throughout winter and summer. Further consultation may be required under policies 8.2.3.2(3) and (4).

8.2.1.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. Better utilise the infield of the speedway track.**

8.2.1.4 *Te Kaupapa Here / Policy*

1. Work with the current tenant to identify users who could use the infield outside of speedway use, including other motorsport and recreational activities.
-

8.2.2 Ngā mahi a te rēhia me te whakangahau / Recreational use and enjoyment

Tuapapa / Background

Waikaraka Park has capacity to accommodate more passive and informal recreation opportunities. There are existing issues with safety and security, partly contributed by the heritage stone wall that surrounds the perimeter of the park, which also makes the Neilson Street entry feel private.

The western area of the park bounded by speedway, Neilson and Alfred Streets provides the best opportunity to provide for local park amenity for residents in the Onehunga area. This area can provide for a formal park entrance to improve the visibility of the park.

There is also an identified gap in local play provision in Onehunga, and there are options to provide areas of play near the sports fields and/or the western area of the park as part of the formal park entrance.

There are also opportunities to improve overall park amenity, including public toilet provision.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.2.2.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. **To improve park amenity.**

8.2.2.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Consider an upgrade to existing public toilets (eastern sports field toilets, cemetery toilets), including accessible toilet provision.
 2. Consider additional public toilet provision and changing facilities integrated within the multi-use facility located on the western edge of the existing sports fields.
 3. Identify locations for improved water tap provision within the cemetery to enable cemetery visitors to wash hands and water flowers.
 4. Co-locate drinking water amenities near new or existing public toilet and changing facilities to avoid duplication of new infrastructure.
 5. Consider additional rubbish and recycling bin provision, avoiding duplication of infrastructure where appropriate.
-

8.2.2.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To provide opportunities for social interaction, active and passive physical activities.**

8.2.2.4 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Provide integrated opportunities to encourage increased physical activity within the recreation reserve areas of the park, for example step up benches and fitness loops.
2. Create opportunities for informal gatherings, for example picnicking, informal play and passive recreation.

8.2.2.5 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To provide places for children and young people to have fun, play and learn.**

8.2.2.6 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Allow for areas of play containing equipment for a wide range of ages and abilities.
2. Incorporate interpretative play and learning elements within the playspace/s and along the daylighted waterway.

8.2.2.7 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To prioritise making the park more welcoming and provide a range of informal recreation activities for local park users.**

8.2.2.8 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Facilitate a wider range of activities and experiences to increase and extend the use of the park and bring new users to the site.
 2. Avoid duplication of assets to reduce ongoing maintenance obligations.
 3. Avoid exclusive use of park facilities and land wherever possible.
-

8.2.2.9 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To make the Neilson Street entry of the park feel more welcoming.**

8.2.2.10 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Provide for local park amenity including seating, shade and informal recreation spaces on the Neilson Street edge of the park.
2. Design the Neilson Street entrance to the park to be more welcoming, feel less private and to invite people into the centre of the park.

8.2.2.11 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To improve safety and security.**

8.2.2.12 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Improve visibility along the Alfred Street and Neilson Street frontages.
 2. Improve lighting for after-dark use on key circulation routes.
-

8.2.3 Whakawhanaketanga i ngā papa rēhia / Park development

Tuapapa / Background

The Auckland Design Manual provides comprehensive park design and development guidance including design principles based on the four key focus areas of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (treasure, connect, utilise and enjoy). This resource is considered best practice for the design and development of parks. An overarching design principle is to minimise the number of structures on parks and maximise the extent of open space areas.

The Auckland Plan 2050 also identifies a key challenge for Māori within Tāmaki Makaurau is to create opportunities for intergenerational wealth (cultural, social and economic wealth transferred from one generation to the next). Enabling Māori economic outcomes through procurement opportunities is a key mechanism to support this Auckland Plan outcome.

While this plan identifies in some cases the type of activities and appropriate development that can take place within the park, it does not detail the exact nature, scale or layout of development. For this reason, a masterplan has been prepared to ensure development aligns with the specific aspirations of the community and individual park values and outcomes.

This plan also recognises the historical development of the park, which has included foreshore reclamation and controlled and uncontrolled landfill activities.

As mentioned in section 8.2.2 above, the western area of the park provides the best opportunity to provide for local park amenity for residents and workers in the Onehunga area. In addition to providing for a formal park entrance, it has been identified that a hardstand area serviced with water and power would be beneficial for a range of uses. The hardstand area can be used by a variety of users including as a pit space for speedway, markets, small events, car parking for park users and overnight accommodation.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.2.3.1 Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. To ensure park development is carefully planned so it reflects the park's classification values, setting, mana whenua and community aspirations for the type of park experience and service being sought.
2. To enhance the capacity and resilience of the park to meet the recreation needs of the community.
3. To ensure that park infrastructure is minimised and kept at a level best suited to the normal everyday use of the park.
4. To ensure park development takes into account the issues associated with land contamination including the cemetery itself and landfill areas.
5. To promote the importance and value add of the Māori economy to the public and private sector.

8.2.3.2 Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

1. Manage park development according to the guiding principles and relevant policies in this plan, and consider the following:
 - a. alignment with the park masterplan
 - b. alternative locations
 - c. outcomes and recommendations of spatial plans, service or needs assessments and other relevant specialist assessments
 - d. the potential to work with partners to deliver the park development
 - e. the impact the location and design of the infrastructure has on the natural, cultural and landscape characteristics of the park
 - f. working with mana whenua to identify how cultural features and landscapes may be acknowledged in the design
 - g. social procurement and Māori business in the procurement process for design, construction and service delivery
 - h. the park development section of the Auckland Design Manual
 - i. technologies or design that enable greater, more flexible use and health promoting environments
 - j. universal design and how people of all abilities use, access and enjoy the park
 - k. utilising green flag and green building practices in the design, construction and operation of the park development to enhance energy efficiency and overall environmental performance
 - l. the management of landfill and/or potential contamination related risks from the closed landfill and/or the cemetery, to ensure safe and compatible park development.
-

-
2. Undertake a needs assessment and/or develop a spatial plan to guide park development where this is not specifically identified or sufficiently detailed by this management plan or masterplan.
 3. Undertake further public participation to define what the optimal park development should be, in particular:
 - a. where there is a high level of public interest in how the park is developed
 - b. to manage park values and balance complex matters including the use of the park, environmental protection and restoration and as far as practicable natural hazards
 - c. to inform a logical and coherent staged development approach for the park.
 4. The extent and nature of public consultation on development should be guided by:
 - a. the nature and scale of the development
 - b. the likely level of public or stakeholder interest in the proposed development.
 5. To consider allowing a hardstand area located between Alfred Street and the existing speedway track that can be utilised as pit space during speedway events and activities.
-

8.2.4 Ngā tohu, ngā pārongo me ngā whakamārama / Signs, information and interpretation

Tuapapa / Background

Signs on Waikaraka Park will generally:

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

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

Mana whenua have many stories to tell about the rich cultural history and significance of the park. Recognising Māori place names can be an entry point to exploring narratives and customary practices. Park entry and interpretative signs are one way of recognising the significant places and stories (also see the Park Feature Naming policy in section 8.1.3).

Wayfinding signs are also important, particularly where paths intersect or provide active transport options to a range of destinations.

Poorly designed or located signage can impact on user experience, safety and park values. Also signs and the poles they are attached to can clutter parks, become a hazard in themselves and they are a target for graffiti and vandalism.

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

Advertising signs will require authorisation, refer to section 9.1.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.2.4.1 Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

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

8.2.4.2 Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

- Signs should be designed to be:
 - the minimum necessary to convey the message
 - combined as much as possible to reduce clutter and maintenance
 - attached to buildings where practical and consider:
 - the Auckland Council's Māori Language Policy and Auckland Design Manual.
 - Utilise on-site interpretation to:
 - contribute to people's understanding and appreciation of the park's values, history or significant features
 - increase awareness of mana whenua's role as kaitiaki and their connection to the park
 - raise awareness of environmental issues.
 - Support the location of civil defence, emergency management and public safety signage on the park.
-



8.3 Ngā papa haumi / Connect our parks and open spaces

Enhance accessibility so that all Aucklanders can easily access and enjoy the opportunities Waikaraka Park has to offer.

Enable greater connectivity and accessibility within Waikaraka Park and identify opportunities

for improved connectivity to wider residential and foreshore areas and transport links.

Connect natural areas through revegetation initiatives to maximise benefits to Waikaraka Park's biodiversity and strengthen ecological links.

8.3.1 Ngā hononga / Connections

Tuapapa / Background

- There are limited views to Manukau Harbour and Te Pane o Mataoho / Māngere Mountain along the foreshore due to mangrove growth.
- The location of historic shoreline has been 'lost' due to reclamation.
- There is very limited native vegetation and little connectivity to wider ecological networks.

Physical connections for park users into and within the park are limited. Existing access limitations include fences, level changes, lack of pedestrian routes, and limited to non-existent disabled access and facilities. The progressive implementation of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Greenways Plan will see improved connections to and through the park that support active transport, such as walking or cycling.

There is limited car parking provision, with poor connectivity to existing facilities. Car parks and vehicular access impact on the usability of parkland by taking up space that would otherwise be available for activities for which the park is held. It is also important to note that parkland is a scarce resource, continuing to provide car parking on parks to meet increasing use will not be practicable.

The provision of parking needs to consider those who require accessible parking, parking spaces are to be provided for people with disabilities and accessible routes from the parking spaces to the associated activity as required by the New Zealand Building Code D1/AS1.

Currently, there is poor wayfinding for pedestrian and motorists. There are also potential conflicts between vehicles and cyclists / pedestrians along the foreshore road that connects to the Manukau Foreshore Walkway / Cycleway.

It is important to:

- improve informal and passive recreation
- improve community involvement
- maintain access into and around the cemetery.

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

- the Auckland Council Traffic Bylaw 2015 and Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 currently allows the council to impose vehicle access and parking restrictions as indicated on signs and/or road markings
- the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw also provides for the restriction of access to any part or all of the park for to protect the land, public health and safety, maintenance, or exclusive use (for example an event).

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.3.1.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. **To identify opportunities to connect to surrounding cycle, walking and public transport networks.**

8.3.1.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Enable the implementation of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Greenways Plan.
2. Establish a shared path route through the park following the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Greenways Plan priority route 5.0 Cornwall Park to Waikaraka Park.
3. Enhance the shared path route along the foreshore following priority route 6.0 Upper Manukau to Ōtāhuhu (Manukau Foreshore Walkway / Cycleway).
4. Explore opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity to Alfred Street.

8.3.1.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. **To improve pedestrian and vehicle circulation and connectivity within the park.**

8.3.1.4 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity within the park by providing dedicated path connections between key entrances, car parks and facilities.
 2. Restrict private vehicle access within the cemetery to improve pedestrian and cycle safety. Exceptions to this include any service vehicles associated with maintenance or management of the cemetery; burial or funeral services; or cemetery visitors requiring accessible parking.
 3. Improve pedestrian and vehicle route legibility and provide wayfinding signage.
 4. Remove barriers and obstacles to pedestrian access where possible.
 5. Provide parking for cyclists at key locations in the park, such as playspace/s, buildings or parking areas, co-locating infrastructure where possible.
-

8.3.1.5 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

- 1. To manage car parking areas on parks so these are available to park users.**

8.3.1.6 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. When developing parking spaces and access roads, consider the Park Development policies in section 8.2.3 and the following requirements:
 - a. ability to meet parking demand during non-peak use of the park
 - b. locating these closest to site boundaries and adjoining roads to minimise the loss of usable recreation space
 - c. incorporating water sensitive design to reduce stormwater runoff and contaminants entering the stormwater system
 - d. provision of accessible parking spaces
 2. Consider the options for managing demand for car parking where capacity is regularly exceeded and is impacting park users, including but not limited to:
 - a. time limits, enforcement and parking charges
 - b. opportunities to disperse demand, for example through the scheduling of sports fixtures
 - c. encourage community organisations and clubs to develop their own alternative travel plans that encourage use of public transport, carpooling and other more sustainable ways of transport
 - d. managing unauthorised exclusive use by community organisations and clubs.
 3. With the exclusion of sports fields, grassed areas of the park may be set aside for temporary overflow parking at specified times.
 4. Access to the park or an area of the park may be temporarily restricted for a specified time, subject to statutory and bylaw requirements, including where:
 - a. an activity or event has been granted the right to restrict public access as part of its conditions of authorisation
 - b. maintenance works are being carried out on the park
 - c. there are unfavourable ground conditions
 - d. the park or area requires remediation, for example to address a physical hazard or to undertake field renovations
 - e. a rāhui is in place.
-

8.3.1.7 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. Improve car parking provision.

8.3.1.8 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Improve car parking provision off Captain Springs Road.
 2. Extend existing Captain Springs south car park (south of existing sports fields).
 3. Improve condition of existing Captain Springs south car park.
 4. Provide lighting to existing Captain Springs south car park.
-

8.3.1.9 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. To foster social connections.

8.3.1.10 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Provide more opportunities for informal / passive recreation activities, social interaction and gathering.
 2. Consider opportunities for local community participation and collaboration, for example community planting days and community involvement in headstone restoration.
-

8.3.1.11 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. To strengthen ecological links.

8.3.1.12 *Te Kaupapa Here / Policy*

1. Enhance ecological corridor between Onehunga and Te Karetū / Anns Creek by implementing native restoration planting along Manukau Harbour edge.
-

8.3.1.13 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. To enhance and reveal cultural landscape and natural connections.

8.3.1.14 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Enhance visual connectivity to Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill, Te Pane o Mataoho / Māngere Mountain, Rarotonga / Mt Smart and Ōtāhuhu / Mt Richmond.
 2. Ensure future development and built form maintains and celebrates views to Maungakiekie and Te Pane o Mataoho / Māngere Mountain.
 3. Recall the historic Manukau Harbour shoreline through interpretation, design items and / or artworks.
 4. Provide interpretation and wayfinding to reveal cultural and landscape connections to Maungakiekie and Te Hōpua ā Rangi / Onehunga Basin.
 5. Protect and enhance visual connections to Manukau Harbour.
-



8.4 Ngā papa rangahau / Utilise our parks and open spaces

Develop green infrastructure to help manage stormwater, improve air and water quality, reduce flood risk and help to mitigate climate change

8.4.1 Te rerekētanga o te āhuarangi me ētahi atu tūraru ā-taiao / Climate change and other environmental risks

Tuapapa / Background

Climate change will result in changes to natural physical processes, ecosystems and habitats on many of the local parks, including Waikaraka Park. Altered weather patterns may have negative impacts such as an increase in plant and animal pests and the spread of pathogens. It could also change recreational access to areas if the ground is saturated for longer periods.

Waikaraka Park is vulnerable to coastal inundation and erosion, flooding and land instability.

Parks and open spaces and other community infrastructure can play an important role in increasing community resilience, by providing meeting places and opportunities for people to meet and talk and specific infrastructure such as access to drinking water. There is an identified opportunity to daylight a piped waterway along the Alfred Street park edge to enable this.

Risks from natural hazards are expected to increase as a result of climate change, with sea levels rising and an increase in the frequency and severity of storms. Over the next century changes to the nature and extent of coastal hazards could potentially result in loss of parkland or park access, inhibiting the ability of residents to use and enjoy the park. Currently, there are issues with flooding around the eastern area of the park, within the northwest corner of the park and in the north-eastern portion of the speedway track, around the existing toilet block, and to the west of the existing sports club building.

Māngere Inlet and Manukau Harbour are significant waterbodies that have a relationship with wai (water) in the park. There are risks to water quality due to the closed landfill and groundwater impacts from Waikaraka Cemetery.

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

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

8.4.1.1 *Ngā Whāinga / Objectives*

- 1. To manage the park in a way that minimises and mitigates the impact of climate change.**
- 2. To improve the resilience of the park by adapting to the effects of climate change and impacts of coastal hazards.**
- 3. To manage significant risks from natural and manmade hazards to park users and assets in accordance with national and regional policy.**
- 4. To restore ecological and hydrological systems to promote healthy, thriving ecosystems.**

8.4.1.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Improve the capacity of park to mitigate the impacts of climate change by:
 - a. maximising the carbon sink benefits of vegetation through implementing ecological restoration and pest control programmes
 - b. identifying areas for new plantings.
 2. Manage natural hazards on the park:
 - a. with minimal interference to natural processes, natural resources, and historical and cultural heritage
 - b. include an assessment of the risks to people, parkland and park infrastructure.
 3. When a high level of risk to people, parkland or park infrastructure from a natural hazard on a park has been identified, options to manage risks should be identified and, where practical and feasible, interested people and organisations should be informed of any proposed actions prior to implementation.
 4. When buildings and structures on the park come to the end of their economic life or where events risk the future safety of people, buildings and structures, consider the impacts of coastal hazards in decisions on their replacement and location, or managed withdrawal seeking alternate ways to deliver the service.
 5. Decision making in response to the impacts of coastal hazards or land instability on parks and park infrastructure should be consistent with:
 - a. the outcomes and policies in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and national guides on climate change projections and adaptive planning
 - b. the council's Coastal Management Framework, including any relevant coastal management plan and/or coastal asset management plan
 - c. any future council coastal erosion and land instability response policy, and
 - d. any site-specific hazard assessment.
 6. Improve the management of stormwater and groundwater by:
 - a. investigating sustainable treatment and potential re-use of field irrigation water
 - b. considering actions to reduce the risk of localised flooding around the park
 - c. exploring opportunities to sustainably treat irrigation and stormwater runoff in the practice field area on the closed landfill
 - d. considering installing a monitoring device to observe groundwater quality and identify opportunities for reducing the potential for groundwater contamination.
-

**WĀHANGA TUATORU - NGĀ
WHAKAMANATANGA /
PART THREE - AUTHORISATIONS**

9.0 Ngā mahi e tika ana kia whakamanatia / Activities requiring authorisation

Tuapapa / Background

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

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

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

Activities will need to be authorised if they:

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

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

The Reserves Act requires council to enable mana whenua to provide input into the decision-making process, as outlined in section 4.0.

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

9.1 Whakamanatanga matawhānui / General authorisations

9.1.1 Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. To ensure the consideration of authorisations complies with the relevant sections of the Reserves Act and any relevant bylaws.
 2. To ensure a consistent approach is taken to assessing proposals requiring authorisation in accordance with any relevant bylaws.
-

9.1.2 Tikanga whakaaetanga aromatawai / Authorisation assessment approach

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

1. the guiding principles of this document (refer to section 7.0 Guiding Principles)
 - a. Manaakitia te taiao / Treasure our parks and open spaces
 - b. Ngā papa rēhia / Enjoy our parks and open spaces
 - c. Ngā papa haumi / Connect our parks and open spaces
 - d. Ngā papa rangahau / Utilise our parks and open spaces
 2. compatibility with park values and park information in section 6.0
 3. any relevant policies in this plan
 4. the capacity of the park to accommodate the activity
 5. any potential impacts on current users of the park, such as any exclusive use of the park or part of the park
 6. any relevant bylaws.
-

9.2 Ngā mahi aru moni / Commercial activities

Tuapapa / Background

There are a wide variety of commercial activities that currently operate on parks. These include temporary commercial activities such as food trucks, markets, sports equipment hire and lessons.

Commercial trading can happen on Waikaraka Park; however, decisions and approvals are made based on the Reserves Act classifications for the land in question. The benefits of commercial trading may include:

- enhancement of the park user's experience by providing additional services to those provided on the park
- enabling a wider range of uses and activities to be undertaken which require specialised equipment, not otherwise available to the general public
- activation of park spaces and enhancement of existing activity in the park e.g. provision of refreshments whilst watching sports games, speedway activities or children playing.

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

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

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

The local board have identified an opportunity to support the development of a business hub around Waikaraka Park. On the park itself there is the opportunity to provide for enterprises which support recreation activities on the recreation reserve areas of the park.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.2.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

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

9.2.2 *Te Kaupapa Here / Policy*

1. Subject to the Reserves Act and any relevant bylaws, the assessment of an application for a commercial activity should consider:
 - a. the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment approach in section 9.8.2
 - b. whether the activity has a community benefit component that is compatible with the reserve classification, park values and park information in section 6.0
 - c. how the activity activates the park and/or enhances park users' experience of the park.

9.2.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. **Support commercial opportunities that directly benefit park users and the local community.**

9.2.4 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Consider the inclusion of a café within the park.
 2. Consider opportunities for social enterprise.
 3. Consider opportunities to accommodate youth and community group facilities.
-

9.3 Rihi me ngā raihana hapori / Community leases and licences

Tuapapa / Background

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

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

The Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012 (under review in 2020) have been developed to assist local boards in making decisions regarding the allocation of community occupancy agreements and to provide an overview of standard lease and licence terms and conditions. The guidelines are also intended to provide community groups wishing to apply for a community occupancy agreement an overview of eligibility criteria and the application process.

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

There are current and contemplated leases and licences within existing building footprints for:

- organised sport and facilities including football, cricket, dog agility and speedway
- organised recreation and education activities including pottery, brass band and other musical activities.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.3.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

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

9.3.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. The assessment of an application for a lease or licence should consider the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment criteria in section 9.1.
2. Where relevant, when assessing proposals for a community lease or licence consider any reduction in open space and impact on the functionality of the park.
3. Leases and licences are contemplated within existing footprints on the recreation reserve land for:
 - a. organised sport and facilities including football, cricket, dog agility and speedway.
4. Leases and licences are contemplated within existing footprints on the local purpose (community buildings) reserve land for:
 - a. organised community and education activities including pottery, brass band and other musical activities.

9.3.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. **To allow continued operation of speedway.**

9.3.4 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Consider designing the pit space (provided for in policy 8.2.3.2(5)) to provide for other non-speedway activities like public car parking, overnight caravan parking, and temporary commercial activities, such as food truck events and markets.
 2. Allow for the upgrade of the speedway track and spectator seating.
 3. Where new spectator seating facilities are developed, consider incorporating multi-use facilities that will be available for all park users as part of the same building.
-

9.4 Ngā Whare / Buildings

Tuapapa / Background

Waikaraka Park has a number of buildings and structures that serve a range of purposes. For example:

- buildings and structures that enhance the historic character of the park, such as those associated with the cemetery and the stone caretaker's cottage
- buildings that provide a base for organised sports, such as speedway or football and cricket
- buildings for community groups as a hub for creativity and education, such as pottery or musical activities
- buildings and structures used for storage
- public facilities such as toilets.

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

- buildings on recreation reserves are generally limited to uses associated with sporting and outdoor recreational activities. However, the local board has the discretion to erect "buildings and structures for public recreation and enjoyment not directly associated with outdoor recreation" (s. 53(1)(g) of the Act)
- local purpose (community use) or (community building) reserves allow for a wide range of community-based activities such as venues for hire.

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

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

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

Further issues include:

- where heritage buildings on parkland have no appropriate use or purpose resulting in low levels of use, maintenance costs and issues with vandalism
- where there is a lack of available parkland suitable for community buildings
- existing buildings and structures on Waikaraka Park that can be enhanced and utilised.

Users of Waikaraka Park have a common desire for a number of improved facilities such as toilets, changing rooms, showers, and storage space. This has been expressed through the desire for a multifunctional building that can serve a range of people and activities to be situated in a central location on the park.

When new buildings are proposed in the park, it is important to consider whether the building can cater for a variety of community and recreational needs (including options to future-proof the building where possible) and to demonstrate that there is a demand for that activity to take place that would best be fulfilled in this location. It is also important that proposals for new buildings assess alternative locations and impacts on park values and other park users.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.4.1 Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

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

9.4.2 Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

1. If buildings are to be located on parkland, including replacements, additions and extensions, the following should be considered:
 - a. the guiding principles and park values
 - b. an assessment of the need for the building and alignment with any service outcomes³
 - c. the potential for co-location of the activity within an existing or proposed building on the park
 - d. the opportunity to adaptively reuse historic buildings
 - e. bulk, height and location of the building in relation to the layout and scale of the park
 - f. materials, colours, façade articulation and landscaping
 - g. the opportunity for multiple uses within the building
 - h. the opportunity to cluster buildings within a similar location in the park if separate buildings are required

³ Service outcome refers to the benefit that is being sought from the proposal.

-
- i. potential impacts generated by ancillary activities and effects, and the location and access of service areas
 - j. crime prevention through environmental design
 - k. incorporation of universal design
 - l. consistency with the design guidance in the Auckland Design Manual or any subsequent design guidance by Auckland Council
 - m. the design of any facilities, such as toilets, showers, storage and changing rooms, to be accessible to all park users.
 - n. options for environmentally sustainable design, including collection of rainwater, minimising energy requirements and considering carbon footprint in the construction and ongoing maintenance
 - o. design options to minimise the impacts of noise from motorsport activities on neighbouring activities. This may include noise insulating materials or the placement of buildings or structures to function as a physical noise barrier between activities.
2. Where appropriate encourage informal use of sports infrastructure by casual users and non-club affiliated groups and other codes.
 3. Where a building on a park becomes vacant or is at the end of its economic life, its future service potential or removal should be considered.
-

9.4.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. To consider allowing a multi-use building

9.4.4 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Consider an assessment of the need for a multi-use building and alignment with community, sport and recreation service outcomes.
 2. Where a multi-use building is built, this should:
 - a. complement the historic character of the park.
 - b. improve the feeling of safety and surveillance in the park.
 - c. be designed to be adaptive to different sports and community uses.
 - d. Incorporate facilities designed to be available to all park users
 3. Policy 9.4.2(1) of this plan applies to the multi-use building, except where there is conflict in which case the policies 9.4.4(1) - 9.4.4(2) take precedence.
-

9.5 Ngā kaupapa whakahaere me ngā whakahohenga / Events and activation

Tuapapa / Background

The size, location and infrastructure at Waikaraka Park means it is suitable for a range of events.

Auckland Council's Events Policy sets out why and how Auckland Council is involved in events. The benefits of events include:

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

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

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.5.1 Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. **To maximise the use of the park through events which are consistent with the park values and provide benefit to park users and the community.**
2. **To ensure where events include a commercial component, that this use of the park occurs in a way that is consistent with park values (refer to section 5.0).**

9.5.2 Te Kaupapa Here / Policy

1. The assessment of event proposals should consider the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment criteria in section 9.1 and the following:
 - a. the numbers of participants or size of group/s involved
 - b. the location of the activity
 - c. timing of the activity, including duration, time of day, season or time of year
 - d. consistency with other approved park authorisations, leases and licences
 - e. likely impact of the of the activity on the park and other park users
 - f. the requirement for rest periods for popular event locations where grass surfaces need time to recover and/or the local community can enjoy the park.

9.6 Ngā matatopa me ngā rererangi tangata kore / Drones and unmanned aerial vehicles

Tuapapa / Background

Drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) can be flown for fun, for research purposes, for search and rescue, for park maintenance or other purposes including filming and photography.

UAVs include model aircraft, such as model airplanes and helicopters. Local parks can be a popular location for people to operate UAVs either as casual use or as part of a local club. However, the presence of UAVs can also undermine people's enjoyment of a park or disturb animals including birds.

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) sets rules for the use of unmanned aircraft through its powers under the Civil Aviation Act 1990. This includes restrictions on their flight in particular zones, including the area over Waikaraka Park. Those wishing to fly their UAVs in the park must comply with the CAA rules (refer to the [CAA website](#) for further information).

The primary mechanism to manage UAV usage is the Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 which restricts bad behaviours in public places. The Auckland Council code of conduct for use of drones and UAVs provides guidance on how to operate these aircraft on council parks so as to protect the public from nuisance, maintain public safety and protect important park values. The code of conduct restricts the flying of drones over sports fields in use, and the operation of UAVs in proximity to park buildings and overhead wires.

In addition, the operation of a UAV for commercial purposes such as commercial filming is subject to the requirements of section 9.2 of this plan. Filming in parks using a UAV may also require council approval under the Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015.

Waikaraka Park Restrictions

Waikaraka Park is located within 4 km of Auckland Heliport in Pikes Point. The rules for operating UAVs are more stringent within 4 km of an uncontrolled aerodrome. Operation of UAVs in Waikaraka Park is either prohibited or restricted, depending on location. Operators will need to contact the operator at Auckland Heliport and refer to the CAA website for the most up to date regulations.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.6.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

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

9.6.2 *Te Kaupapa Here / Policy*

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

9.7 Wāhi noho mō te pō / Overnight Accommodation

Tuapapa / Background

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

Reserves Act

Section 44 of the Reserves Act does not permit use of a reserve for personal accommodation, including camping, unless an exception under the Act applies. Exceptions can apply where consent is granted by the Minister of Conservation (which is delegated to Auckland Council).

Local Government Act 2002

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

Freedom Camping Act 2011

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

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

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

The local board have identified Waikaraka Park to be a suitable area for overnight accommodation, subject to regulatory approval such as resource consent. Parts of the park have been used for overnight sleeping arrangements under earlier freedom camping rules, and the community have indicated a desire to have a dedicated space for overnight accommodation. The opportunity to provide an area for overnight accommodation close to the existing speedway track means that existing water and electricity supply can be utilised and would improve passive surveillance in this area of the park.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.7.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. **To manage overnight accommodation on the park in accordance with section 44 of the Reserves Act and any relevant legislation.**

9.7.2 *Te Kaupapa Here / Policy*

1. Consider allowing overnight accommodation on the hardstand area provided for in policy 8.2.3.2(5) of this plan.
-

9.8 Ngā tohu me ngā kōhatu maharatanga me te rui / Plaques and memorials and the scattering of ashes

Tuapapa / Background

Parks are often seen as a desirable place to commemorate and remember people and events, and scatter ashes. As Waikaraka Park includes a cemetery, there is already a dedicated space to commemorate people and events. This section of the plan does not apply to the cemetery (see policies in section 8.1.1.4).

The atmosphere created by the presence of these is not always conducive to the use and enjoyment of the park by the general public. Careful consideration needs to be given to the quantity and location of plaques and memorials to ensure they do not detract from the natural setting or create a proliferation of commemorative elements around the other areas of the park.

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

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

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.8.1 Ngā Whāinga / Objectives

1. **To generally not allow personal memorials or plaques to be located outside of the cemetery.**
2. **To respect cultural sensitivities around the scattering of ashes on the park and ensure Reserves Act obligations to mana whenua are given effect to.**

9.8.2 Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

1. The assessment of applications for plaques and memorial structures outside the cemetery should consider the relevance of the objectives and authorisation assessment criteria in section 9.1.
 2. They should not detract from the character of the park or enjoyment of the public and will generally be in recognition of:
 - a. an historical figure or a person or group of particular significance to the park or locality
 - b. a significant cultural landscape or place, or
 - c. a significant event.
 3. Enable memorial plantings (without plaques) on the park where they are part of a council approved planting programme.
 4. The scattering of ashes on the park is generally considered to be inappropriate, including ceremonies that utilise the park to deposit ashes into waterways or the harbour.
-

9.9 Ngā momo ratonga tūmatanui, tūmataiti hoki / Public and private utilities

Tuapapa / Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Waikaraka Park, it is acknowledged that a number of public utilities, such as National Grid assets and stormwater pipes, already exist. This section also seeks to reasonably manage the impacts of those utilities.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies

9.9.1 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

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

9.9.2 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. The development of utility structures and services on Waikaraka Park will not be approved except where they cannot be reasonably located elsewhere and where they meet the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.
2. Assessment of an application to locate utility structures or services on a park will consider the objectives and authorisation assessment criteria in section 9.1.
3. The assessment of applications for utility structures or services will consider alternative locations within the park where potential impacts on the park can be minimised including:
 - a. avoiding locations that compromise the park's function or future development and use of the park or recreation access to and from water
 - b. reducing the footprint of utility structures where feasible
 - c. clustering around the perimeter of the park or co-siting with existing compatible park and utility structures
 - d. allow existing utility structures and services to remain on parks (subject to any provisions or agreements regarding termination or expiry of lease, easement or right of way)
 - e. enable the reasonable location of civil defence, emergency management and public safety infrastructure on parks such as tsunami sirens. Ensure placement balances the impact on park values and effectiveness of the infrastructure.

9.9.3 *Te Whāinga / Objective*

1. **To ensure activities within the park do not adversely affect or compromise the National Grid (or critical utilities infrastructure).**

9.9.4 *Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies*

1. Transpower New Zealand are to be consulted where park development or use is proposed within 12 metres of all National Grid assets.
 2. Consider the ongoing operation and maintenance requirements of the National Grid, including associated vehicular access, in any future development plans and activities.
 3. Take into account National Grid corridor setback requirements and ensure that all relevant regulations and codes of practice are complied with as part of the design, construction and operation of Waikaraka Park.
-

**WĀHANGA TUAWHĀ – TE WHAKATINANA I TE
MAHERE /**

PART FOUR – IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

10.0 Te whakauru i ngā mana whenua me te hapori ki te whakatinanatanga i te mahere /

Involving mana whenua and the community in the implementation of the plan

10.1 Tirohanga Whānui / Overview

The implementation of this plan can be partly achieved through the implementation of the masterplan.

This section outlines the continuous relationship that council will have with mana whenua and the community to carry out any use and development in Waikaraka Park managed by this plan.

10.2 Te tūhononga ki ngā mana whenua / Relationship with mana whenua

The continued working relationships between the local board and mana whenua will lead to greater protection and enhancement of park values for any future use and development on the park.

Sixteen hapū and iwi have registered an association with the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area, being:

- Te Ākitai Waiohua
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Maru
- Te Kawerau a Maki
- Ngāti Te Ata
- Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Te Uri o Hau
- Te Ahiwaru
- Te Patukirikiri
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Ngāti Tamaterā
- Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust
- Ngāti Pāoa Trust Board
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua
- Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc.

10.3 Te tūhononga ki ngā mataawaka / Relationship with mataawaka

The council acknowledges mataawaka, Māori living in the Auckland region, who are not in a mana whenua group. Through consultation with relevant Māori organisations, the local board will gain a better understanding of the values that Auckland mataawaka ascribe to Waikaraka Park and the types of visitor services, recreation and use opportunities that will encourage them to visit the park.

10.4 Te whai wāhitanga a ngā iwi tūmatanui ki te whakamaheretanga me ngā whakahaere ā-papa rēhia / Public participation in local park planning and management

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

10.4.1 Te tuku āheinga kia whai wāhi atu ki ngā whakataunga take, tō whai wāhi ki te tuku korero /

Providing opportunities for involvement in decision making, having your say

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

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

- engagement as part of statutory obligations under the Reserves Act, such as seeking feedback from the public for some activities proposed on land subject to the Reserves Act
- the local board annual planning process on the allocation of funding to specific park development projects or management programmes. By making submissions on the draft annual plan, the public can influence how funding is allocated
- providing feedback in the development of the local board plan (every three years) about the priorities for parks and delivery of sports, recreation and conservation programmes.

Specific sections in this plan, such as 8.2.3 Park development, 9.2 Commercial activities, and 9.3 Community leases and licences, also outline when further engagement with the local or wider community may be undertaken to ensure their views are considered in decisions on these types of activities.

10.4.2 Ngā mahi tūao me tūhononga ā-hoa / Partnering and volunteering

Historic societies, recreational and community groups as well as individuals undertake a range of activities on the park. These may include weed and pest control and planting programmes, restoration of heritage assets, the development and maintenance of recreational assets, such as tracks, delivery of sporting programmes or activities. These make a significant contribution to the management of the park and help to bring people together and provide opportunities to pass on skills and knowledge to the others. They also encourage people to feel more connected or committed to Waikaraka Park.

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

Section 8.1.4 contains policies on partnering and volunteering.

**WĀHANGA TUARIMA - ĀPITIHANGA /
PART FIVE - APPENDICES**

11.0 Āpitihanga / Appendices

11.1 Ngā Whakamārama / Definitions

<i>Active transport</i>	in terms of parks planning refers to modes of transport that require a person to be physically active, for example walking, running, cycling or scootering
<i>Activation</i>	Activations are organised programmes, events or activities to give people new and interesting chances to play, have fun, and be active in their local parks
<i>Administering body</i>	in relation to this plan means the local board, appointed under this Act or any corresponding former Act to control and manage that reserve or in which or in whom that reserve is vested under this Act or under any other Act or any corresponding former Act; and includes any Minister of the Crown (other than the Minister of Conservation) so appointed
<i>Ancillary activities / services / uses / infrastructure</i>	Activities / services/ uses/ infrastructure necessary to support or supplementary to the primary activities or operation of a group or organisation
<i>Animal</i>	any mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish (including shellfish) or related organism, insect, crustacean, or organism of every kind; but does not include a human being
<i>Biodiversity</i>	refers to the range and diversity of the native or indigenous flora and fauna on the parks
<i>Building</i>	a structure with a roof and walls standing permanently in one place, examples on parks include clubrooms, community halls, toilet blocks and storage facilities
<i>Bylaws</i>	refers to bylaws authorised by Acts of parliament to be made by Auckland Council that apply to Auckland
<i>Closed cemetery</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964
<i>Commercial activities</i>	any activity undertaken on a park which involves an element of personal financial gain or benefit by the person or persons undertaking it, over and above the benefit generally gained by the public
<i>Community group or organisation</i>	<p>a non-profit organisation or association of persons who have the primary aim of working to provide services and benefits to the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any funds generated are used to maintain and develop the organisation to support its community services and activities • has open membership criteria • restrictions are not imposed, such as setting membership or participation fees at a level that exclude most people who might want to participate

<i>Development Plans</i>	plans that prescribe the detailed layout of the park as a preliminary to developing contract architectural, engineering or landscape drawings
<i>Easement</i>	A legal right to use a specified area of land of another, for some specified purpose, without any right to occupation or possession. Examples include rights of way, right to convey; electricity, stormwater or wastewater
<i>Event</i>	a significant occurrence, social gathering (private or public) or temporary activity, happening at a determinable time and place
<i>Foreshore</i>	all land lying between the high-water mark of the sea at ordinary spring tides and its low-water mark at ordinary spring tides
<i>Freedom Camping</i>	has the meaning as in section 5 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011
<i>Greenways</i>	connected pathways separated from roads that provide for safe walking, cycling and recreation. They provide access to places such as schools, libraries, shopping, and public transport nodes, and have environmental benefits
<i>Hardstand area</i>	An area of land sealed or paved in a manner that is suitable for motorised vehicles
<i>Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga</i>	means the Crown entity established by section 9 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, previously known as the Historic Places Trust
<i>Infrastructure</i>	includes any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • structures for transport on land including roads, walkways and cycleways • a water supply distribution system, including irrigation • pipelines that distribute or transmit gas • a drainage or sewerage system for the purposes of stormwater or wastewater • structures for the transmission or distribution of electricity, including lines and support structures
<i>Interpretation</i>	a form of communication that seeks to engage park visitors on a topic, such as the parks history. Can be achieved through signage, displays, guided walks, audio visuals, etc.
<i>Iwi</i>	a Māori tribe, usually containing a number of hapū with a common ancestor
<i>Key stakeholders</i>	groups or individuals that have a particular non-statutory interest in a park/s or the outcomes of a project, programme or activity

<i>Kōiwi</i>	human skeletal remains
<i>Lease</i>	<p>a lease⁴ grants an interest in the land that gives exclusive possession of reserve land for specified activities.</p> <p>(a) means—</p> <p>(i) a grant of an interest in land that—</p> <p>(A) gives exclusive possession of the land; and</p> <p>(B) makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out:</p> <p>(ii) any document purporting to be a lease (whether or not the document gives the lessee exclusive possession of the land concerned) and issued under any enactment passed before the commencement of section 2 of the Reserves Amendment Act 1996:</p> <p>(iii) any document purporting to be a lease (whether or not the document gives the lessee exclusive possession of the land concerned) and issued under this Act before the commencement of the said section 2; but</p> <p>(b) does not include a licence referred to below; —</p> <p>and lessee has a corresponding meaning</p>
<i>Licence</i>	<p>a licence⁵ gives a non-exclusive interest in land, or a grant that make provision for specified activities</p> <p>(a) means—</p> <p>(i) a profit à prendre (the right of persons to share in the land owned by another) or any other grant that gives a non-exclusive interest in land; or</p> <p>(ii) a grant that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out; and</p> <p>(b) includes—</p> <p>(i) any document purporting to be a licence (whether or not the licence gives an interest, or makes any provision, referred to in paragraph (a)) and issued under any enactment relating to reserves that was passed before the commencement of section 2 of the Reserves Amendment Act 1996; and</p> <p>(ii) any document purporting to be a licence and purporting to grant an exclusive interest in land, and issued under this Act before the date of commencement of the said section 2 or issued under any other enactment relating to reserves that was passed before that date; and</p> <p>(iii) any document purporting to be a licence (whether or not the licence gives an interest, or makes any provision, referred to in paragraph (a)) and issued under this Act before the commencement of the said section 2;—</p> <p>and licensee has a corresponding meaning</p>

⁴ Refer to Reserves Act s.2 Interpretation

⁵ Refer to Reserves Act s.2 Interpretation

<i>Mahi toi</i>	Māori art or craft
<i>Mana whenua</i>	customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū or individual in an identified area
<i>National Grid</i>	means the assets used or owned by Transpower New Zealand Limited, including overhead transmission lines and towers.
<i>Park</i>	any reference to park or parkland in this Plan is to mean the scope area as illustrated in Figure 02 of this Plan.
<i>Park infrastructure</i>	all permanent, built structures on the parks including drinking foundations, rubbish bins, signage and information boards, lighting, recreational furniture or assets (such as seating or fitness equipment), play equipment.
<i>Pathogens</i>	any agent (usually a microbe) that causes a disease. Pathogens can attack native flora and fauna, and spread autonomously by water or air, or vectored by animal and human activities.
<i>Permit</i>	in relation to section 59A of the Reserves Act,— (a) means a grant of rights to carry out an activity that does not require an interest in land; and (b) includes any authorisation or licence granted before the commencement of this definition that granted similar rights.
<i>Plant</i>	any angiosperm, gymnosperm, fern, or fern ally; and includes any moss, liverwort, algae, fungus, or related organism
<i>Rāhui</i>	In Māori culture, a rāhui is a form of tapu restricting access to, or use of, an area or resource by the kaitiakitanga of the area.
<i>Rangatiratanga</i>	chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the rangatira, noble birth, attributes of a chief. kingdom, realm, sovereignty, principality, self-determination, self-management – connotations extending the original meaning of the word resulting from Bible and Treaty of Waitangi translations.
<i>Road</i>	any road or road network structure, formed or unformed, laid out for the purposes of providing the public for movement of motor vehicles
<i>Significant</i>	an effect that is noticeable and will have a serious adverse impact on the environment
<i>Social enterprise</i>	is an organisation that has a social, cultural, or environmental mission, that derives a substantial portion of its income from trade, and that reinvests the majority of its profit/ surplus in the fulfilment of its mission.

<i>Spatial Plan</i>	a visual illustration of the intended future layout of a park which will consider the park's values and any relevant environmental constraints and may show the location, form and mix of soft and hard infrastructure. This can be achieved through a number of vehicles including a concept plan or development plan.
<i>Speedway events</i>	Any speedway or other motor vehicle racing activities scheduled in advance for a determined time and date that will take place on the speedway track during a planned racing season.
<i>Structure</i>	includes any construction or framework, building, equipment, device or facility, made by people and fixed to the land or another structure.
<i>Tāmaki Makaurau</i>	the Māori name for the Auckland region.
<i>Taonga</i>	means anything highly prized or treasured, tangible or intangible that contributes to Māori hauora (long term wellbeing). The term equates roughly to the concept of a resource, but incorporates a range of social, economic and cultural associations. Included, for example, are te reo (the Māori language), wāhi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names.
<i>Tikanga</i>	correct procedure, custom, lore, method, way, plan, practice, convention, protocol. The customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context.
<i>Universal Design</i>	the design and composition of an environment so that it can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.
<i>Utilities</i>	includes any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pipelines that distribute or transmit gas • structures for the transmission or distribution of electricity, including lines and support structures • structures for the transmission, distribution or supply of telecommunication services
<i>Vehicle</i>	a contrivance equipped with wheels or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved; and includes a contrivance from which the road wheels or revolving runners have been removed
<i>Voluntary Organisation</i>	any body of persons (whether incorporated or not) not formed for private profit
<i>Wāhi tapu</i>	Māori sacred place, sacred site – a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, e.g. a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed.
<i>Within the existing footprint</i>	means the building structure and is defined by the perimeter of the building plan or in the case of the lease the boundary provided on the lease plan. Generally parking areas, landscaping and other non-building facilities are not included in the building footprint.

Table 12 Definitions

11.2 Horopaki ā-ture / Statutory context

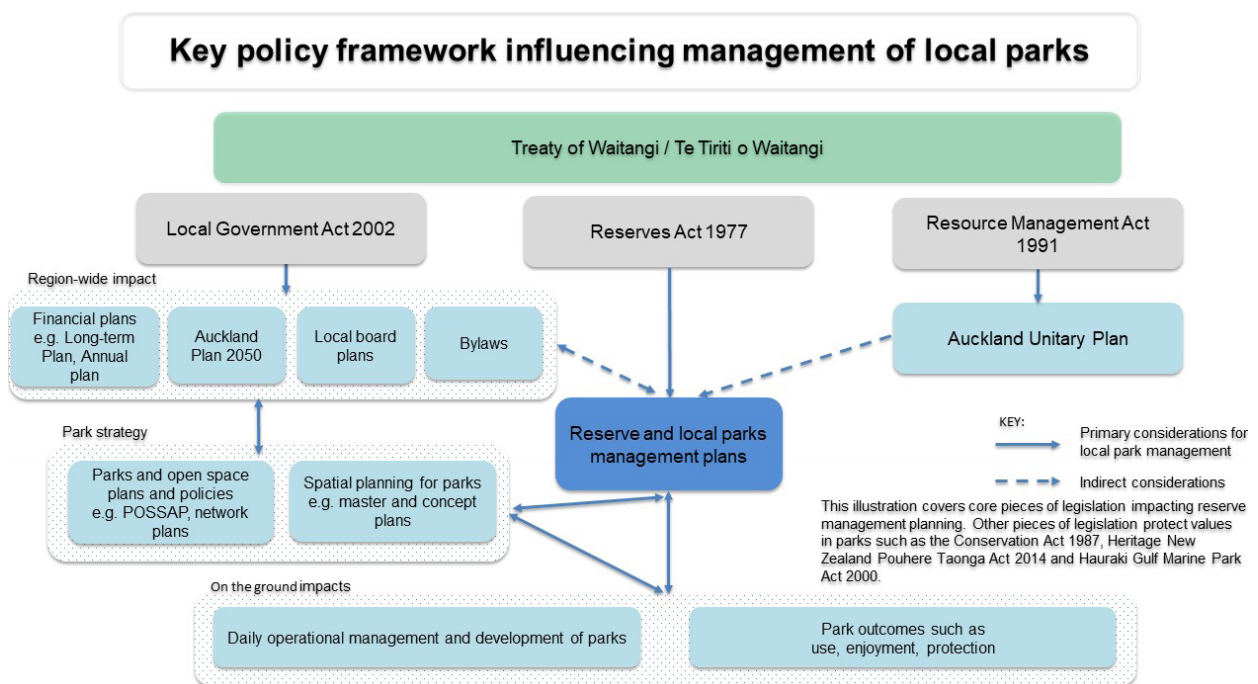


Figure 08 Key policy framework influencing management of local parks

11.2.1 Ture Kāwanatanga ā-Rohe 2002 / Local Government Act 2002

The LGA is the primary legislation enabling and governing Auckland Council as a local authority. The LGA states the purpose of local government, provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them.

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

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

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

11.2.2 Ture Whakahaere Rawa 1991 / Resource Management Act 1991

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

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

11.2.3 Te Mahere Whakakotahi a Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) is prepared as a requirement of the Resource Management Act 1991. The purposes of the AUP, currently operative in part, are to:

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

11.3 Ētahi atu tuhinga tātaki / Other guiding documents

- Council's Māori Responsiveness Framework
- Auckland Unitary Plan – Open Space Zone objectives and rules
- Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy
- Sports and Recreation Strategic Action Plan
- Community Facilities Network Plan
- Sportsfield Strategy
- Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region
- Auckland Design Manual (provides advice for developing, designing and building; and includes guidance for design for safety, Māori design, universal design and health, activity and wellbeing)
- Auckland Council Weed Management Policy for parks and open spaces
- Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan

11.4 Ture ā-rohe / Bylaws (as of 2020)

The following table contains a summary of Auckland Council bylaws relevant to local park management during the time of developing this plan:

Bylaw	What it covers
<i>Alcohol Control Bylaw 2014</i>	Controls the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places through alcohol bans.
<i>Animal Management Bylaw 2015</i>	Specifies responsible horse riding standards for public parks and beaches. Requires every person wanting to keep bees or graze stock in a public park to get permission from the council.
<i>Dog Management Bylaw 2019</i>	States where dogs are allowed under control on and off a leash and where dogs are not allowed. Requires dog owners to immediately remove and appropriately dispose of their dog's faeces.
<i>Legacy Bylaw Provision on Freedom Camping 2015 (currently under review)</i>	The bylaws prohibit freedom camping, except in designated areas. Any freedom camping in designated areas must be in accordance with any conditions applicable for that area.
<i>Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 (currently under review)</i>	Includes rules around behaviour that puts public safety at risk or causes a nuisance, damage or obstruction, or interferes with any other person in their use or enjoyment of that public place. Additional controls cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing a park or beach • Temporarily restricting recreational activities, and • Driving or parking vehicles on parks and beaches.
<i>Signage Bylaw 2015</i>	Includes rules around signage on public open spaces.
<i>Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015</i>	Covers the regulation and management of commercial activities and events that use public places in a way that is fair and consistent. Requires appropriate approvals for trading activity in a park and specifies what matters need to be considered in assessment of trading activity and events.
<i>Traffic Bylaw 2015</i>	Enables vehicles to be prohibited or restricted in public places where necessary Prohibits people from parking in public places not designed or constructed to accommodate a parked vehicle.

Table 13 Bylaws