

Drury-Opāheke Structure Plan

Parks and open space report

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This updated open space needs assessment of the Drury-Opāheke Structure Plan Area reflects six significant events since the earlier open space reports were produced:

- I. The adoption of the Auckland Plan 2050 spatial plan in 2018.
- II. Wider consideration of the 2017 Draft Drury Structure Plan landscape and visual assessment information.
- III. Wider consideration of the 2016 Papakura Greenways Local Paths Plan and 2018 Pukekohe-Opāheke Paths Plan.
- IV. Feedback received as part of consultation and engagement on the Draft Drury – Opāheke structure plan held between September and October 2017, and the Draft Drury-Opāheke Land Use Plan held between September and October 2018.
- V. Consideration of the Supporting Growth Drury-Opāheke and Pukekohe-Opāheke Structure Plan Integrated Transport Assessment 1 March 2019.
- VI. Refinement to the residential zones within the structure plan area.

An updated assessment of open space within the residential sub-areas of the structure plan area for Drury–Opāheke indicates a need for up to 35 neighbourhood parks, two medium sized suburb parks and six large suburb parks. This amounts to between 76.5 hectares and 87.5 hectares (or more) open space.

Planning for neighbourhood parks and suburb parks are in alignment with the Open Space Provision Policy.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

The Auckland Unitary Plan sets out how Auckland will meet its growth needs and was adopted in 2016. It also identifies land around Drury–Opāheke for future urban development.

Population growth in this area is forecast to be 60,000 over the next 30 years and is a key driver when planning for future open space.

2.2 Project and scope

2.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to update and explain the application of council policy to the Drury – Opāheke structure plan area based on the projected population growth and land-use. The key areas of focus for the Parks Open Space Strategic Action Plan are.

- **Treasure our parks and open spaces:** Protecting and conserving our parks and open spaces and improving peoples' ability to understand and appreciate their value and significance.
- **Enjoy our parks and open spaces:** Ensuring our parks and open spaces can meet the needs of our growing population.
- **Connect our parks and open spaces:** Creating a green network across Auckland by linking our parks, open spaces and streets.
- **Utilise our parks and open spaces:** Maximising the economic and environment benefits of our parks and open spaces.

When planning for new neighbourhood parks and suburb parks, the Open Space Provision Policy informs the investment decisions to create a high-quality open space network. The provision of open space is considered on the basis of four inter-related factors:

- function
- distribution
- location
- configuration.

2.2.2 Geographic area in scope

The preliminary future urban zone land area for Drury-Opāheke was estimated to be 2065 hectares, and structure planning is now being prepared for approximately 1921 hectares of future urban zone land.

The area includes Opāheke, Drury, Drury South, Drury West and parts of Karaka. It is located approximately 35 kilometres from Auckland's CBD, 14 kilometres from Manukau and six kilometres from Papakura.

Drury-Opāheke has an extensive stream and floodplain network that connects headwaters to the Te-Manuka-O-Hoturoa (Manukau Harbour). It is an important natural feature and is of particular importance to mana whenua.

2.2.3 Out of scope

Under the Open Space Provision Policy, the provision of neighbourhood parks and suburb parks are required for residential zones only.

The provision targets for neighbourhood and suburb parks do not apply to the following Auckland Unitary Plan zones and are therefore out of scope:

- **General business, business park, light industry or heavy industry** – in these zones green infrastructure, conservation or connecting open space may offer some recreational opportunities. However, the provision of suburb and neighbourhood parks is not anticipated.
- **Residential large lot and rural** – in these zones it is not expected residents will be able to walk to neighbourhood or suburb parks and may need to travel to nearby urban areas to access these parks.

Some open-space-related assets may be provided within these areas by others such as:

- Auckland Transport may make provision for roadside reserves to cater for future road network expansion or other transport purposes
- there may be a requirement under the Resource Management Act 1991 (s229) and Auckland Unitary Plan subdivision rules to make provision for esplanade reserves and esplanade strips
- there may be a need for assets to manage stormwater, for example stormwater ponds and detention systems
- civic spaces such as squares and plazas in centres and other urban areas may be provided as part of a development.

The design details for parks and open spaces are also out of scope for this report. The design of parks will likely form part of a future consultation and engagement process between the local board and community after the residential development occurs.

Locations and features outside of the structure plan area are also out of scope.

3 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

3.1 Strategic and policy context for council's parks and open space planning

The Auckland Plan 2050 was adopted in June 2018. The relationship between the Auckland 2050 spatial plan to open space is set out below.

3.1.1 Auckland Plan 2050

The purpose of the Auckland Plan 2050 spatial plan is to contribute to Auckland's social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing through a long-term strategy for Auckland's growth and development. Auckland's growth will occur within existing urban areas and a further 25 per cent through greenfield development.

Implementing the Auckland Plan 2050 spatial plan will require that the priorities set out within the Parks Open Space Strategic Action Plan (includes the Open Space Provision Policy and Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy) are used as a guiding framework.

The Auckland Plan 2050 is focussed on six outcomes (Figure 1) in which we must make significant progress so that Auckland continues to be a place where people want to live, work and visit.

Figure 1. Auckland Plan 2050 Outcomes

Outcome	Summary
Belonging and participation	All Aucklanders will be part of and contribute to society, access opportunities, and have the chance to develop to their full potential.
Māori identity and wellbeing	A thriving Māori identity is Auckland's point of difference in the world that advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders.
Homes and places	Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.
Transport and access	Aucklanders will be more easily able to get to where they want to go, and will have choices about how they get around.
Environment and cultural heritage	Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage for its intrinsic value, and for the benefit of present and future generations.
Opportunity and prosperity	Auckland is prosperous with many opportunities and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

Open space themes are inter-woven throughout five of six outcomes (see Figure 2 below). Two outcomes have greater influence and include Outcome 1: Belonging and Participation and Outcome 3: Homes and Places.

Figure 2. Auckland Plan 2050 outcomes and open space

<p>Outcome 1: Belonging and Participation - all Aucklanders will be part of and contribute to society, access opportunities, and have the chance to develop to their full potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus Area 2: Provide accessible services and social infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people's evolving needs. ○ Focus Area 7: Recognise the value of arts, culture, sport and recreation to quality of life.
<p>Outcome 2: Māori Identity and Wellbeing – A thriving Māori identity is Auckland's point of difference in the world that advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus Area 7: Reflect mana whenua matauranga and Māori design principles throughout Auckland.
<p>Outcome 3: Homes and Places - Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus Area 5: Create urban spaces for the future.
<p>Outcome 4: Transport and Access – Aucklanders will be able to get where they want to go, more easily, safely and sustainably.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus Area 4: Make walking, cycling and public transport preferred choices for many more Aucklanders.
<p>Outcome 5: Environment and Cultural Heritage – Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus Area 2: Focus on restoring environments as Auckland grows. ○ Focus Area 3: Account fully for the past and future impacts of growth. ○ Focus Area 4: Protect Auckland's significant natural environments and cultural heritage from further loss. ○ Focus Area 6: Use green infrastructure to deliver greater resilience, long-term cost savings and quality environmental outcomes.

4. GREENWAYS LOCAL PATHS PLANS

4.1 Local paths

'Local paths' (formerly known as Greenways) are plans developed by local boards with a shared vision to greatly improve walking, cycling and ecological connections throughout the region.

The aim of a local paths plan is to provide cycling and walking connections which are safe and pleasant, while also improving local ecology and access to recreational opportunities. To achieve this, connections may cross existing areas of parkland, farmland and bush, and follow street connections between these areas. This network will link together areas of housing and employment, open spaces, town centres, recreational facilities, places of interest and transport hubs.

Where it is required under the Resource Management Act, some trails may be located adjacent to appropriately identified stream edges. These will form part of the wider open space network.

4.1.1 Papakura Greenways local paths plan

The Papakura Greenways Local Paths Plan was adopted in December 2016 and sets out the long-term local path network for the Papakura area. Of relevance to Drury-Opāheke is how the southern end of the Papakura Greenways Local Paths Plan will connect to open spaces proposed for Drury-Opāheke.

4.1.2 Pukekohe–Paerata Paths Plan

Of relevance to Drury-Opāheke is how the northern end of the Pukekohe–Paerata Paths Plan will connect to open spaces proposed for Drury–Opāheke. The Pukekohe-Paerata Paths Plan was adopted in December 2018 and sets out the long-term local path network for the Franklin Local Board area.

5 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Landscape and visual assessment

A landscape and visual assessment provided an evaluation of existing landscape attributes and the likely effects of urbanisation on landscape character and visual amenity.¹ The report also identifies ways in which the landscape can positively contribute to the area’s future urbanisation.

The outcomes of the assessment that impact the provision of open space in the structure plan area include:

- identifying ways that the future urban form might reflect the underlying land-shaping processes, particularly the volcanic features, which give the landscape its unique identity
- strengthening the natural character of the landscape by retaining and enhancing patterns, processes and elements such as streams corridors and forest tracts as part of an open space network
- contributing to a high level of amenity, beauty and a quality lifestyle for future communities.

5.1.1 Defined land areas

The structure plan area is divided by State Highway 1 into East and West sub-areas and three landscape elements are of major significance.

- Four of Drury-Opāheke’s stormwater catchments drain to the Manukau Harbour via the Pahurehure Inlet and include Slippery Creek, Hingaia Stream, Ngakoroa Stream and Oira Creek. Approximately one quarter of Drury-Opāheke is within the floodplains of these four catchments.
 - Drury West: Ngakoroa Stream, Drury Creek and Oira Creek provide important valley and harbour context, amenity and ecological values.
 - Drury East: flooding is a significant issue (and to a lesser extent in the Drury West area).
- The Drury Fault at the eastern edge creates a sharp juncture between the lowlands and the higher, steeper land leading to the Hunua Ranges.

¹ Drury Structure Plan Landscape and Visual Assessment Report Background investigations for Auckland Council”, Opus Consultants for Auckland Council, August 2017

5.1.2 Impact on new open space

The significant influence of the Manukau Harbour and stormwater catchments provide opportunities and constraints for the development of a new open space network and are set out within Figure 3 below:

Figure 3. The implications of the coast and streams on open space

Typology	Implications for open space
<p>Four stormwater catchments, and streams drain to the Pahurehure Inlet and out into the Manukau Harbour.</p> <p>Approximately one-quarter of the Drury-Opāheke structure plan area is within a floodplain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esplanade opportunities may provide additional access to open space. • Floodplain areas that are unable to be developed may provide additional access to open space. • Flooding and erosion may reduce access to open space opportunities.
<p>Pahurehure Inlet, is located to the north-west of the structure plan area. The Inlet contains Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) which include wading birds and mangroves and contains an outstanding natural feature. These are of cultural importance to mana whenua.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect the coast to in-land open spaces.
<p>Floodplains constrain the developable land area (including coastal land subject to the Coastal Inundation one per cent Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) plus one metre control in the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect the coast to in-land open spaces.
<p>The coastal margins around Drury Creek are identified as a SEA and are subject to the Coastal Inundation one per cent AEP plus 1m control in the AUP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal margins that are unable to be developed may provide additional to open space • Connect the coast to in-land open spaces.
<p>Land adjoining Drury Creek is public conservation land and part of the West Coast North Island Marine Mammal Sanctuary² and South-East Wildlink.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect the coast to in-land open spaces. • Connect relevant open spaces to the South-East Wildlink which includes Papakura, Wairoa River, Totara Park, Manurewa, Clevedon, Auckland.³

5.1.3 Landscape and new open space

New open space could seek to leverage the following landscape strengths.

- Orient proposed new open spaces to acknowledge the Drury Fault scarp and Manukau Harbour.
- Co-locate open spaces to adjoin esplanade reserves, waterways, wetlands, bush areas and stormwater detention system assets.
- Connect open spaces to the coastal edge and Wildlink features (a green corridor linking habitats, bird flight paths, roosting locations, biodiversity).

² <https://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/native-animals/marine-mammals/mauis/wcni-marine-mammal-sanctuary-users-guide.pdf>

³ <https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/projects/south-east-wildlink>

6 CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

6.1 September-October 2017

The first round of consultation and engagement on the Drury-Opāheke structure plan was held between September and October 2017. Of 34 submissions, 29 comments (86 per cent) said that having public spaces was important. The majority of these called for the preservation, protection and development of existing open spaces.

The submissions are summarised within Figure 4 below and the open space responses are alongside.

Figure 4. 2017 submissions and open space response

Submission	Open space response
<p>Good public spaces for the community and recreation and sport are important.</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Provision Policy sets out the typology and size of new parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Parks are between 0.3 – 0.5 hectares • Suburb parks are 3 – 5 hectares • Sports parks are up to 10 hectares or larger. <p>Action: improve the representation of the parks shown on the map to better highlight the sizes and range of activities consistent with the Open Space Provision Policy 2016.</p>
<p>Protect existing sensitive areas and improve existing open space areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush and wetlands • Coastal areas • Drury Domain 	<p>Noted. The Unitary Plan includes overlays that record a range of typologies for protection and preservation and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant ecological areas. • notable trees. • historic heritage. • sites and places of significance to mana whenua. • ridgeline protection. • outstanding natural landscapes/character/features. <p>Action: The comment about Drury Domain will be referred to the local board, Parks Operations, Plans and Places and Healthy Waters team.</p> <p>Action: A focus of the Open Space Provision Policy is where possible, to improve the existing open space network.</p>
<p>Provide large planted open spaces and wetlands for passive and protected areas for habitat.</p>	<p>Noted. The design and development of open space is out of scope as are open space assets provided by others.</p> <p>Action: Refer this point to the Parks Operations and Healthy Waters team as these services may be provided by others.</p> <p>Action: Inform the local board.</p>
<p>Provide more definite information on the designations for open spaces</p>	<p>Noted. The Open Space Provision Policy sets out the typology and size of new parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Parks are between 0.3 – 0.5 hectares • Suburb parks are 3 – 5 hectares • Sports parks are up to 10 hectares or larger.

	Action: improve the representation of the parks shown on the map to better highlight the sizes and range of activities consistent with the Open Space Provision Policy 2016.
Include boardwalks, pathways and cycleways connecting these areas to centres and parks.	<p>Noted. The design and development of open space is out of scope as are open space assets provided by others. These design details may be provided as part of future planning by the local board.</p> <p>Action: The Auckland Transport road network will highlight road network walking and cycling routes. The challenge for open space will be to leverage and connect to this network when preparing a future Greenways Local Paths Plan.</p>

6.1.1 Open space map adjustments for 2018

The comments and council's response were reviewed and included as part of the updated information forming part of the second round of public consultation and engagement.

6.2 September-October 2018

The second period of public engagement was held between 10 September and 10 October 2018. The following summarises the open space feedback received as part of the Drury-Opāheke Draft Land-Use Plan 2018.

6.2.1 Submissions

132 submissions were received and 76 (57 per cent) made comments about parks and open space.

- fifty-eight per cent commented on what sort and where parks should be located
- seventy-five per cent said that good parks were important as part of a successful centre.

The submissions are summarised within Figure 5 below and the open space responses are alongside.

Figure 5. 2018 submissions and open space response

Submission	Open space response
Upgrade and future proof existing facilities e.g. Drury Sports Complex so that they can better meet current needs and support future growth.	<p>Noted. Planning for the existing open space network is out of scope.</p> <p>Action: This point will be referred to the Parks Operations team for review.</p> <p>Action: Inform the local board.</p> <p>Action: Where possible, improve the existing open space network</p>
<p>Ensure parks cater for a wide range of uses and users e.g. dog friendly, family friendly, including walking/cycling tracks, playgrounds.</p> <p>Also, a diverse offering of parks e.g. passive recreation or sports should be provided.</p>	<p>Noted. (see explanation above)</p> <p>The Open Space Provision Policy sets out the typology and size of new parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Parks are between 0.3 – 0.5 hectares • Suburb parks are 3 – 5 hectares

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports parks are up to 10 hectares or larger. <p>Action: improve the representation of the parks shown on the map to better highlight the sizes and range of activities consistent with the Open Space Provision Policy 2016.</p> <p>Action: improve the representation of the parks shown to better highlight the sizes and type (Appendix 1A and 1B).</p> <p>Action: highlight on an open space map other open space typologies including local paths, possible esplanades, geological features, all of which may form part of the wider open space network.</p>
Provide more playgrounds and play equipment for children	<p>Noted. The design of the open space network is out of scope.</p> <p>Action: This point will be referred to the Parks operations team for review.</p> <p>Action: Inform the local board.</p>
New communities and development should be supported by a network of appropriately sized parks. Smaller neighbourhood parks should be within walking distance. Larger destination parks should have sufficient parking or be close to a public transport route.	<p>The Open Space Provision Policy sets out the typology and size of new parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Parks are between 0.3 – 0.5 hectares • Suburb parks are 3 – 5 hectares • Sports parks are up to 10 hectares or larger. <p>Action: improve the representation of the parks shown on the map to better highlight the sizes and range of activities consistent with the Open Space Provision Policy 2016.</p> <p>Action: improve the representation of the parks shown to better highlight the sizes and type (Appendix 1A and 1B).</p>
Consider how the natural environment i.e. esplanade reserves can be integrated into the parks network.	<p>The Open Space Provision Policy sets out the typology and size of new parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Parks are between 0.3 – 0.5 hectares • Suburb parks are 3 – 5 hectares • Sports parks are up to 10 hectares or larger. <p>Action: improve the representation of the parks shown on the map to better highlight the sizes and range of activities consistent with the Open Space Provision Policy 2016.</p> <p>Action: improve the representation of the parks shown to better highlight the sizes and type (Appendix 1A and 1B).</p> <p>Action: highlight on an open space map other open space typologies including possible esplanades, coastline and geological features, all of which may form part of the wider open space network.</p>

6.2.2 Open space map adjustments for 2019

These comments have been considered and are included as part of the updated open space map for the April 2019 consultation and engagement period (Appendix 1A & 1B).

7 TRANSPORT ROUTES

7.1 Integrated Transport Assessment

Auckland Transport has prepared an integrated transport assessment report.⁴ This records a draft transport plan for the Drury-Opāheke structure plan area.

7.1.2 Integrated transport assessment report and implications for open space

A copy of the proposed transport routes highlighted within the integrated transport assessment report is overlaid on the Drury-Opāheke site map appended to this report:

- Appendix 1A highlights the major road network across both the east and west of the structure plan area that is designed to enable on-road cycling.
- Appendix 1B sets out the draft potential extent of on-road cycling network (excluding greenway networks).

7.1.3 Analysis of integrated transport assessment report on open space

There are two key points to consider at this stage.

- **Accessibility:** - How will people access open spaces?
- **Connectivity:** - How will open spaces connect to each other to form a network?

State Highway 1 remains the significant arterial route that divides Drury East and West. The integrated transport assessment on-road network plan is likely to subdivide the structure plan area further into additional geographic segments. An overlay of the integrated transport assessment arterial routes is shown on the Appendix 1A map.

A high level analysis of the impact of the on-road cycling network on open space is set out below. It focusses on the principles of walking and cycling⁵⁶ as it relates to open space and the key theme of 'connect our open spaces'.

Principles of walking include:

- Pedestrians are a diverse group of people with varied needs and abilities. By meeting the needs of the less able, a quality walking environment is provided for all.
- Walkable communities have qualities that have a marked effect on the amount of walking people enjoy.
- A variety of approaches and opportunities exist to better provide for walking. Each is discussed so that users of the guide can identify the approach that may work for them in the local context.
- Choosing the best facilities that will help pedestrians to cross roads is important for their safety and convenience. This part provides a framework for considering all users and factors to help choose the best crossing option

Principles of cycling include:

- Recognise that people who cycle have a range of ages, skills, abilities and needs.
- There are safety issues for people who cycle.

⁴ Supporting Growth Drury-Opāheke and Pukekohe Paerata Structure Plan Integrated Transport Assessment 1 March 2019

⁵ <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/walking-cycling-and-public-transport/cycling/cycling-standards-and-guidance/cycling-network-guidance/cycle-network-and-route-planning-guide/principles/>

⁶ <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/pedestrian-planning-guide/principles/>

- Cycling networks are made up of interconnected routes and facilities.
- There is a hierarchy of provision for cycling.
- There are cycling route components between intersections.
- There are a range of route, intersection and crossing treatments.
- Complimentary facilities are available and considered as part of people's entire journeys.

Figure 7. Implications of the on-road cycling network (excludes greenway networks) on the open space network

Auckland Transport	Connecting Open Space
<p>The active mode network – regional and primary walking and cycling connections are recorded in the integrated transport assessment report. The brief description sets out the priority options for walking and cycling along arterial routes.⁷</p>	<p>The integrated transport assessment report may be strengthened by describing in greater detail the population group that walk and cycle, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • twenty per cent of people ride bikes⁸ • cycling has high levels of risk per time travelled. Risks include decreased stability, much lower levels of protection, less visible to other road users than a car or truck.⁹ • walking has high levels of participation (66 per cent European, 57 per cent Māori, 54 per cent Pacifica, 51 per cent Asian¹⁰ • 63 per cent of Aucklanders walked for recreation or fitness.¹¹ <p>Providing more detail about walkers and cyclists will demonstrate a greater commitment and understanding of walking and cycling issues. This may inform design and investment decisions.</p>
<p>Appendix 1A and 1B indicates four major routes where driving east to west will be enabled by a bridge or other types of infrastructure across State Highway 1.</p>	<p>In order to connect east to west open spaces, the bridges or road infrastructure will also need to provide safe walking and cycling access.</p>
<p>There are very few details about levels of infrastructure provision enabling walking east to west. Appendix 1B highlights the on-road cycling network only.</p>	<p>It is assumed that pedestrian (and cycling) facilities will form part of the on-road cycling network (excludes greenway networks). However, the extent of the coverage and whether these are segregated needs to be confirmed.</p>
<p>The strategic district arterial and regional arterial routes (two to six lanes wide) subdivide the east and west structure plan areas into smaller land area segments.</p>	<p>These arterial routes may further divide the eastern and western structure plan area open spaces, which are already divided by State Highway 1 and the NZ Rail line. This will likely</p>

⁷ Supporting Growth Drury-Opāheke and Pukekohe Paerata Structure Plan Integrated Transport Assessment 1 March 2019

⁸ Ministry of Transport Household Travel Survey (2013)

⁹ <https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Research/Documents/647c44c080/Cycling2017.pdf>

¹⁰ Sport New Zealand and Auckland Council (2016). *Sport and Active Recreation in the Lives of Auckland Adults: Results from the 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey*. Wellington: Sport New Zealand.

¹¹ <https://www.greatauckland.org.nz/2016/08/31/at-research-shows-more-people-cycling/>

	make walking and cycling more challenging and connecting proposed new open spaces more difficult. It will be important to highlight safe walking and cycling routes across the structure plan area.
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8 OPEN SPACE

8.1 Open space planning to-date

The first round of community consultation and engagement was held between September and October 2017 about the proposed land use within the Drury-Opāheke structure plan area. The parks open space background report was available as part of this consultation.¹² The volume of open space needed for potential zonings shown on the 2065 hectare Drury-Opāheke “Potential New Land Use Scenario 1 Preliminary Draft was estimated to be between 52 and 89 hectares.

Modifications to the proposed zone layout and extent were then made, and the volume of open space needed for the Drury-Opāheke Draft Land Use Plan 2018 was updated to an estimated 38.7 and 51.2 hectares, which included both neighbourhood park and suburb parks. This content formed part of the second round of community consultation and engagement held from September to October 2018.

8.2 Updated open space needs

This report takes into account new information received as part of the structure planning process including spatial planning updates.

Feedback from consultation and engagement sessions held during 2017 and 2018 has informed the preparation of revised open space land-use maps attached to this report. An updated open space forecast of requirements for neighbourhood parks and suburb parks is between 76.5 hectares and 87.5 hectares (or more) open space. A breakdown of the open space typologies is set-out within Table 1 below.

Table 1. Updated open space needs

Open space typology	Number of open spaces	Size (hectares)	Total (hectares)
Neighbourhood park	35	0.3 – 0.5	10.5 – 17.5
Suburb park:			
• Small-Medium	2	3 – 5	6 – 10
• Large	6	10 hectares or more	60
Total = 76.5 – 87.5 hectares (or more)			

8.2.1 Reasons for changes to open space

The reasons for changes to the volume and typology of open space required for the structure plan area when compared to 2017 and 2018 open space estimates include:

- draft zoning and land-use are more defined
- there have been adjustments to the configuration and location of residential land use areas which have required an adjustment to the provision of open space
- the draft integrated transport assessment contains an indicative road network that appears to divide the Drury-Opāheke structure plan area into smaller segments making

¹² Opaheke-Drury Future Urban Zone: Parks and open space report prepared by Sam Noon, Principal Policy Analyst, Parks and Recreation Policy, Auckland Council, August 2017

open space accessibility and connections more challenging. Each segmented area may require a discreet level of open space provision to ensure residential access to neighbourhood and suburb parks.

9 CONCLUSION

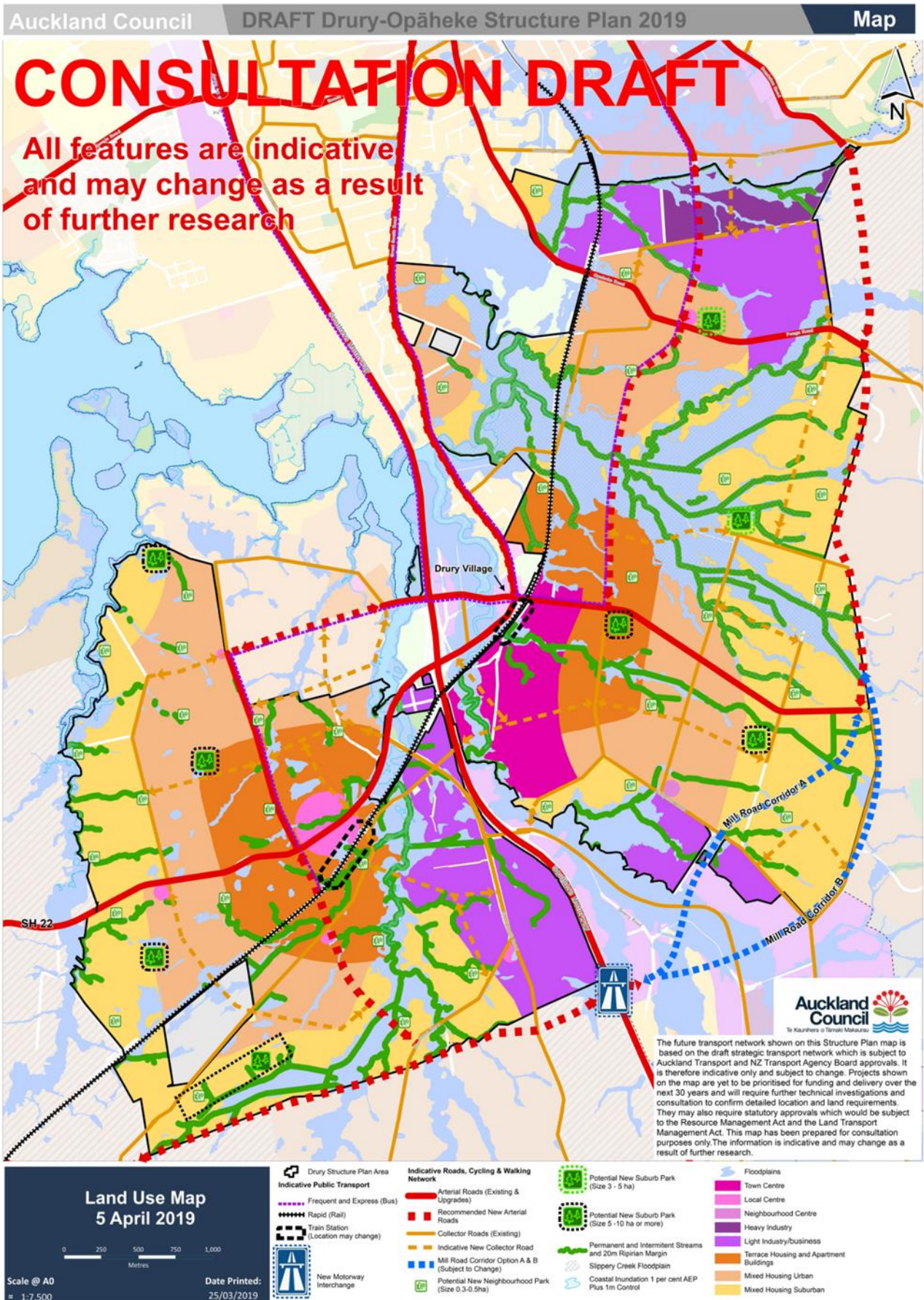
9.1 Iterative process

Landscape features, walking and cycling, and arterial transport routes are important considerations for the area and are incorporated as part of open space planning.

All open space feedback received as part of the 2017 and 2018 consultation and engagement process has been taken into account and adjustments have been included in updated open space maps for the area (Appendix 1A and 1B). These maps attempt to better represent the size and type of park and its relationship to transport routes, topographical, landscape and geological features.

This aims to guide council structure planning for the area. It aims to inform future plan changes and land development opportunities, and also inform the community about proposed future open space provision for this area.

10 APPENDIX 1A (Draft Drury-Opāheke structure plan map 2019)

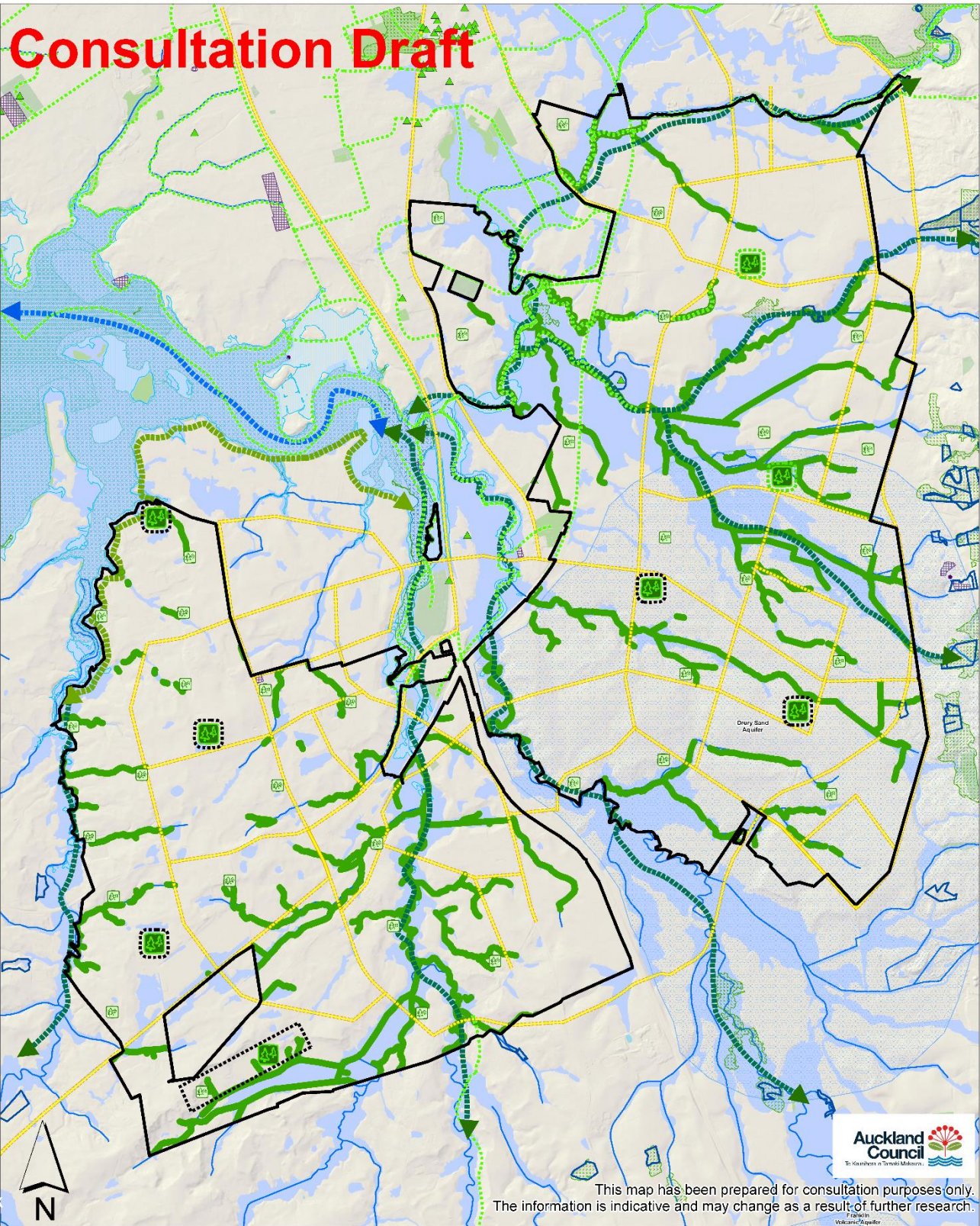


11 APPENDIX 1B (Draft Blue-Green open space map)

Auckland Council

DRAFT Drury-Opāheke Structure Plan

Map



This map has been prepared for consultation purposes only. The information is indicative and may change as a result of further research.

Blue-Green Network Map

Scale @ A0 = 1:7,500

0 220 440 660 880 Metres

Date Printed: 22/03/2019

- Structure Plan Area
- Potential New Neighbourhood Park (Size 0.3-0.5ha)
- Potential New Suburb Park (Size 3 - 5 ha)
- Potential New Suburb Park (Size 5-10 ha or more)
- Notable Trees Overlay
- Greenways
- Walking and Cycling Network
- Coastal Connections
- Stream Connections
- Marine Connections
- Permanent and Intermittent Streams and 20m Riparian Margin
- Streams & Rivers
- Habitat Protection Areas
- Quality-Sensitive Aquifer Management Areas Overlay [rq]
- Terrestrial [rp/dp]
- Marine 1 [rcp]
- Marine 2 [rcp]
- Historic Heritage Overlay Place [rcp/dp]
- Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place [rcp/dp]
- Coastal Inundation 1 per cent AEP Plus 1m Control
- Floodplains