



HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHINA PARK

*TE MAHERE MATUA O TE PAPA RĒHIA
O HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHINA*

Adopted Masterplan - February 2019

Revision

DATE/REVISION	DESCRIPTION
28th April 2018	Community Reference Group - Workshop 4
May 2018_ Revision B	Working draft for internal feedback
June 2018_ Revision C	Local Board
August 2018_ Revision D	For consultation
November 2018_Revision E	Staff recommendations post public consultation
February 2019_Revision F	Final for Local Board Adoption
February 2019	Adopted Masterplan

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Kite day

SECTION 1:

introduction

Kupu whakataki

1.1 Introduction and background *Kupu whakataki me ōna papa kōrero*

1.1.1 The site *Te papa*

Harbourview-Orangihina Park is a dynamic and sensitive coastal landscape, and a place of significant ecological, archaeological, cultural heritage and recreational value. The park is home to outstanding geological formations, rare and endangered fauna, and its coastal saltmarsh environment is of regional importance. The park encompasses 85 hectares of pastoral and intertidal coastal land located on the eastern fringes of Te Atatū Peninsula, in the Henderson-Massey Local Board (HMLB) area.

The land has remained largely undeveloped over time. This is partly a reflection of many unrealised schemes for the peninsula including airfields, a port, a conference centre and an events superdome. In contrast, the development of residential homes on the northern and western sides of the peninsula went ahead. This led to the contrasting duality of an undeveloped south-east that residents enjoy today as Harbourview-Orangihina Park.¹

The park is long and linear in shape, extending south from Harbour View Road to the North-Western motorway. It is bounded by Te Atatū Road to the west, SH16 to the south and residential development to the north. The park overlooks the Waitematā Harbour and offers an uninterrupted panoramic view across the harbour to the Auckland Isthmus, Rangitoto Island, the Harbour Bridge and the North Shore.

The park provides for a range of recreational activities, mostly passive in nature including walking, bird watching, picnicking, running and dog walking. The Te Atatū Pony Club lease land at the southern end of the park, this is the only formal recreational activity on site.

Built structures within the park include paths (and bridges), site furniture, carparks and a toilet.

1.1.2 Project scope *Te arohanga o te kaupapa*

The purpose of this project is to develop an aspirational long term masterplan for Harbourview-Orangihina Park that provides a clear guide for future development and the ongoing use of the park, and ensures that future design and decision making reflects, respects and enhances the unique values of the park. The plan will be used to inform the Henderson-Massey Local Board's decision making and funding allocation for future development.

Despite significant population growth and public interest in Harbourview-Orangihina, legal proceedings between 2005-2016 regarding ownership of land have kept park development to a minimum. Following the final Court decision in favour of Auckland Council to retain the land, the Henderson-Massey Local Board requested a masterplan be developed. The masterplan is to reflect the wider strategic outcomes and objectives sought by council and the local board, and is to be developed in consultation with mana whenua and key external stakeholders.

The intention of the master planning process is to develop an aspirational long term spatial plan that:

- *establishes design principles to guide integrated development of the park,*
- *shows on a spatial plan the location of values to be protected, activities to be provided for, and connections to be made,*
- *identifies viable development opportunities, priorities and sequencing,*
- *aligns with the vision and objectives the Harbourview-Orangihina Open Space Management Plan and the Henderson-Massey Open Space Network Plan, and*
- *includes land held under the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and land zoned for the development of an urban Marae.²*

The provision of a marae and its design are outside the scope of the masterplan. However, the interface of the marae with the park was considered as part of the process to create the masterplan.

1.1.3 Related projects *Kaupapa hāngai*

The following projects are related to the masterplan development:

- Auckland Transport's Te Atatū bus interchange project.
- Revegetation, habitat restoration and environmental education programmes within the park are currently undertaken by a number of groups including Forest & Bird Motu Manawa Restoration Group, Friends of Harbourview, and Sustainable Coastlines amongst others.
- **Te Atatū Marae development**
This development would be built by the Te Atatū Marae Coalition on 2.5 hectares zoned for this purpose on Harbourview-Orangihina Park. The marae will be accessible to the community. The Coalition are supportive of a kaitiaki role in educating visitors on the cultural, heritage, and environmental values of the park.

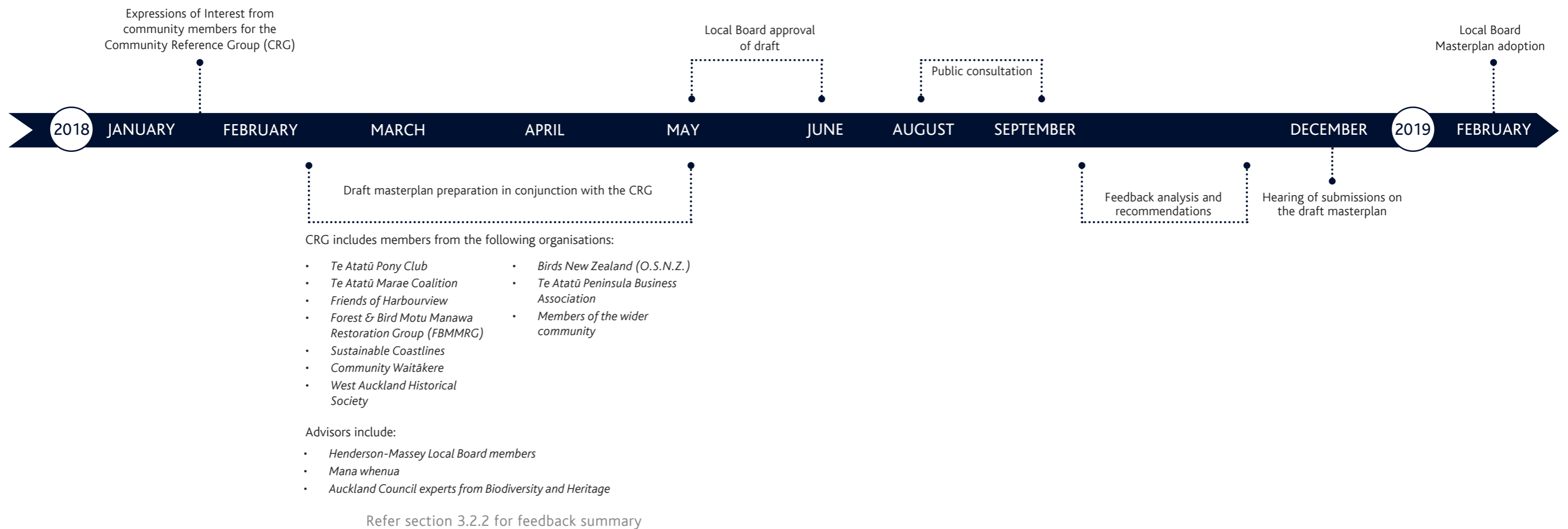


¹ Turner, J.B. with historical essay by Cole G., 2015. Te Atatū Me: photographs of an urban new Zealand village

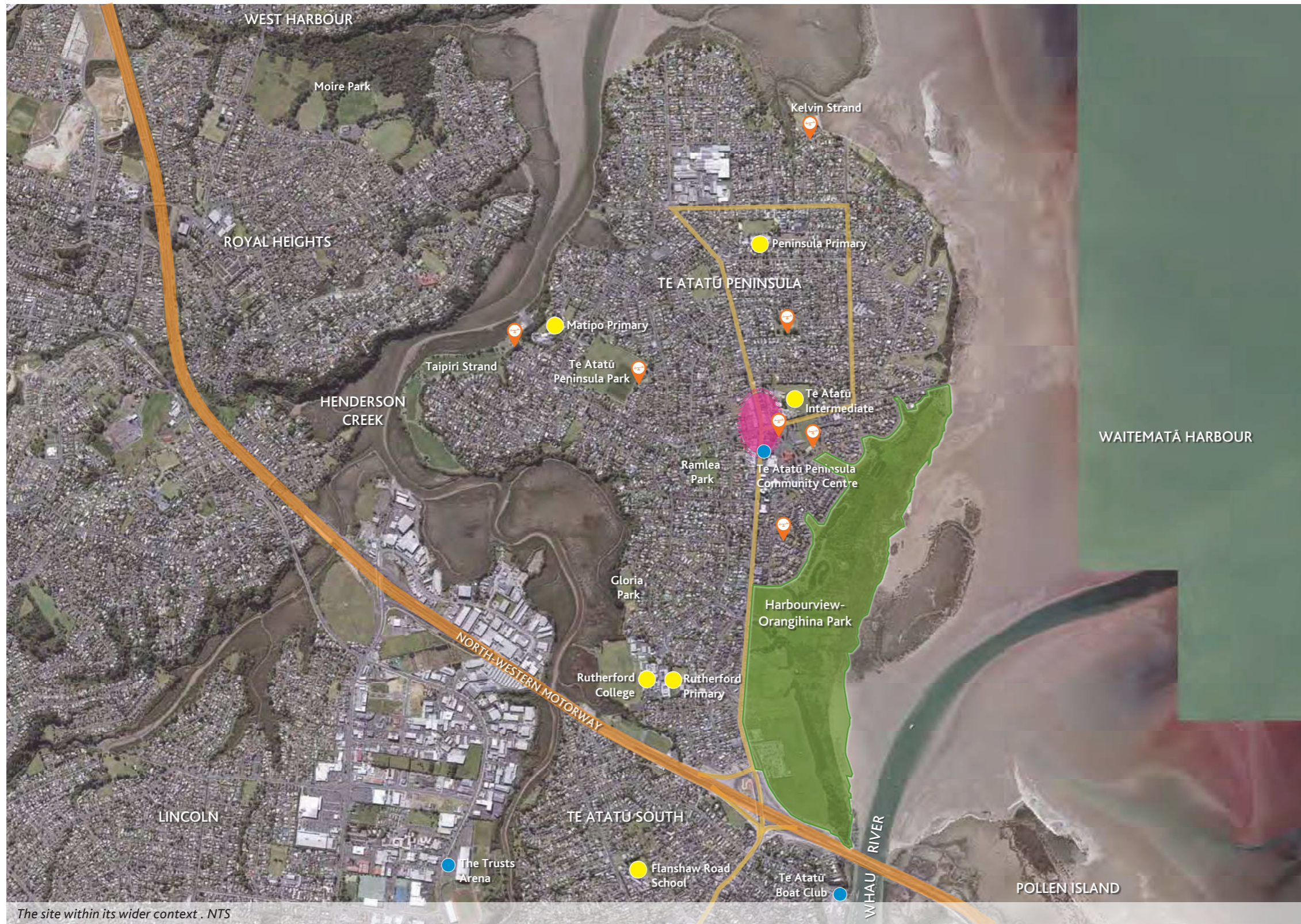
² Masterplan outcomes from the 2nd May 2017 report to the Henderson-Massey Local Board business meeting

1.1.4 Project timeline *Wātaka mō te kaupapa*





Auckland Council has committed to a process of community and stakeholder engagement for the development of the Harbourview-Orangihina Park Masterplan. Input has been sought from many voices within the community. Engagement has been carried out with key stakeholders, mana whenua and the public to ensure that development at the park fulfils the community's aspirations. The following diagram shows the process followed:



1.2 Location map *Te wāhi*



LEGEND

	Project area
	School
	Playground/skatepark
	Town centre
	Motorway
	Arterial Road
	Community facility

The site within its wider context . NTS

1.3 Strategic context *Te horopaki rautaki*

1.3.1 Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

Te Rohenga Mahere Kotahitanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

The Auckland Unitary Plan controls land use and development within the Auckland region. The Unitary Plan includes zoning which outline the appropriate uses for land; as well as additional controls based on the special values relating to specific areas. These special values are shown as 'overlays' on the Unitary Plan maps (refer 1.3.1.2).

The maps are shown for information only as the Unitary Plan sits outside of the scope of the Harbourview-Orangihina masterplan.

1.3.1.1 Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

The majority of Harbourview-Orangihina Park is zoned Informal Recreation. Coastal edges and low lying areas are zoned Conservation.

A Special Purpose - Māori Purpose Zone, 2.5 hectares in size, is located at the southern end of the park. This is the location intended for the marae.

Conservation Zone

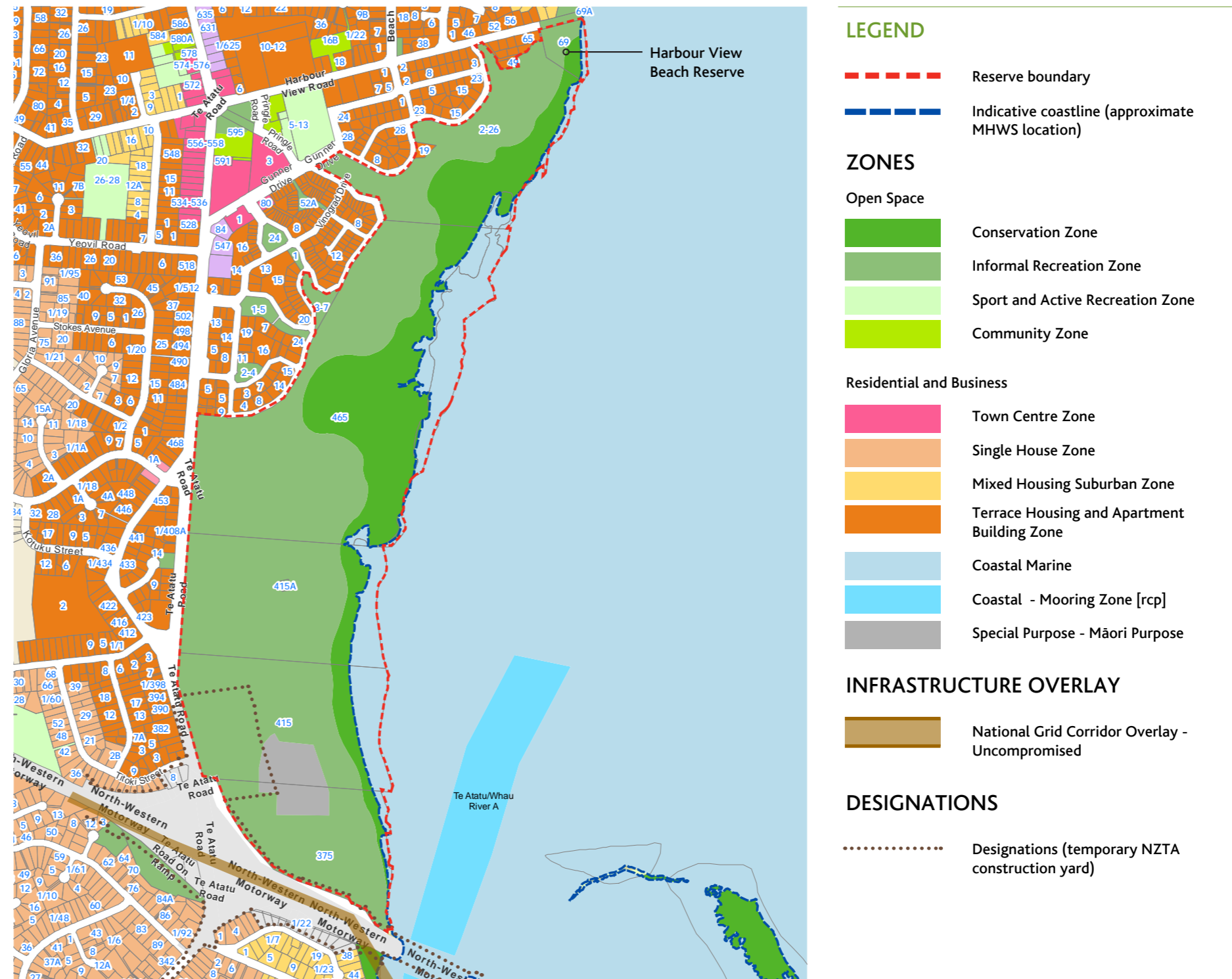
Conservation zoning recognises the landscape, cultural and historic heritage values of the site. It includes areas of natural wetlands and coastline that play an important role in protecting and increasing the populations of threatened and endangered species.

Informal Recreation Zone

Informal Recreation land is used for a variety of outdoor informal recreation activities such as walking, running, picnics and enjoying the environment. These are characterised by few buildings and structures to maintain amenity values and open space character.

Māori Purpose Zone

The purpose of this zone is to provide for the social and cultural needs of Mana Whenua and mataawaka and to promote the establishment of marae and papakāinga. The zone acknowledges the importance of marae and papakāinga as focal points for the wider community development and provides for a range of social and cultural activities. Sites with this zoning are those which have existing or proposed marae development.



LEGEND

- - - - - Reserve boundary
- - - - - Indicative coastline (approximate MHS location)

ZONES

Open Space

- Conservation Zone
- Informal Recreation Zone
- Sport and Active Recreation Zone
- Community Zone

Residential and Business

- Town Centre Zone
- Single House Zone
- Mixed Housing Suburban Zone
- Terrace Housing and Apartment Building Zone
- Coastal Marine
- Coastal - Mooring Zone [rcp]
- Special Purpose - Māori Purpose

INFRASTRUCTURE OVERLAY

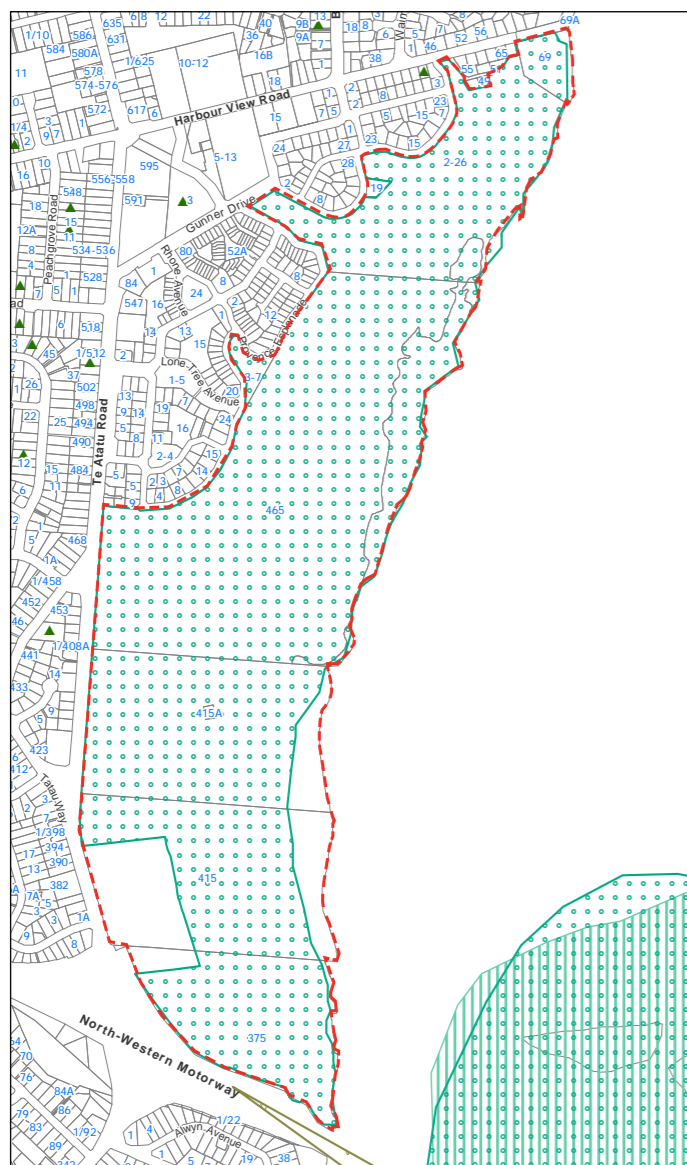
- National Grid Corridor Overlay - Uncompromised

DESIGNATIONS


- ⋯⋯⋯ Designations (temporary NZTA construction yard)



1.3.1.2 Auckland Unitary Plan overlays and controls

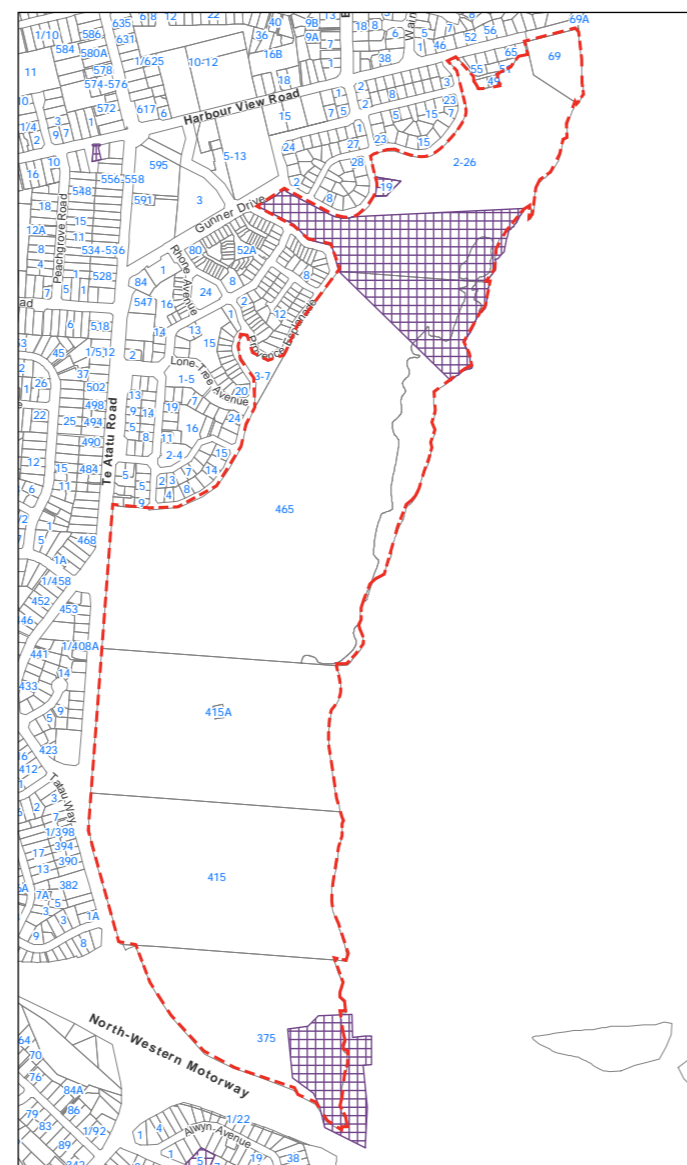


NATURAL RESOURCES

-  Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay

Harbourview-Orangihina's pleistocene¹ terraces are identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature

¹ Pleistocene: relates to the first epoch of the Quaternary period between the Pliocene and Holocene epochs. The Pleistocene epoch lasted from 1,640,000 to about 10,000 years ago. It was marked by great fluctuations in temperature that caused the ice ages, with glacial periods followed by warmer interglacial periods. Reference: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/pleistocene>

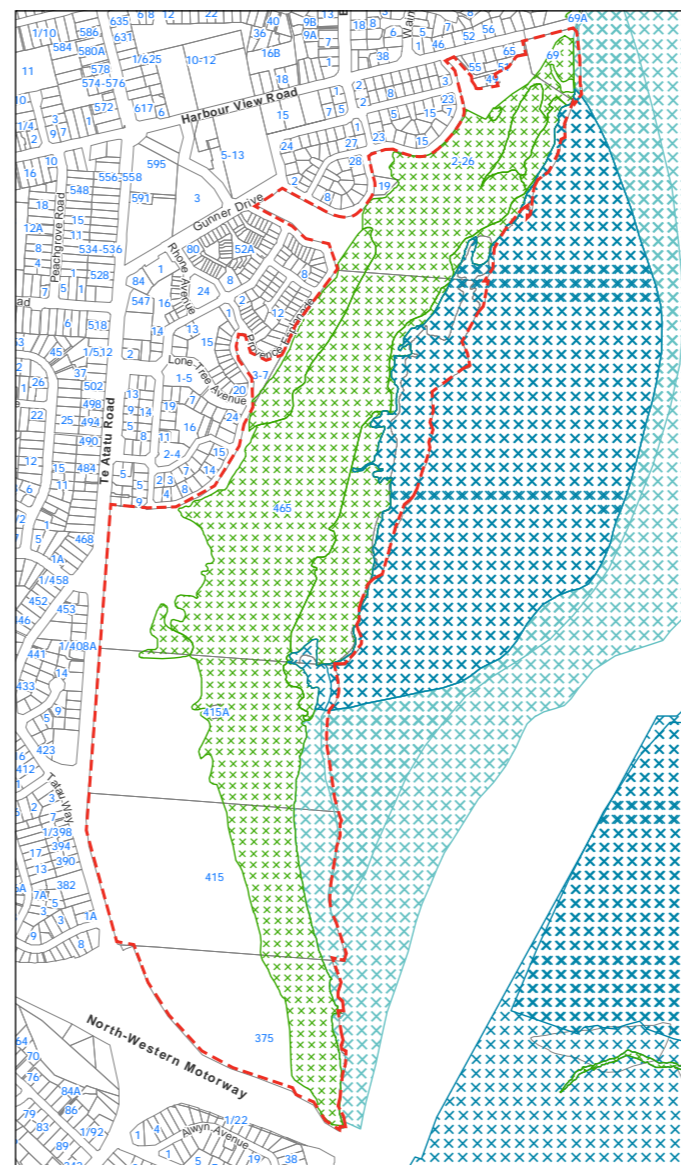


BUILT HERITAGE AND CHARACTER

-  Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place

The extents identified by these overlays relate to the Te Atatū anti-aircraft gun emplacements (north) and the remains of the Auckland Brick and Tile Company Brickworks site (south).

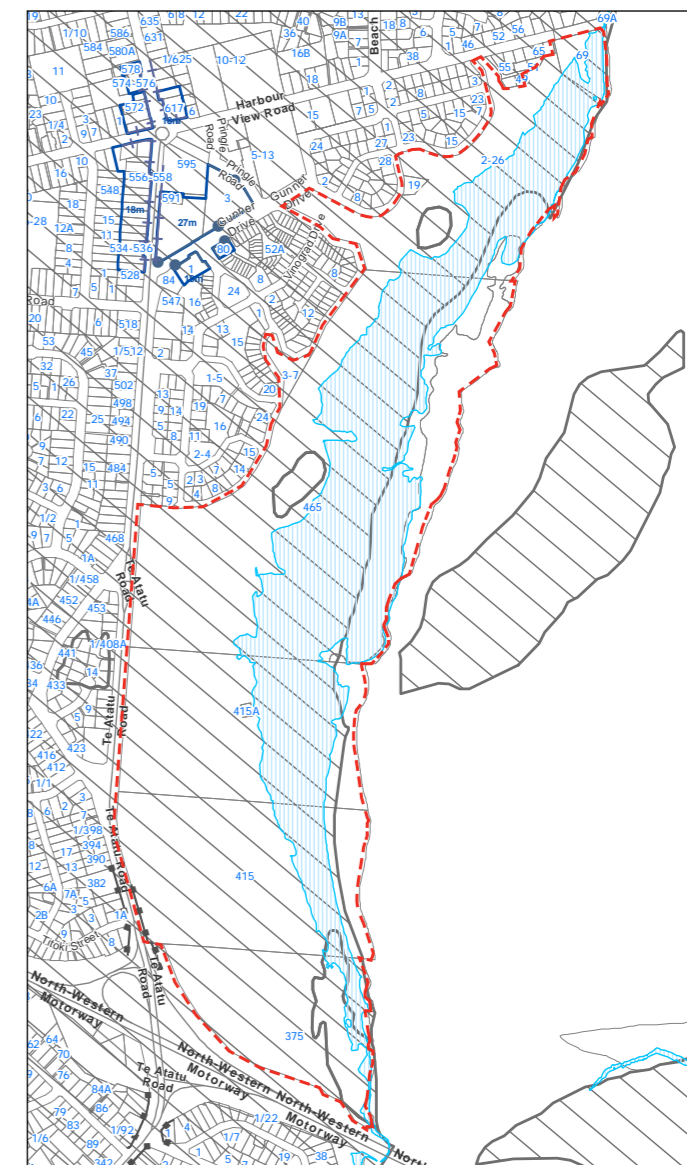
Refer to section 2.4.2 for a complete list of all of the cultural heritage sites located within the park.






NATURAL HERITAGE

Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) Overlay:

-  Terrestrial [rp/dp]
-  Marine 1 [rcp]
-  Marine 2 [rcp]



CONTROLS

-  Coastal Inundation Control - 1m sea level rise
-  Macroinvertebrate Community Index - Urban
-  Vehicle Access Registration Control: Motorway Interchange Control

1.3.2 Other strategic documents *Ētahi atu puka rautaki*

AUCKLAND PLAN

The Auckland Plan includes a target to maintain and extend an integrated network of quality open spaces across the region that meet community needs and provide a diverse range of recreational opportunities by 2040. The development of this masterplan contributes towards the following priority set out in the Auckland Plan:

- *Prioritise and optimise our recreation and sports facilities, public open space use the following and the capability of recreation and sport*

The masterplan will also contribute to the following Auckland Plan priorities in relation to Auckland's Māori and the environment:

- *Enable tangata whenua to participate in the co-management of natural resources,*
- *Explore partnerships with mana whenua to protect, identify and manage wāhi tapu sites,*
- *Enable Māori aspirations for thriving and self-sustaining Marae,*
- *Value our natural heritage, and*
- *Treasure our coastline, harbours, islands and marine areas.*

HENDERSON-MASSEY LOCAL BOARD PLAN 2017

The relevant outcome areas of the 2017-2020 Henderson-Massey Local Board Plan are:

- *Outcome 3: Communities know each other and work together on common interests*
- *Outcome 4: Community facilities are vibrant and welcoming places at the heart of our communities*
- *Outcome 6: Natural spaces are valued and restored*

The plan also includes a section on 'Carrying out our plan - Working with Māori':

'We will focus on building strong and meaningful relationships with local Māori and key Māori organisations to ensure that Māori needs and aspirations are understood.' (page 39)

HENDERSON-MASSEY OPEN SPACE NETWORK PLAN 2015-2025

This strategic plan identifies and prioritises actions to improve local parks and open space in response to local preferences. The network plan identifies the following as priority actions for Harbourview-Orangihina Park:

- to continue to implement the ecological restoration plan
- to review, develop and implement a concept plan that will:
 - *enhance natural and cultural values*
 - *provide opportunities to connect with nature and learn about natural and cultural aspects of the reserve*
 - *provide for informal active recreation, play opportunities and passive recreation opportunities*
 - *provide opportunities for low impact community events*
 - *create connections with Te Atatū Peninsula Town Centre, the surrounding residential areas, Te Atatū Peninsula Coastal Walkway, the Northwest Cycleway and the Whau River Walkway.*
- Design and implement a destination playground, including special attractions

HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHINA OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Open Space Management Plan (OSMP), adopted in February 2003, was developed as a guide to oversee protection, use and development of the park. It sets out the objectives and policies for the management of the park. The following is the OSMP's vision statement for the park:

'To create a park which retains the natural open space character of all the park land at Harbourview for the perpetual enjoyment of the people of Waitākere City and the Auckland region.'

A landscape concept plan was prepared as part of the OSMP. This 2018 masterplan sets out to update the 2003 concept plan.



Aerial view of the southern end of the park



Views across the Waitemata Harbour and Motu Manawa-Pollen Island Marine Reserve towards the Auckland isthmus

SECTION 2:

understanding the park

Te mōhio ki te papa rēhia

2.1 History of the park *Ngā kōrero tuku iho mō te papa rēhia*

The Waitematā Harbour, Whau and Riverhead portages have had a long history of Māori occupation and use.

Prehistoric Māori settlement has occurred on the peninsula from at least the 17th century due to its excellent location and abundant natural resources.

The general area is significant to all iwi groups in Tāmaki Makaurau - particularly Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei

Land cleared for farming, followed by draining of the lower terrace

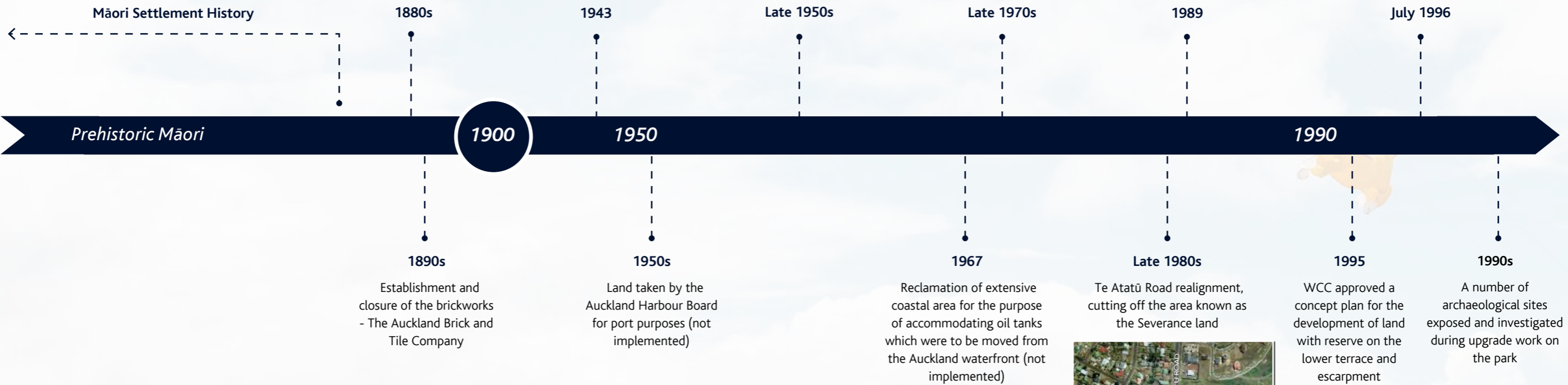
The WWII Anti-Aircraft gun emplacements were constructed as part of the region's coastal defences to protect the Hobsonville and Whenuapai airbases from Japanese invasion

Motorway construction cut through the Pleistocene terrace landform on the park's southern boundary

Recreational uses, including pony grazing by the Pony Club

108 hectares were transferred to Waitākere City Council (WCC) upon the abolition of the Auckland Harbour Board. Land was zoned industrial

Resource consent granted for subdivision of 73.8 hectares in the northern area, for mainly housing with 43 hectares on the escarpment and lower terrace set aside as a reserve



Annual bird counts started at the park by Birds New Zealand which confirm the importance of the upper terrace paddocks as a high tide roosting site

since late 1990s

The hydrology of the lower terrace was altered through the introduction of a piped drain

2001

A Kingett Mitchell report notes a decline in marsh ribbonwood, fernbird and dotterel numbers since 1996

2002

Gloria Ave visitor access way and car park constructed

2003

Severance Land developed for housing

Mid 2000s

High Court proceedings filed on behalf of former owners of this land

2005

Forest & Bird volunteer predator programme commences to protect wetland bird habitats with the first trap line laid in 2011

2011

Final court verdict reached confirming that the land is to remain as public open space in Auckland Council ownership

2016

2000

October 2000

Council sets remaining undeveloped land aside as Open Space Reserve

May 2001

Te Atatū Residents and Ratepayers Association's People's Park concept approved by the Council

February 2003

Adoption of Open Space Management Plan by WCC

2002

Council confirms that 2.5 hectares of land on the park be provided for the marae

2007

McCormicks Cottage destroyed by arson

2015

Henderson-Massey Local Board (HMLB) approve their Open Space Network Plan that includes action to develop a concept plan for Harbourview-Orangihina Park

Mid 2017

Targeted rate funding approved for the development of Masterplan for the park and project included in Local Board 2017/18 work programme



2.2 Environmental context *Te hāngai ki te taiao*



2.2.1 Vegetation *Ngā tarutaru*

Harbourview-Orangihina encompasses 85ha of lowland and intertidal coastal frontage. The reserve has a history of pastoral and horticultural development following subdivision in 1894. Approximately half of the site at the southern end of the park remains in pasture and is currently leased for grazing and pony club activities.

A number of weed species have also established and spread throughout the site in the absence of stock.

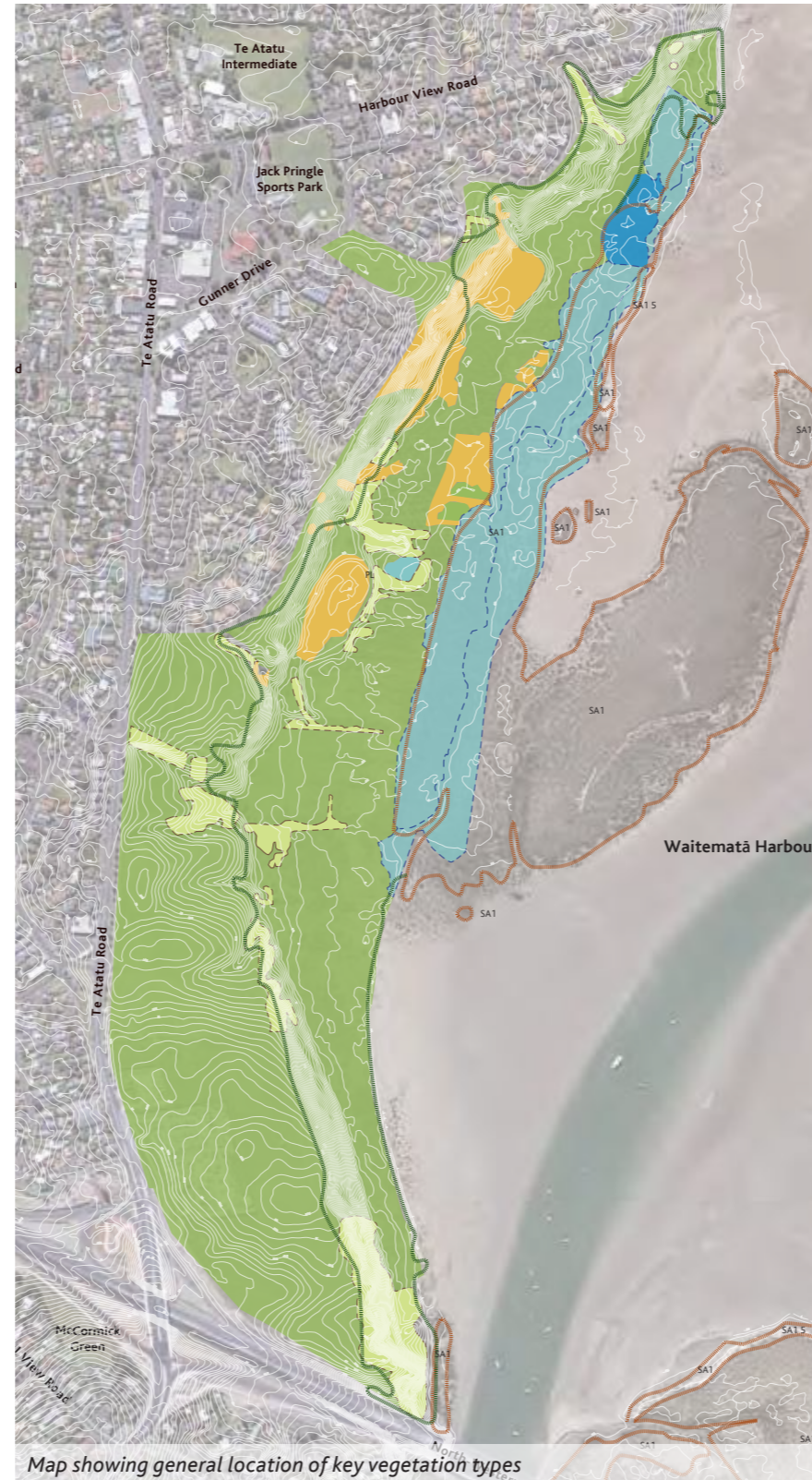
Current vegetation within the park can be categorised into five broad categories, each with a number of sub types:

- grassland
- saltmarsh
- wetland
- indigenous forest and scrub remnants
- exotic forest and scrub

Harbourview-Orangihina's coastal area is part of a larger area of high ecological values extending south-east from the mouth of the Whau River. It includes Motu Manawa-Pollen Island Marine Reserve, a nationally important reserve that contains mudflats, tidal channels, mangrove swamp, saltmarsh, shellbanks and the biodiversity hotspots of Pollen Island/Traherne Island. The coastline contains extensive high-tidal sandflats, mangroves, a prominent shell bank with healthy sedge, rush and glasswort saltmarsh on the shoreline. The intertidal area is a major wading bird feeding ground.

The Harbourview-Orangihina saltmarsh is the most significant ecological feature in the park and is recognised as the largest of its kind within the north-western portion of the Tamaki Ecological District.

Restoration planting has been carried out on hill slopes and areas of damp pasture throughout much of the northern half of the reserve to provide a buffer to the salt marsh and extend the amount of suitable habitat for fernbird. Much of the planting has been carried out by volunteer groups.



Map showing general location of key vegetation types

LEGEND

VEGETATION:

Ecosystems Current Extent

PL: Planted vegetation (native restoration plantings < 50% exotic biomass, or exotic and/ or native amenity plantings)

Coastal saline ecosystems:

SA1: Mangrove forest and scrub
SA1 5: Herbfield [Coastal turf]

Data from Auckland Council GIS

VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS

From Kingett Mitchell Ltd Ecological Assessment of Harbour View Reserve, April 2002

- GRASSLAND
- SALTmarsh
- FRESH WETLAND
- INDIGENOUS SCRUB AND FOREST REMNANTS
- EXOTIC SCRUB AND FOREST



View across one of the stormwater ponds



Aerial view of saltmarsh vegetation

Indigenous plants

Saltmarsh



Mangrove
mānawa
Avicennia marina subsp. australasica



Sea rush
wi
Juncus kraussii



Saltmarsh ribbonwood,
mākaka
Plagianthus divaricatus



Sea primrose
mākoako
Samolus repens



Glasswort
ureure
Sarcocornia quinqueflora



Swampweed
remuremu
Selliera radicans

Wetland



Jointed wire rush
oioi
Apodasmia similis



Carex
rautahi
Carex lessoniana



Cattail
raupō
Typha orientalis



Tea tree
mānuka
Leptospermum scoparium



Flax
harakeke
Phormium tenax

Indigenous scrub and forest remnants



Cabbage tree
tī kōuka
Cordyline australis



White tea tree
kānuka
Kunzea ericoides



Whiteywood
māhoe
Melictyus ramiflorus



New Zealand Christmas tree
pōhutukawa
Metrosideros excelsa

Exotic plants

Exotic scrub and forest



Tall fescue
Arundo donax



Kikuyu grass
Cenchrus clandestinus



Radiata pine
Pinus radiata

Pest plants



Smilax
Asparagus asparagoides



Pampas
Cortaderia selloana, C. jubata



Chinese privet
Ligustrum sinense



Japanese honeysuckle
Lonicera japonica



Blackberry
Rubus fruticosus



Grey willow
Salix cinerea



Gorse
Ulex europaeus



Watsonia
Watsonia bulbifera



Arum lily
Zantedeschia aethiopica



2.2.2 Hydrology and topography

Mātai arowai me te mātai horanga whenua

The park is a 2km long filled in embayment. The topography comprises two terraces, the upper pleistocene terrace and the lower pleistocene terrace, separated by a fore slope or scarp.

The upper pleistocene terrace which comprises the upper portion of the park as well as most of the peninsula, lies between approximately 15-22m above sea level. These higher parts of the park have been entirely cleared of native vegetation and are predominantly in pasture with some exotic trees.

The lower pleistocene terrace comprises ground that is covered in salt marsh, swamp or pasture below the upper terrace. The scarp comprises the area below the upper terrace, and has a short to moderately steep descent seawards to ground that lies around one or two metres above sea level. The area of fresh and salt water wetlands and mangroves is one of the few examples of combined fresh and saltwater wetlands in the region.

The intertidal zone east of the park towards the Whau channel and Waitematā Harbour contains a broad island of mangroves around 1km in length. A small band of mangroves is also located at the southern end of the park, in the shelter of the motorway bridge.

Three small streams and a number of gullies enter the harbour and have created broad swampy zones in the lower terrace.

Sections of the coastline have been subject to coastal erosion.

2.2.3 Estuarine fauna *Ngā kararehe o te muriwai*

The mangrove, mud flats, marsh and semi-terrestrial wetland and salt marsh areas provide habitat for a range of estuarine fauna, typical of the upper intertidal salt marsh habitats of the Auckland region. This provides important foraging habitat for wetland birds and shorebirds.

The wetland habitat extends inland up the tidal reaches of the wetland drains, and provides suitable conditions for a large numbers of common intertidal organisms including mud snail and mud crabs, common smelt and mosquito fish. Edible shellfish such as mud snails, cockles, pipi and whelks provide food for birds and fish on the sand flat areas.

2.2.4 Fish *Ngā ika*

Fish known to be present in the Harbourview-Orangihina wetland are shortfin eel, common bully and gambusia (an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act). Banded kōkopu and inanga have also been found at the site, these appear to thrive in the freshwater streams including the farm drains created in past years. These drains function as a proxy for former stream habitats that used to be present on the peninsula. There is an opportunity to restore freshwater habitat in the open drain network on the western side of the reserve on the upper terrace.

Along with gambusia, the horseshoe shaped stormwater pond contains large orange fish (likely to be either goldfish or koi carp), neither of these species are desirable from a water quality standpoint.



Map showing contours and location of watercourses

LEGEND



Contours (0.5m)

Overland flow paths

Stormwater treatment ponds



Aerial of southern part of the site showing the transition from upper to lower terrace



Coastal erosion at the southern end of the park at the historic brickworks site

Indigenous fauna

Estuarine and terrestrial fauna



Mud crab
pāpaka
Austrohelice crassa



New Zealand Mud snail
ngata huru
Potamopyrgus antipodarum



Whelk
huamutu
Buccinum undatum



Cockle
tuangi
Austrovenus stutchburyi



Clam
pipi
Paphies australis



Copper Skink
Oligosoma aeneum

Fish



Banded kōkopu
kōkopu
Galaxias fasciatus



Common bully
Gobiomorphus cotidianus



Eel
tuna
Typha orientalis

Threats to indigenous ecosystems



Hedgehog
Erinaceus europaeus



Stoat
Mustela erminea



Common brushtail possum
Trichosurus vulpecula



Feral cat
Felis catus



Rat
Rattus spp.



Mosquitofish
Gambusia affinis



2.2.5 Birds *Ngā manu*

The wide variety of vegetation types and habitats within the park support a range of bird species.

Common native and introduced species are dominant and include pukeko, white faced heron, eastern bar-tailed godwit, caspian tern, pied oystercatcher, welcome swallow and Australasian harrier.

The Te Atatū Pony Club's pasture on the upper terrace provides a valuable shorebird roosting area. These paddocks are home to many native and international migratory shorebirds including rare species like banded and NZ dotterels (the Northern NZ Dotterel is more at risk than some species of kiwi), lesser knots, South Island pied and variable oystercatchers, pied stilts and spur-wing plovers. The birds coexist well with the horses. The open grassy paddocks provide a reasonably safe high tide roosting and foraging area because the birds can see predators easily, and the fenced boundary reduces human and canine disturbance. There is a plentiful supply of invertebrates, and the wet, boggy areas provide good, soft foraging habitat.

The lower terrace with its freshwater wetlands, saltmarsh, mangroves, beach and foreshore environments provides habitat for fernbird and banded rail. Shorebirds, including spoonbills, herons, oystercatchers, stilts, godwits and dotterels feed and roost on the nearby mudflats.

The fernbird is a protected endemic species and is the most significant wetland species in the park. Nationally it is threatened by habitat degradation, disturbance and predation.

Local threats to birds at the park include disturbance by people and dogs, and predation by introduced mammalian predators such as feral cats, hedgehogs, rats and stoats.

ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES

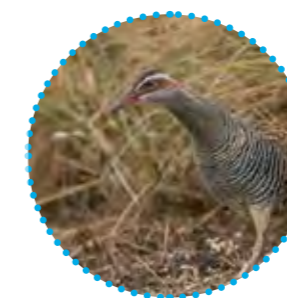
1. Enhance the ecological values of the reserve through restoration and revegetation of indigenous ecosystems
2. Partner with community/volunteer groups working within the park to improve park values
3. Continue to graze the southern paddocks to maintain their open pastoral character and provide safe nesting habitat for shorebirds, preferably by the pony club
4. Educate the public on the park's significant environmental values including both flora and fauna

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

1. Need to balance public access and use with preservation of ecological values
2. Restricted planting opportunities on heritage areas to avoid root damage (including midden areas and brickworks)
3. Ongoing plant and animal pest control required



Map showing approximate extent of wetland and shorebird zones



Banded rail
moho-pererū
Gallirallus philippensis
At risk. Declining



Fernbird
mātātā
Bowdleria punctata vealeae
At risk. Declining



Spotless crane
pūweto
Porzana tabuensis plumbea
At risk. Declining



South Island pied oystercatcher
torea
Haematopus finschi
At risk. Declining
Internal migrant, breeds mainly on South Island braided rivers



Eastern bar-tailed godwit,
kuaka
Limosa lapponica baueri
At risk. Declining
Arctic breeder, migrates via East Asian-Australasian Flyway across the central Pacific



Wrybill
ngutuparore
Anarhynchus frontalis
Threatened. Nationally vulnerable
Internal migrant, breeds on South Island braided rivers, migrates to northern harbours



Northern NZ dotterel
tūturiwhatu
Charadrius obscurus aquilonius
At risk. Recovering
Resident



Banded dotterel
tūturiwhatu
Charadrius bicinctus
Threatened. Nationally vulnerable
Breeds on NZ braided rivers, migrates to harbours and estuaries throughout NZ, Tasmania and south east Australia

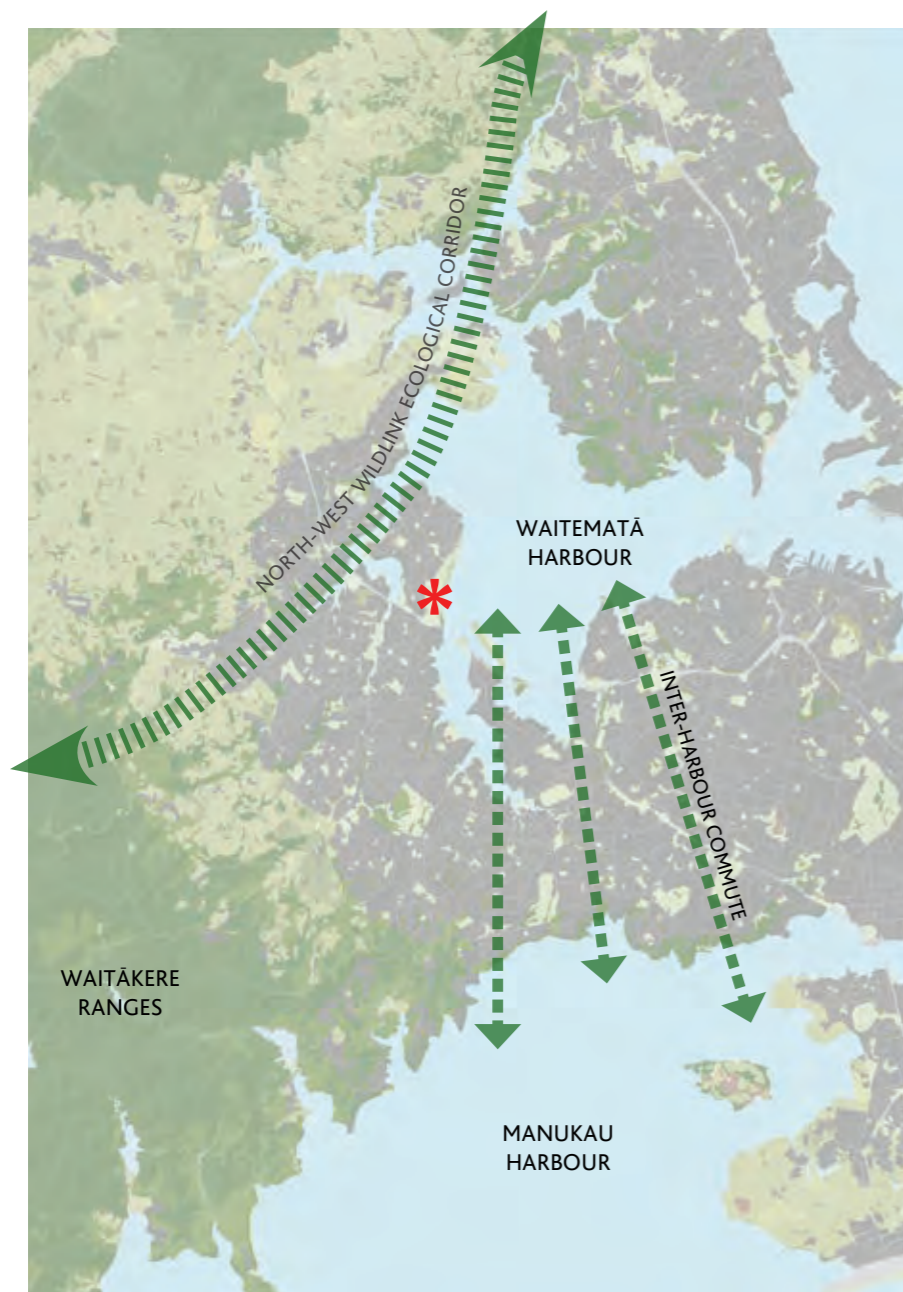


Lesser knot
huahou
Calidris canutus
Threatened. Nationally vulnerable
Arctic breeder, migrates to and from NZ via East Asian-Australasian Flyway



Local ecological corridors

Harbourview-Orangihina is located on the important shorebird inter-harbour foraging route between the Manukau and Waitematā Harbours, with birds taking advantage of the extra feeding opportunities on the intertidal zone resulting from the three hour difference between the Tasman and Pacific tides.



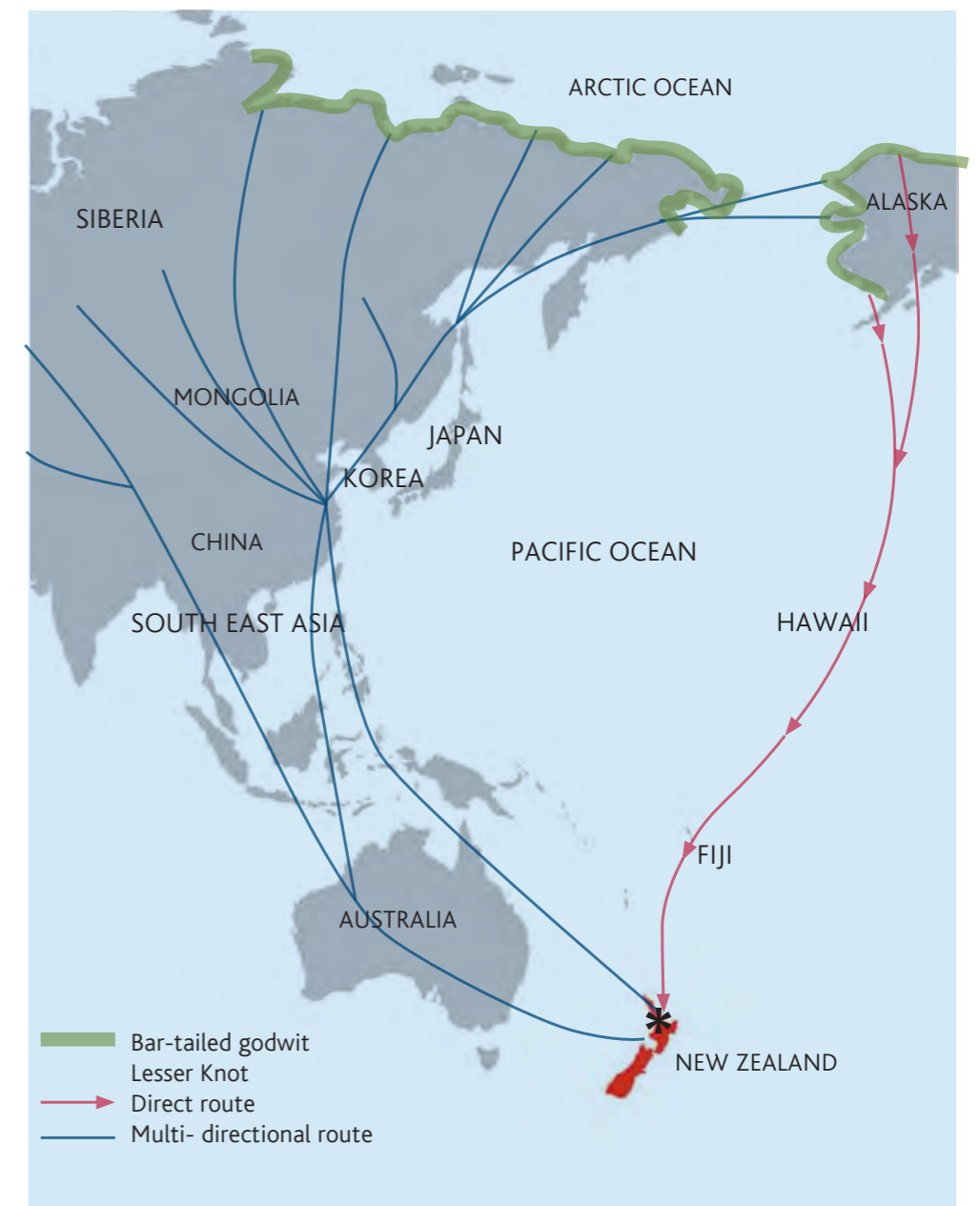
'North Auckland Seabird Flyway'

Harbourview-Orangihina is within the North Auckland Seabird Flyway, which links the Tasman Sea with the Hauraki Gulf. This flyway is used by petrels which nest on the Hauraki Gulf islands but feed in the Tasman Sea. Cook's petrels are commonly heard after dark over the summer breeding season.



East Asian-Australasian flyway

The lesser knot and the eastern bar-tailed godwit breed in Siberia and Alaska during the northern summer. On the northern journey they migrate via the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, stopping to feed en route in the Yellow Sea. On the return journey to NZ, the godwits fly directly across the Pacific in the longest-known migration of any shorebird.



2.3 Historical maps and aerials *Ngā mahere ā-whenua tawhito me ōna whakaahua ā-rangi*



1854: A hydrographic chart of the upper Waitematā Harbour



1894: Sections for sale on Te Atatū Peninsula



1940-1945: A topographic map of the area around the Waitematā Harbour



1945: Aerial view of Harbourview-Orangihina



1956: Looking south towards Te Atatū South



1963: Aerial view of Harbourview-Orangihina



1981: Looking north of Harbourview-Orangihina with Northern-Western Motorway in the foreground



2003: Aerial view showing Waitematā Harbour

2.4 Cultural heritage *Kōrero ā-iwi tuku iho*

2.4.1 Māori heritage *Tikanga Māori tuku iho*

Karanga mai Moekakara waka

Karanga mai ko Te Kawerau A Maki

E ki ana te koreroko Te Wao nui a Tiriwa

Mai Te Korekore ki Nga Tai a Rakataura

Tera Ko Rangihina

Ko Whanga Paraoa

Ko Mahurangi

Greetings from the Moekakara canoe

Greetings from the people of Te Kawerau A Maki

Greetings from the land known as the "Great Forest of Tiriwa"

*From Te Korekore (Pulpit Rock, Muriwai) to Nga Tai a Rakataura
(the tidal currents of Rakataura - the Manukau Harbour)*

*There lies Rangihina (Harbourview), Whangaparaoa and
Mahurangi*

Te Atatū Peninsula has a long history of occupation and use by Māori thanks to its excellent location and abundant natural resources. Ngāti Whātua ki Tamaki established themselves on the Auckland Isthmus in the mid 17th century and Te Kawerau A Maki settled in the area with whanaunga (relatives) after relocating from Kawhia.

The peninsula is well located on the Waitematā Harbour and is notable for its close proximity to waka transport routes. The Whau River is significant as it is the northernmost of three historic portage connections between the Waitematā and Manukau Harbours. The peninsula is also close to the Riverhead portage which is the main route between the Waitematā and the Kaipara Harbours. The wide views from the Harbourview-Orangihina park area would have afforded good visibility of other iwi approaching.

The harbour and adjacent land was used extensively, particularly during the summer months, for fishing and gathering of natural resources. The natural resources included bounty from both the land (fruit, medicine, birds and their eggs, weaving materials, dyes and timber) and the sea (shellfish, fish, seaweeds, eggs and occasionally seal). Iwi have occupied the area both permanently and seasonally, with settlement focused on headlands jutting into the harbour and at the entrance to major estuaries or creeks. The middens found in Harbourview-Orangihina Park show us the likely areas of some of those occupations.

The following is a list of some of the Maori place names of the Upper Waitematā foreshore and its environs that have a significant connection with mana whenua. They not only describe the topography of the land, its natural resources and their use, they also commemorate specific ancestors, events and traditions:

ORUKUWAI

Orukuwai or Te Rohe O Rukuwai means 'the region of Rukuwai'. Rukuwai is an ancestor of Te Kawerau a Maki. It refers to a point located at the northern end of the Te Atatū Peninsula

ORANGIHINA

Harbourview-Orangihina Park is partly named after Rangihina. She is also known as the wife of the great warrior Te Au O Te Whenua and is an ancestress of the Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngāti Whātua people.



Whau (*Entelea arborescens*)

TE WHAU

Te Whau, which takes its name from the whau tree, is the name for the tidal creek flowing into the Waitematā Harbour. This was an important transport route between the Manukau and Waitematā Harbours.

Whau trees were once said to have grown in abundance on the banks and flat land next to the river. The wood of this tree has a buoyant quality and was used for floats on fishing nets and frameworks for waka.

TE ATATŪ

Te Atatū means "Standing towards the dawn".

2.4.2 Cultural heritage sites *Ngā wāhi ā-iwi tuku iho*

The Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) identifies the following archaeological sites and recorded historic structures within the park boundary:

- several shell middens,
- an ensilage¹ pit,
- a brick villa,
- WWII anti-aircraft gun emplacements,
- McCormicks Cottage site,
- historic drains, and
- remains of the Auckland Brick and Tile Company brickworks.

The following descriptions are of some of the more notable sites. Their locations are shown on the map overleaf.

COASTAL SHELL MIDDENS

Middens around Harbourview-Orangihina show evidence of both prehistoric Māori settlement as well as evidence of early European activities.

Site R11/460 is located on the banks of the harbour at the entrance to the Whau River. These shell midden remains and terraces are spread out along 100m of steep embankment. The majority of these middens also contain historic artefacts including earthenware, glass and the rusted remains of iron objects, possibly relating to the historic brickworks activities.

R11/461 is located on the scarp to the north of the old brick villa and comprises eleven discrete areas of subsurface shell midden and two probable terraces. Shell from the midden site contains cockle, pipi, scallop, mud snail and volute.

R11/462 is a scatter of shell midden located on the slope in the recreation reserve near the large pine tree and public toilets.



Midden site R11/461

¹ Ensilage, another term for silage; Grass or other green fodder compacted and stored in airtight conditions, typically in a silo, without first being dried, and used as animal feed in the winter. Reference: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/silage>



McCORMICKS COTTAGE SITE (R11/2456)

Likely one of the earliest European house sites in the area Henry McCormick built his small wooden square-fronted cottage here in the 1890s. It was orientated to the east, overlooking the harbour and Auckland City. The house served briefly as a post office in the 1920's, and in connection with a yoghurt factory (1950s-70s), as well as the residence of the pony club grazier. The property was destroyed by fire in September 2007. A timber viewing deck shows the original floor plan of the cottage.

The original building was probably a two room cottage with a hipped pyramidal roof without eaves. An addition on the seaward side in the early 1900s doubled the size of the cottage to four rooms and utilised timber salvaged from a ship - mostly from the deck and cabin top planking. The studs for the external walls and lean-to on the landward side of the building also re-used ship planking. The wood salvaged for this building was likely from the Northern Steamship Company vessel, the 'Saffa'.



Timber deck showing the original floor plan of the cottage

HISTORIC DRAINAGE (R11/1375)



Manuka lined historic drain



Map showing locations of the Cultural Heritage sites within the park

LEGEND

- - - - Reserve boundary
- Archaeological/Historic Site (extents from Bioresearches reports)
- Archaeological/Historic Site (locations from AC GIS)
- Unitary Plan Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place

AUCKLAND BRICK AND TILE COMPANY SITE (R11/1724)

Located at the upper Waitematā Harbour at the entrance to the Whau River are the remains of the historic brickworks. The Auckland Brick and Tile Company was formed in September 1883 taking advantage of the large quantities of accessible clay as well as the location near the harbour allowing transport by sea.

Although innovative, the company was over-mortgaged and only operated until the early 1900s when the last of the buildings on site were demolished. The foundations and the floor of the kiln are still present, together with what was probably a lean-to at the western end. The clay working and brick production processes associated with the kiln are represented by various features on site such as waste bricks and the remains of pipes, kiln floors and quarrying activities.



Remnants of iron and ceramic pipes along the foreshore, the iron pipes have rusted and the ceramic pipes have broken



Bricks scattered along the foreshore have been broken and eroded by sea action

BRICK VILLA (R11/1724)

A Victorian brick villa (dated approximately 1890-1910), located at 19 Long Bush Road with significant architectural values, being a rare example of a brick villa in the district. It was most likely constructed of bricks from one of the local brickworks



View of the brick villa from the park

WORLD WAR II ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENTS (CHI 3282)

Historic Structure- Military



Gun Emplacements

- The Anti Aircraft Battery was constructed in 1943 as part of the region's coastal defences to protect the Hobsonville and Whenuapai airbases from Japanese and German invasion.
- The octagonal battery consists of four sunken concrete emplacements approx. 6m in diameter, with 6 ammunition recesses fitted with 6 divided wooden racks holding a total of 66 rounds per recess
- A sunken command post measuring approximately 13m x 7m is also associated with the four emplacements
- By the time the gun emplacements were completed, the Japanese were in retreat and the guns were never installed.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES

1. Weave mana whenua narratives throughout the park
2. Stabilise and enhance the brickworks site
3. Reference and incorporate historical materials (ie brick, shell, timber) into park infrastructure
4. Investigate provision of access into the gun emplacements
5. Educate the public on park values
6. Retain McCormicks Cottage site as viewing platform

CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

1. Potential to uncover other archaeological sites in the future
2. Clearance of vegetation from historic sites is not recommended until stabilisation works can be undertaken

2.5 Built form and infrastructure *Ngā āhua waihanga me ngā tikanga whakahaere*



2.5.1 Existing structures and services *Ngā whakahaere kua toka me ōna ratonga*

Harbourview-Oranghina is the focus of a range of recreational activities, including walking, bird watching, picnicking, photography, cycling, dog walking, informal games and running. There are few structures within the reserve. A public toilet and boat ramp facilities are located at the northern end of the reserve, and a bird look out and boardwalk is also in this area. Carparking and interpretative¹ signage is located at the Te Atatū Road entrance. Site furniture generally includes signage, bridges, seats and picnic tables, as well as a Watercare site and gravel access road.

The only formal recreation activity on the park is the horse riding area at the southern end of the park, and a cluster of buildings/sheds and fencing around the periphery of their lease area are associated with the pony club. A NZTA temporary workspace is currently located within the pony club lease area. This is scheduled for removal following completion of works.

The park is home to a number of events including kite day, held annually, and the Harbourview Sculpture Trail, a biennial exhibition of contemporary art.



Park seating



Bridge crossing at north of park



Information sign at carpark



Lancaster Memorial at Guns Emplacement



Existing pedestrian path



Map showing existing built structures within the park



Boat ramp



Toilet block



Viewing structure over pond



Main carpark at Gloria Ave entrance



Grazed pony club land

¹ Interpretative signage is signage that provides information on the values of the park, such as history, cultural, ecological or geological values

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| | Toilets | | NZTA temporary workspace |
| | Boat ramp | | Current events space |
| | Carparking | | Watercare site |
| | Te Atatū Pony Club current lease area (white dotted line) | | Te Atatū Pony Club buildings |
| | Lookouts/structures/information | | |
| | Historical structures/sites | | |



2.5.2 Access and circulation

Te whai wāhi atu me te horanga whānui

The main vehicle access to the park is off Te Atatū Road. This access terminates in an area of carparking with interpretative signage. There is a second access with carparking and a boat ramp at the northern end of Harbour View Road. The pony club has its own access to the south. There are also a number of pedestrian access points, as shown on the adjacent map.

Pedestrian paths provide north-south access along most of the length of the park, with paths just stopping short of the southern end of the reserve. These paths are typically located on the upper terrace near the scarp. Some informal paths and short sections of boardwalk provide access around the stormwater ponds.

Dog access rules (from 1 July 2017) state that dogs are allowed off-leash in the area to the west of the carpark. Dogs are allowed on-leash on all other areas of the park but are prohibited from the beach and foreshore areas to protect birdlife.

BUILT FORM AND INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITIES

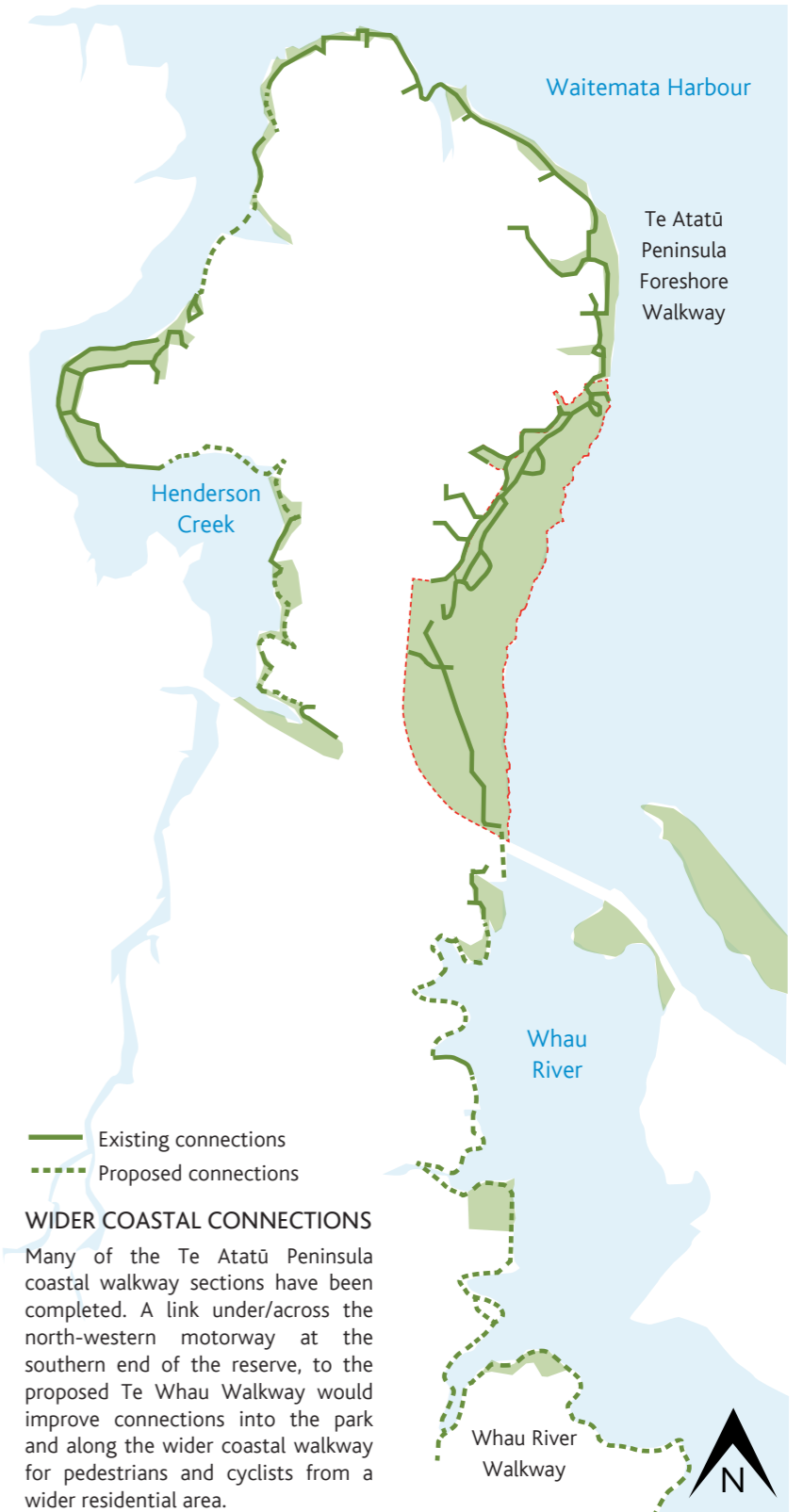
1. Develop a suite of signage for wayfinding, education and interpretation
2. Additional park amenities to facilitate better use of the park
3. Increase the play and recreational value of the park to visitors of all ages
4. Improve pedestrian and cycling opportunities within the site
5. Improve pedestrian connections to the wider community
6. Improve connection from park to the North Western Cycleway
7. Include bilingual signage, placemaking symbology and/or artistic expressions based on natural and heritage themes of the park

BUILT FORM AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS

1. Existing topography constrains location of future pathways and creates safety concerns
2. Te Atatū Road is a busy vehicle dominated corridor and acts as a barrier for pedestrian movement
3. Connection across SH16 to Te Whau walkway requires coordination between multiple agencies
4. Coastal setback restricts development near coastal cliffs (recommended circa 20m setback from top of escarpment)
5. No tall structures or vegetation to be located in identified viewshafts

LEGEND

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| — Existing paths | — Existing informal paths (grassed) | — Bus routes and stops | — Existing vehicle circulation (sealed/unsealed road) | — Dog off-leash areas | — Dog on-leash areas | — Dogs prohibited |
| — Auckland Cycle Network (ACN) Metro (existing/proposed) | — Connector (existing/proposed) | — Feeder (proposed) | ▲ Primary park entrances | ▲ Secondary park entrances | Ⓟ Carparking | Ⓡ Boat ramp |



WIDER COASTAL CONNECTIONS

Many of the Te Atatū Peninsula coastal walkway sections have been completed. A link under/across the north-western motorway at the southern end of the reserve, to the proposed Te Whau Walkway would improve connections into the park and along the wider coastal walkway for pedestrians and cyclists from a wider residential area.



SECTION 3:

engagement

Te whaipānga

3.1 Working with mana whenua *Te mahi tahi me ngā mana whenua*

3.1.1 Introduction *Kupu whakataki*

Mana whenua worked with the council in the shaping of this masterplan. Te Kawerau a Maki provided cultural input in key stakeholder workshops, and together with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, provided input into the cultural values of the park and wider area. Those values run wider than specific stories or histories associated with parts of the park to encompass the environmental values and significance of the wider area to mana whenua.




These connections to the land have informed the design principles of the masterplan, and mana whenua input will continue to be carried through into the plan's implementation.



3.1.2 Te Aranga Design Principles *Ngā Mātāpono Hoahoa a Te Aranga*

Key feedback on the specific Te Aranga Design Principles is listed in the adjacent table.

The intention is for the cultural values and narratives identified to underpin the design principles for the development of the park, and to be woven throughout the design of the masterplan.

1 MANA Rangatiratanga, Authority 	2 WHAKAPAPA Names and Naming 	3 TOHU The Wider Cultural Landscape 
<p>Outcome: The status of iwi and hapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected as a council partner</p>	<p>Outcome: Māori names are celebrated</p>	<p>Outcome: Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged</p>
<p>KEY FEEDBACK:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings held with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whakapapa of Orangihina Advocate for te reo Māori and bilingual/dual language signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledge the significance of the kuaka (godwit) bird Connection to Whau River portage Acknowledge the story of Rangihina after whom the park is named Connect to the Te Whau pathway Investigate use of symbols to identify important sites i.e. archaeology



Aerial view of the intertidal flats at the northern end of the park

Kuaka (godwit), Leo Berzins via Flickr

4 TAIAO

The Natural Environment



Outcome:
The natural environment is protected, restored and enhanced

- Protect and enhance all significant habitats and native ecosystems
- Use native planting sourced from the Tamaki Ecological District
- Consider the effects of climate change, and in particular rising sea levels' impact to the whenua.

5 MAURI TU

Environmental Health



Outcome:
Environmental health is protected, maintained and/or enhanced

- Ensure pest management (including feral cats/rats and stoats) to protect native flora and fauna
- Eradicate noxious plants and animals
- Clean up / remediate site.

6 MAHI TOI

Creative Expression



Outcome:
Iwi/hapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately through engagement with mana whenua

- Acknowledge the importance of the whole site, cultural values to be woven through the masterplan and not confined to individual sites
- Opportunities include: sculpture, use of natural materials, artwork, interpretative panels/information, whakataukī, incorporation of symbols in signage.

7 AHI KA

The Living Presence



Outcome:
Iwi/hapū have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their rohe

- Ensure iwi visibility and presence throughout the whole space, in a variety of ways so Māori can connect with the site
- Provide opportunities to connect with nature
- Provide educational opportunities to learn about the cultural and natural aspects of the reserve, catering to users of different ages
- Establish plants enabling cultural practices such as rongoa (traditional medicine) and harakeke (flax) weaving
- Support for the future marae noting its significance as a community asset and its small footprint relative to the 80 hectare park.

3.2 Community reference group *Te rōpū whirinaki ā-hapori*

3.2.1 Pre-design consultation *Whiringa kōrero i mua o ngā mahi hoahoa*

A series of pre-design workshops were held with the community reference group (CRG). This group was formed to help develop ideas for the draft masterplan prior to wider community consultation. The CRG consisted of 19 members, including representatives from community groups involved with the park:

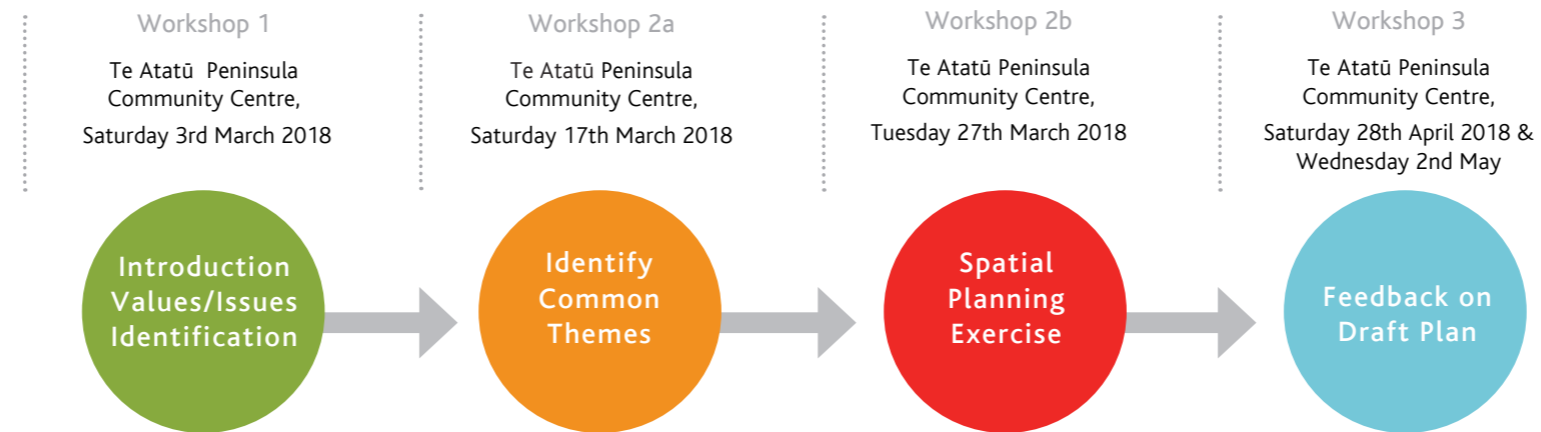
- Te Atatū Pony Club
- Te Atatū Marae Coalition
- Friends of Harbourview
- Forest & Bird Motu Manawa Restoration Group (FBMMRG)
- Sustainable Coastlines
- Community Waitākere
- West Auckland Historical Society
- Birds New Zealand (O.S.N.Z.)
- Te Atatū Peninsula Business Association

Also included were balloted members, selected to reflect the general make-up of the wider community. Three local board members, specialist council staff and mana whenua also sat on the group as advisors. The workshop sessions were collaborative, with the aim of identifying the values of the site, identifying aspirations and opportunities, understanding issues and constraints, and potential design solutions.

3.2.2 Workshop feedback *Ngā takinga kōrero mai i ngā papamahi*

The key findings and themes from the CRG workshops are summarised in the adjacent table, along with possible design applications.

Three key themes emerged from the CRG workshops; Environment, Heritage and People, and the feedback has been grouped under these key topics.



TOPIC	KEY FEEDBACK	POSSIBLE DESIGN APPLICATION
Environment	<p>Flora</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge Harbourview as part of the wider ecology including Motu Manawa-Pollen Island Marine Reserve • Investigate re-forestation at the southern end of the reserve - excluding the heritage areas • Restore and revegetate the small streams and natural waterways within the reserve • Restore and revegetate the wetland area currently in exotic grass, investigate plugging drains to restore natural water levels • Acknowledge role of volunteer groups working on the park • Encourage education and scientific research in the park • Introduce series of boardwalks to provide access to wetland and saltmarsh environments • Improve the health/clean up the existing drainage ponds • Maintain viewshafts towards city by careful plant selection • Create management plans for the parks different ecological zones (upper terraces, lower terraces and scarp) <p>Fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge relationship between the grazed upper paddocks providing a safe shorebird roosting site especially for rare and threatened birds. • Acknowledge the synergy between the marae, shorebirds and horses • Allow bird life to thrive through protection of sensitive or high value habitats and by limiting development on areas where wetland and shorebirds nest and roost • Incorporation of bird hides/look out towers/viewing platforms (precedents: Ambury Park & Centennial Park- Sydney) • Retain horse paddocks - horses create a de-facto bird sanctuary. The pony club is seeking a long term lease • Marae supportive of kaitiaki role in educating visitors of park values • Restore existing shellbanks for bird nesting • Rehabilitate the streams as important native fish habitat • Continue plant and animal pest control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas for restoration and revegetation • Identify areas of high value habitat to be protected i.e. bird roosting environments and rare ecosystems • Provide access to wetland areas via a series of boardwalks as appropriate • Maintain viewshafts
Heritage	<p>Brick Cottage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus that this should be brought back into the park and re-purposed • Potential uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a museum commemorating environmental values and the rich history of the park and local area, or • community building that can be hired for events/weddings etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include of the cottage as part of the masterplan • Show two options for the treatment of the brickworks in the masterplan, one showing full restoration and the other retaining the area as-is

TOPIC	KEY FEEDBACK	POSSIBLE DESIGN APPLICATION
Heritage	<p>Brick Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best case scenario for these to be unearthed, stabilised and restored • Generally happy for these features to be protected for the moment • Planting restrictions on top of brickworks area <p>McCormicks Cottage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to use as a viewing platform • Investigate additional provision of shade, seating etc • Acknowledge construction of the house from timber from an old ship <p>Gun Emplacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve signage, more detailed history of the site • Make the area more exciting for kids, make it less dull, investigate providing access to them • Create link through to the Te Atatū RSA from the park <p>All items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and/or provide access to heritage areas • Interpretative signage or App explaining heritage values required • Provide educational information on the middens and other areas of Māori heritage within the park • Signage to be subtle, avoid a multitude of signs through the reserve • Horses as heritage reference given long established use in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify locations for signage • Identify and protect areas of high heritage value • Provide access to areas of heritage value as appropriate
People	<p>Play</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play to be informal, interactive, unstructured and inviting to children, general preference for a play trail or play-along-the-way rather than a 'formal' playground • Weave educational themes and narrative (birds, history, ecology etc.) into play items – an example used was the National Wetland Trust discovery trail south of Hamilton • Maintain the informal open/green space at Gloria Ave entrance for family use and events • Suggestion that Jack Pringle, Kervil Park or the Town Centre playground could be upgraded to provide enhanced playground <p>Access and circulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General consensus for more looped paths (i.e. around the paddocks) to create better connections and for recreational use • Improve connections to RSA and Town Centre through gun emplacements, and across Te Atatū Road to Gloria Ave and Old Te Atatū Road • Clear path hierarchy with main paths and smaller secondary paths, wider paths to allow for cycling • Universal design and accessibility (noting steepness of access to Brickworks) where appropriate and feasible • Link across/under motorway to Te Atatū South and the proposed Te Whau Walkway • Provide paths across horse paddocks so people can interact with horses and learn about the birds in this area • Improve safety at the informal open/green space at Gloria Ave, there is currently no barrier between children and busy road • Use so restrict vehicle access onto the current events space from Te Atatū Road • Provide some pedestrian access to wetlands to paths/boardwalks, advocate provision for dogs where more appropriate on park • Consideration of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles in design of new paths <p>Parking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking at southern end (near NZTA yard), combined use by marae and public. Some members preferred no parking in this area, if parking was to be introduced here it should be located along the entry road leading to the marae, in conjunction with planting • Concern about car lights disrupting residents living across from the park from any new carparking or accessways on site • Parking to be configured along the main road or underground – or along the new access road to marae • Access road to marae originally planned near horse club building – and running with contour a little up to the marae in the south <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sculpture or pou whenua to soften the existing pylons along the motorway and provide connection to the birds/natural values • Include additional toilet block near existing carpark at centre of park • Include fenced dog park • Southern end of park currently under utilised – introduce fitness equipment/circuit? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add in play features • Provision of looped paths, including into wetland area • Improve connections to the wider community • Introduce strong path hierarchy • Address safety issues at Te Atatū Rd interface • Identify locations for additional amenities (ie toilet), shade trees and fitness circuit

KEY VALUES AND MOVES:

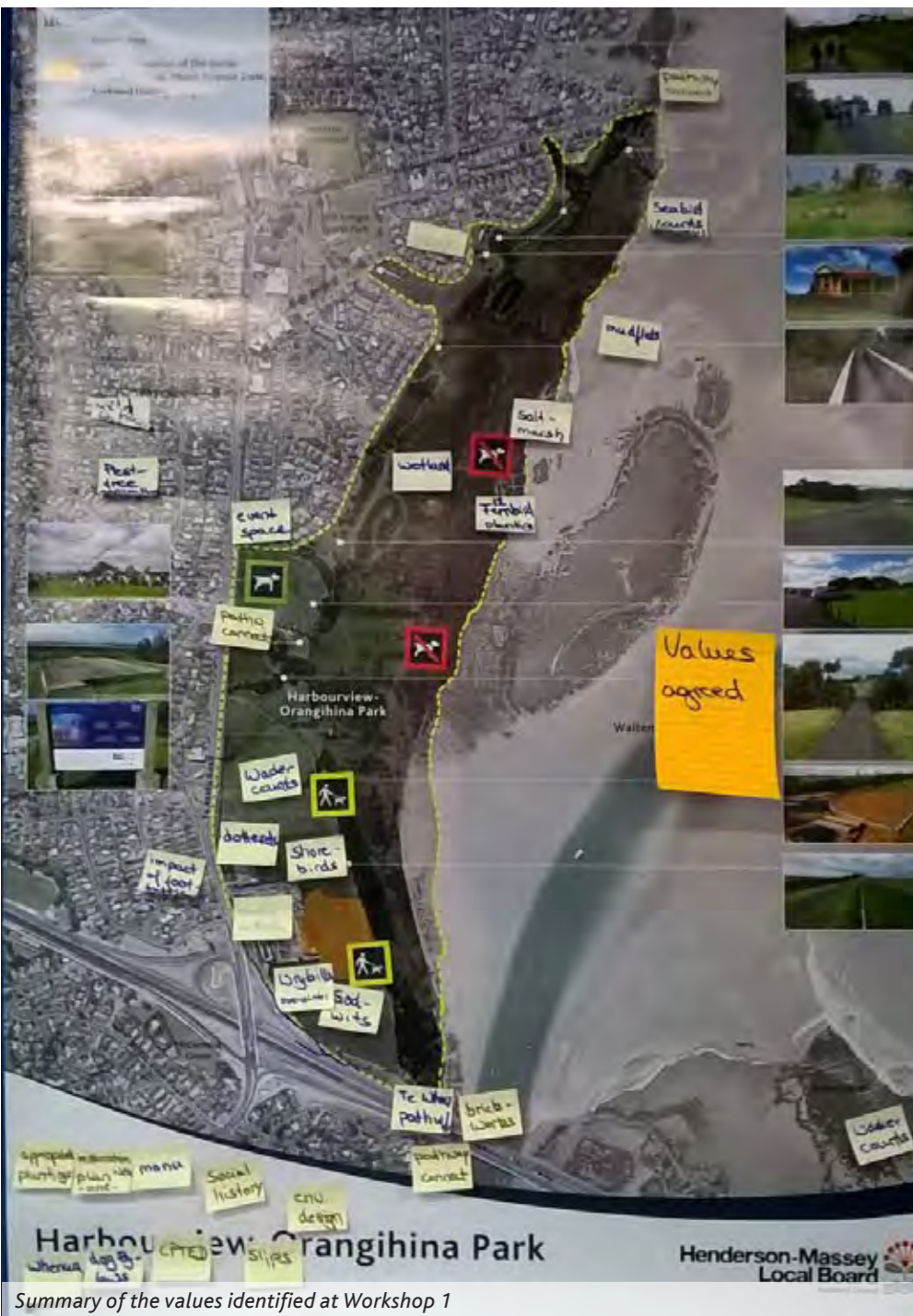
The following key shared values and moves were identified by the CRG and will be used to underpin the development of the masterplan:

KEY VALUES:

-  • *The unique ecology (flora and fauna) and cultural history of the park*
-  • *The park as a significant shorebird habitat*
-  • *The open, unmodified and pastoral character of the park*

KEY MOVES:

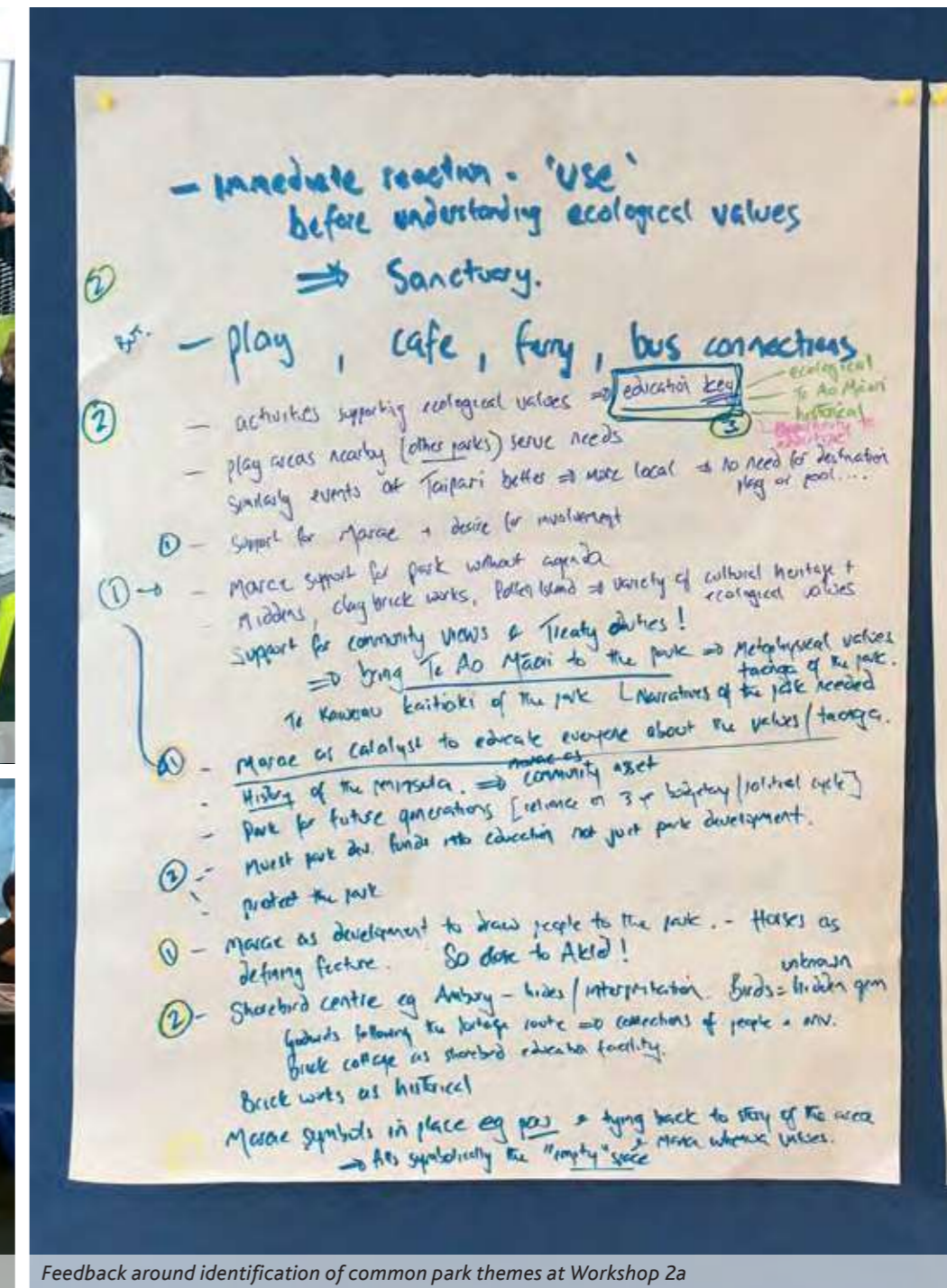
-  • *Protect and enhance ecosystems and habitats of high value - a strong conservation focus is to guide all improvements on site*
-  • *Educate and engage park users on the parks unique ecological values and cultural history*
-  • *Provide unstructured, natural and informal play opportunities for park users of all ages and abilities*
-  • *Support for long term lease for the pony club*
-  • *Support for a kaitiaki role for the marae within the park*



Workshop 1



Workshop 2a



Feedback around identification of common park themes at Workshop 2a



Workshop 2b



Results of the spatial planning exercise at Workshop 2b



Results of the spatial planning exercise at Workshop 2b



Results of the spatial planning exercise at Workshop 2b





Views across the Waitematā Harbour towards the North Shore, Rangitoto Island and Auckland city

SECTION 4:

design

Mahi hoahoa

4.1 Design principles *Mātāpono hoahoa*

The following design principles underpin and guide all development on the park. This will ensure the park provides for appropriate access, recreational use and education, whilst celebrating, enhancing and protecting the parks ecological, archaeological and cultural heritage values for future generations.

These principles combine and capture the key feedback themes from Te Kawerau a Maki, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and the Community Reference Group.

The principles are also in alignment with the Open Space Management Plan and its vision statement:

'To create a park which retains the natural open space character of all the park land at Harbourview for the perpetual enjoyment of the people of Waitakere City and the Auckland region.'

KEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

Protect

Celebrate

Educate



Environment

KEY PROPOSALS:

1. *Protect and enhance the natural environment including use of eco-sourced native planting, riparian and wetland planting, consideration of native fauna, and providing protected areas for bird nesting and roosting*
2. *Protect the panoramic views across the Waitematā Harbour to Auckland city and Rangitoto Island*
3. *Progressively remove and/or control plant and animal pests*
4. *Provide opportunities to connect with nature, te ao Māori and Māori matauranga relating to the natural values and area in association with mana whenua*
5. *Preserve the open, pastoral qualities of the park*
6. *Increase public understanding of the site's unique ecosystems, flora and fauna*

Harbourview-Orangihina restoration
saltmarsh weed and pest management
Traherne & Pollen Islands biodiversity wetlands
natural environment wildlife corridors
indigenous flora and fauna shorebirds waders
pastoral character Tamaki Ecological District
history protection recreational open space access
and connectivity volunteer groups Schools
ecology educational opportunities
way finding and signage flight paths shellbank



Heritage

KEY PROPOSALS:

1. *Provide opportunities for education and engagement of park users around the significant cultural heritage values of the park*
2. *Work with mana whenua to interpret and enhance Māori cultural heritage sites*
3. *Maintain, protect and enhance historical cultural heritage sites, including consideration of the effects of climate change on significant sites*

Whau River Portage Te Kawerau
a Maki Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei coastal
middens viewshafts Rangihina
Brick Villa Harbourview-Orangihina
whanau McCormicks Cottage heritage
manuka lined drains interpretation and signage
accessibility Auckland Brick and Tile
historic brickworks paddocks WWII anti-
aircraft gun emplacements culture natural
environment horticulture and farming

Engage Play



People

KEY PROPOSALS:

1. Improve connectivity to the park and to key features within it
2. Improve the park as a recreation and event destination without impacting on its natural character
3. Provide for nature-themed play including bringing artistic, sculptural or symbolic elements into the park in association with mana whenua
4. Provide opportunities for mana whenua to express whakapapa such as the story of Rangihina and the wider cultural landscape
5. Improve wayfinding throughout the park including bilingual signage
6. Provide safe walking and cycling tracks, including areas for dog walkers, that do not compromise park values
7. Set back park infrastructure from the coastal edge where possible
8. Manage parking, roading and park facilities so as to not compromise the park's natural character, environmental and heritage values, or the safety of park users
9. Develop hides for bird watching with appropriate interpretation
10. Provide a cohesive and unified park furniture suite based on natural and local materials where possible

tourists locals Aucklanders enjoyment of the natural environment pony club walking and cycling connections mana whenua whanau passive recreation Te Atatū Marae picnic community informal active and passive recreation play low impact community events connections to Te Whau walkway, Te Atatū Peninsula Town Centre & coastal walkway safety family education local schools and businesses accessibility education kite day



KEY

- 1 Potential lower wetland boardwalk
- 2 Investigate use of brick cottage as a community space / information centre
- 3 Improve pedestrian connections through gun emplacements to village centre and RSA
- 4 Possible bird viewing hide with seating and interpretation within mangrove and mudflat habitat, with views of open sea
- 5 Temporary overflow carparking area for use during major events
- 6 Investigate returning the exotic grassland on the lower terrace to wetland. Subject to environmental impact and feasibility assessments
- 7 Investigate creation of open areas simulating shell bank roosts. Requires ongoing weed control. Subject to environmental impact and feasibility assessments, including location
- 8 Proposed location for shorebird information
- 9 Watercare access road relocated as part of shared path to consolidate vehicle entrances into park
- 10 Future vehicular access to marae complex and pony club facilities (location subject to investigation). Investigate incorporating parking along marae access road should parking demand increase
- 11 Proposed relocation of pony club facilities and indicative extent of lease area (TBC)
- 12 New footpath connection to Te Atatū Road footpath
- 13 Proposed location for shorebird information with possible incorporation of viewing tower
- 14 Proposed heritage boardwalk along foreshore to historic brickworks, in conjunction with stabilisation and enhancement of the brickworks (subject to feasibility)
- 15 Possible path connection under / across SH16 to Te Whau path. Investigate in conjunction with NZTA

KEY CONCEPT DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

SITE WIDE:

- Educational signage for sites with heritage and Māori value
- Investigate incorporation of bird hides (location TBC) with educational / interpretation material for children and families. Hides to be placed to capitalise on different habitat types. Subject to consenting / engineering constraints
- Retention of pony club to maintain pastoral character and provide suitable habitat for shorebirds
- Proposed play-along-the-way nature trail utilising natural materials. Opportunity to incorporate art, sculpture and educational elements
- Proposed specimen / lawn trees to provide shade
- Improve pedestrian crossings across Te Atatū Rd to Gloria Ave and Old Te Atatū Rd (in conjunction with Auckland Transport)
- Review of plant and animal pest management; and planting
- Revegetation and enhancement of stream corridors with low / medium height species
- Proposed street trees along Te Atatū Road

GLORIA AVE ENTRANCE:

- Retention of large open grass area for informal sports, picnicking and community events
- Improve pedestrian connection to Danica Esplanade
- Improve path connections within park
- Bollards and / or low planting along Te Atatū Road in conjunction with Auckland Transport to restrict vehicle access into park
- Specimen / lawn trees to provide shade
- Additional park furniture including cycle racks, picnic tables, seats, bins, and drinking fountains
- Potential to enlarge existing carpark in similar location should parking demand increase
- Proposed toilet near existing carpark

LEGEND

Locations of proposed improvements are indicative

AMENITIES

- ★ Interpretive signage
- Play-along-the-way / activity station
- ▭ Viewing platform
- ▭ Paddock / grazed land
- ▭ Bird hide
- ▭ Lookout point
- ▭ Picnic table
- ▭ Toilet
- ▭ Carpark
- ▭ Temporary carpark
- ▭ Boat ramp
- ▭ Pylon
- ▭ Watercare site
- ▭ Indicative grazed & fenced area

ECOLOGY

- ▭ Open water
- ▭ Pond
- ▭ Stream
- Existing street trees
- Proposed street trees
- Proposed specimen trees
- Native enhancement trees
- ▭ Native planting
- ▭ Ecological restoration area (Auckland Unitary Plan - Terrestrial SEA Overlay)
- ▭ High priority wetland restoration zone
- ▭ Low amenity planting
- ▭ Grassland / pasture
- ▭ Riparian planting
- ▭ Wetland
- ▭ Salt marsh
- ▭ Proposed bird roosting island
- ▭ CMA boundary

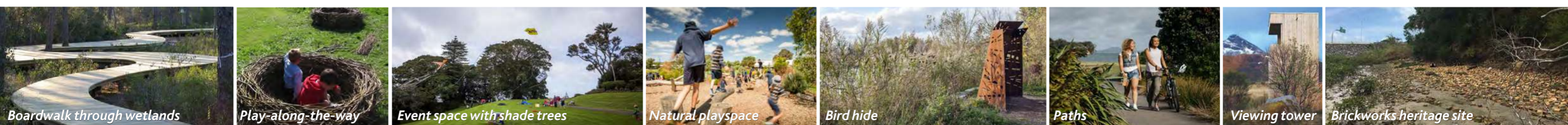
CIRCULATION NETWORK

- Park main entrance
- Park secondary entrance
- Improved pedestrian connection
- Existing primary path (walking and cycling connection)
- Proposed primary path (walking and cycling connection)
- Existing secondary path
- Proposed secondary path
- Existing boardwalk
- Proposed boardwalk
- Existing informal path
- Proposed informal path
- Existing vehicular network
- Proposed vehicular network (location subject to investigation)

HERITAGE

- ▭ Significant park viewshaft
- ▭ Heritage viewshaft overlay (Auckland Unitary Plan)
- ▭ Heritage / Archaeological area

PRECEDENT IMAGERY

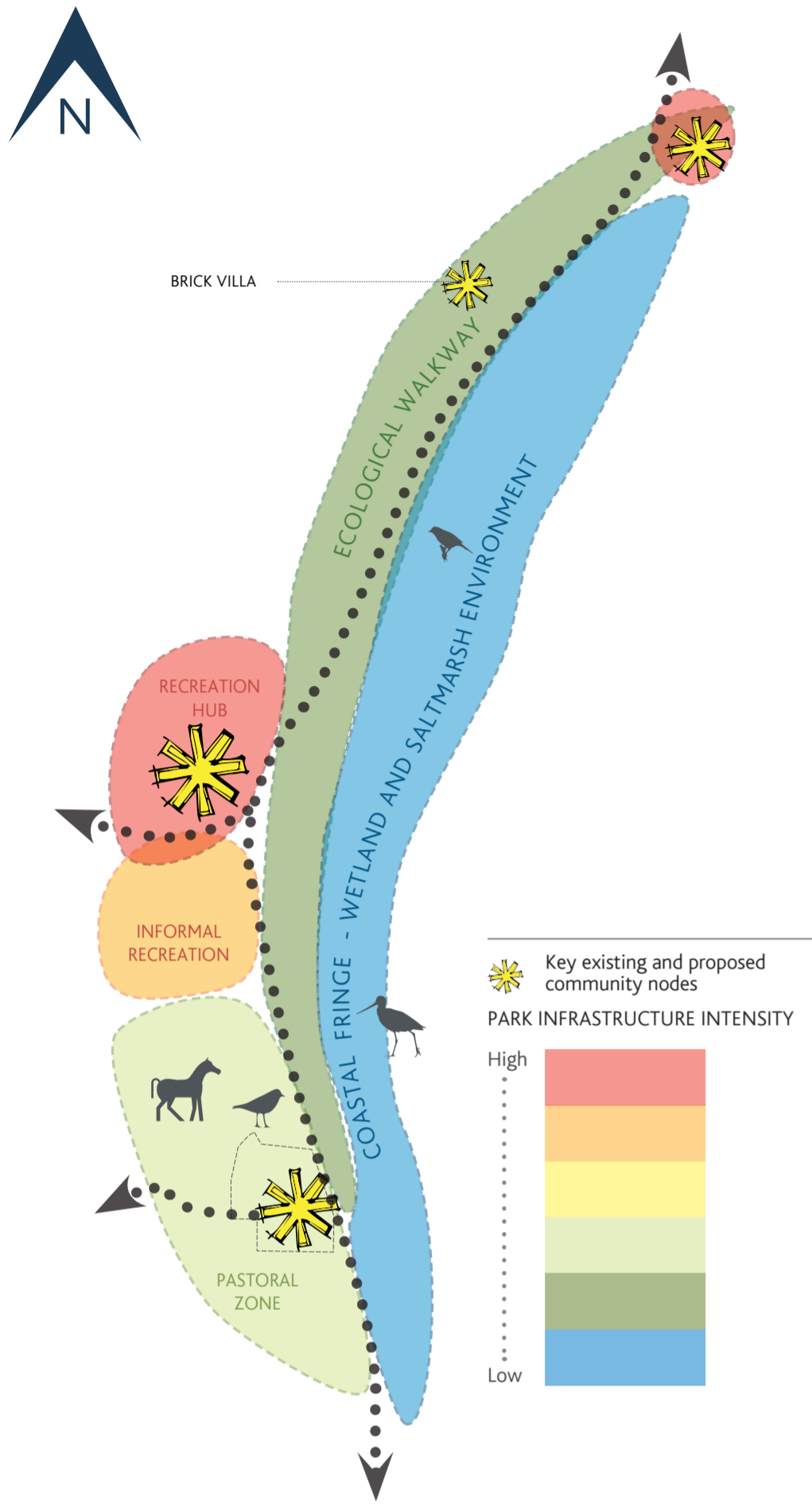


Harbourview-Orangihina Park

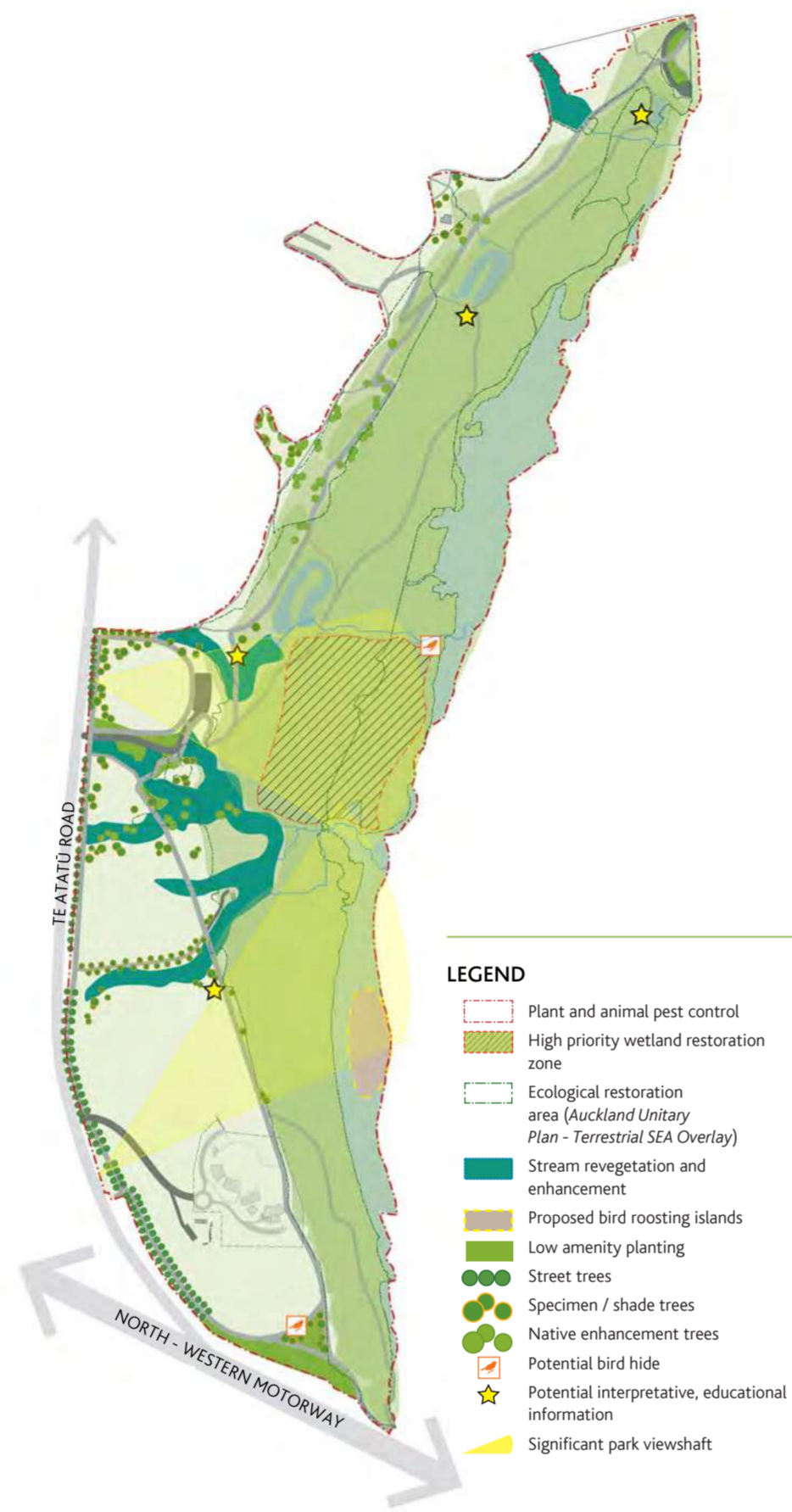
4.2 Masterplan Te mahere matua / 1:5000 @ A2 / Adopted February 2019



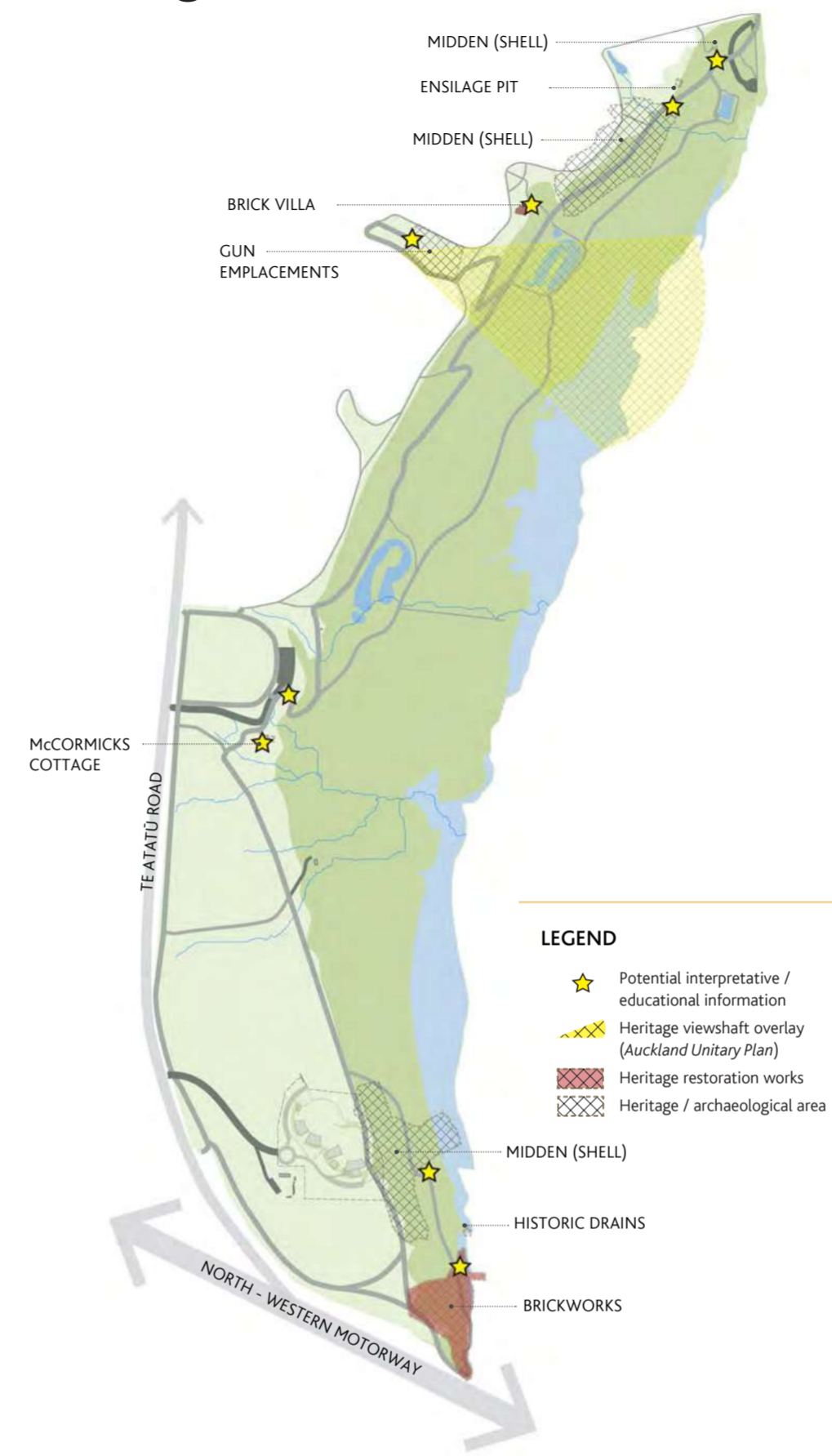
TE ATATŪ MARAE
The proposed marae layout is conceptual and shown for context only. It sits outside the scope of this masterplan.
Any planting around the interface of the marae and proposed connections, parking, and circulation to and within the marae will be determined during the later stages of detailed planning.
The Marae Coalition supports an open interface with the park. Boundary treatment and location dependent on adjacent land use.
The marae will be open to all and aspires to a kaitiaki role over the area including space for visitor education on te ao Māori and park environmental and heritage values.



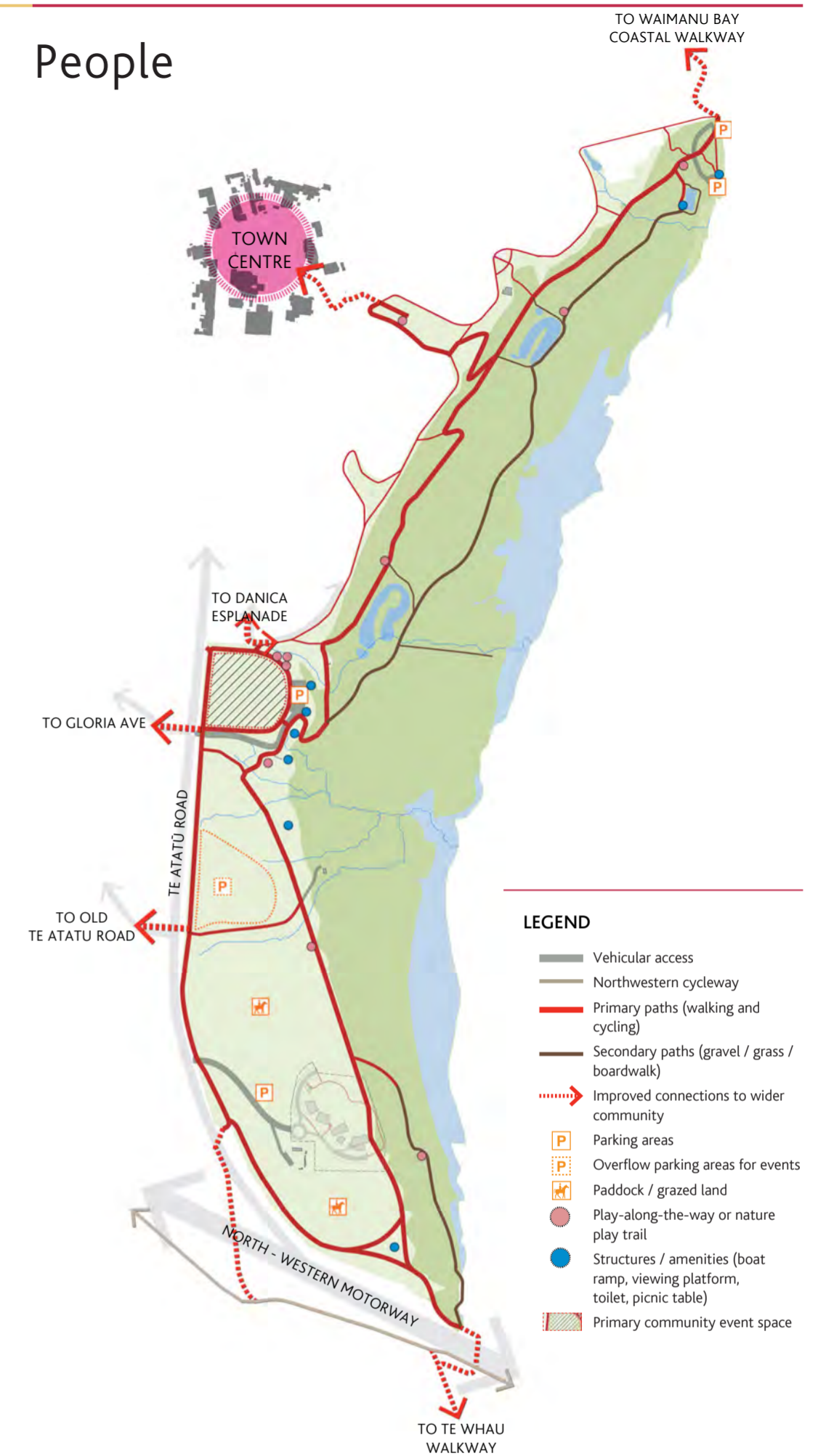
Environment



Heritage



People



PRECEDENT IMAGES



Harbourview-Orangihina Park

4.3 Masterplan analysis *Tātaringa mahere matua* / NTS / Adopted February 2019