

Mahere Whakatauira Mana Whakahaere Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe o Devonport-Takapuna

Draft Devonport-Takapuna Local Parks Management Plan

Volume 1

aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Cover photo: A child uses the play space at Lake Town Green, Bayswater.

Created By	Tommo Cooper-Cuthbert			
Date Created	July 2022			
Version Number	**Modified By**	**Modifications Made**	**Date Modified**	**Status**
1	TCC	• Full draft of V1	July 2022	Draft
2	TCC	• Updates from two Tranche 2 plans – Rodney, Waiheke	May 2023	Draft
3	TCC	• Updates from two Tranche 2 plans – Upper Harbour, Kaipātiki	July 2023	Draft
4	TCC	• Updates to text	April 2025	Draft
5	TCC	• Updates regarding legislation and bylaws	November 2025	Draft
6	TCC	• Updates to te reo headings and Manaaki Tāmaki Makaurau: Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy	December 2025	Draft
7	TCC	• Updates to text	January 2026	Draft
8	TCC	• Edits made to recognise mana whenua feedback	May 2026	Draft

Rārangi Upoko

Table of Contents

Table of Contents **0**
Foreword **4**
PART A – Introduction and Context **5**
1.0 Introduction **6**
1.1 A different approach to reserve management planning 7
1.2 What is in/out of scope of this plan 8
1.2.1 Land in/out of scope of this plan 8
1.2.2. Content in and out of scope of this plan 9
1.3 Review of this plan 10
2.0 How to use this plan **11**
2.1 Structure of this plan 11
2.2 Navigating the plan 12
2.2.1 Hierarchy of the different sections within the plan 12
2.2.2. Examples on how to navigate the plan 14
3.0 Statutory and policy context **15**
3.1 Statutory context 16
3.1.1 The Treaty of Waitangi 16
3.1.2 Reserves Act 1977 16
3.1.3 Local Government Act 2002 17
3.1.4 Resource Management Act 1991 and Upcoming Reform: Planning Act and Natural Environment Act 18
3.1.5 Tīkapa Moana Marine Protection Act 2025 18
3.2 Wider planning and management context – statutory plans 19
3.2.1 Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part) 19
3.2.2 The Auckland Plan 2050 19
3.2.3 Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan 19
3.2.4 Bylaws 19
3.3 Wider planning context – action plans 21
3.3.1 Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy 21
3.3.2 Devonport-Takapuna Greenways plan 21
3.3.3 Open Space Network Plans 22

Part B - Parks in the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board area **23**
4.0 Overview of the parks network **24**
4.1 Devonport-Takapuna Local Board outcomes for parks 26
4.2 Opportunities for parks in Devonport-Takapuna 27
4.3 Issues for parks in Devonport-Takapuna 29
5.0 Development of the Devonport-Takapuna Local Parks Management Plan **30**
5.1 Opportunities for parks in Devonport-Takapuna 30
5.1.1 Relationship with mana whenua 30
5.1.2 Relationship with mataawaka 31
5.2 Public participation in local park planning and management 32
5.2.1 Providing opportunities for involvement in decision making / Having your say 32
5.2.2 Partnering 32
5.2.3 Volunteering 33
Part C - Parks management planning framework **34**
6.0 Park values **36**
6.1 Parks protect taonga (treasures) 37
6.2 Parks for our hauora (wellbeing) 37
7.0 Te ao Māori in local park management **39**
7.1 Mana whenua's kaitiaki role 39
7.2 Tikanga in park management 40
7.3 Core Māori values 41
7.4 Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum Strategic Plan 2030 42
8.0 Principles for park management **43**
9.0 Classification – the starting point for park management **46**
9.1 Change of classification or purpose 48
9.2 New parks or additions to parks 48
10.0 Management focus areas for Local Government Act 2002 land and recreation reserves **49**
10.1 Water and coastal access 50
10.2 Informal recreation 52
10.3 Protection of the natural environment 53
10.4 Recreation and ecological linkage 54
10.5 Organised sport and recreation 55
10.6 Community use (Local Government Act land only) 57
Part D - General Policies ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.
11.0 Park Management Policies ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

11.1 Access and parking ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.2 Buildings ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.3 Climate change and natural hazards ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.4 Encroachments ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.5 Geological and landscape features ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.6 Historic and cultural heritage ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.7 Mana whenua and Māori outcomes ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.8 Park development ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.9 Park and park feature naming ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.10 Partnering and volunteering ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.11 Recreational use and enjoyment ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.12 Signs, information and interpretation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.13 Trees, plants and animals ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.15 Unmanned aerial vehicles (including drones) ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.14 Water ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

12.0 Authorisations for park use ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.
12.1 Activities requiring landowner authorisation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
12.2 Commercial activities ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
12.3 Community leases and licences ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
12.4 Events and activation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
12.5 Overnight accommodation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
12.6 Plaques and memorials and the scattering of ashes ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
12.7 Public and private utilities ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

List of figures

Figure 1 - The plan is structured into two volumes with five parts 11
Figure 2 - Hierarchy of different sections within the plan 13
Figure 3 - Key policy framework influencing management of local parks 15
Figure 4 – Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy 21
Figure 5 - Overview of Devonport-Takapuna parks and community network 24
Figure 6 - The te ao Māori world view interconnects with a range of park values 36

List of tables

Table 1 – Land in/out of scope of this plan 8
Table 2 – Content in/out of scope of this plan 9
Table 3 – Overview of content within Part C of the plan 34

Table 4 – Classifications for parkland under the Reserves Act and purpose of each classification 46
Table 5 - Management focus areas that could apply to parkland in Devonport-Takapuna..... 49

Kupu Whakataki

Foreword

TO BE CONFIRMED, SUBJECT TO PLAN APPROVAL.

Wāhanga A – Kupu Whakataki me te Horopaki

PART A – Introduction and Context



Above: Hurstmere Green, Takapuna, is a space for recreation and social activity.

He aha kei te korahi o tēnei mahere

1.0 Introduction

Parks are a major contributor to the hauora (wellbeing) and identity of the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board area, encompassing a wide variety of social, cultural, heritage and environmental values. They contain important natural landscapes and culturally significant settings that contribute to the character and sense of place of Devonport-Takapuna.

The Devonport-Takapuna Local Board (the local board) is responsible for managing local parks within its area. In carrying out the administering body's functions for reserves held under the Reserves Act 1977, the local board has the responsibility of reviewing and preparing reserve management plans for all reserves in the Devonport-Takapuna area.

In accordance with Section 41(3) of the Reserves Act 1977 a management plan "shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified."

This Devonport-Takapuna Local Parks Management Plan has been prepared using the process set out in section 41 of the Reserves Act, in consultation with mana whenua, key stakeholders and the public.

The local board has decided that this plan will cover all parks they have decision-making authority over, both reserves held under the Reserves Act and parks acquired and used under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Throughout this document, the term 'park' has been used to cover both parks and reserves.

The classification status of all land subject to the Reserves Act has been reviewed, including land owned by the Crown and controlled and managed by Auckland Council as part of the process of developing this plan, in accordance with section 16 of the Reserves Act. This was undertaken to ensure they were appropriately classified according to the primary purpose they are held for. Section 9.0 of this plan contains more details on the reserve classifications and the individual park sheets in Volume 2 lists each park's classification/s.

Once adopted, this plan will supersede all existing reserve management plans for local parks within the local board area, as listed in the Appendices document attached to the plan.

Subject to the statutory process, it is the intention of the local board that new parks will be added to Volume 2 of this plan by way of a plan review.

Funding for the development and management of parks is set and confirmed through council's Long-term Plan (LTP) and Annual Plan processes and is not part of this plan.

He huarahi rerekē ki te whakamahere whakahaere papa rēhia

1.1 A different approach to reserve management planning

This plan is a high-level policy and direction setting document rather than a detailed operational plan. It primarily focuses on providing a framework for determining what needs to be considered when managing, developing and enhancing our parks.

Part D in Volume 1 of the plan includes general policies that apply to all parks. These direct how the local board will manage Devonport-Takapuna parks and how certain activities requiring authorisation will be assessed. Volume 2 provides key information for each individual park including its legal status and any special values. For some individual parks, specific management intentions, including development opportunities have been outlined. However, the plan does not include the current or recommended layout for each park or a prioritised action list for park development.

Previous management plans often included detailed information on a park's history, physical and natural assets. We have included some of this information in Volume 2, but only where it is relevant to future management of a park. We acknowledge that the previous management plans required both time and effort to include a lot of detailed and valuable information on individual parks. These plans are referenced in Volume 2 and are digitally available through Auckland Council Archives. The hyperlinks to the plans are included in the Appendices to the plan.

Similarly, this plan aims to not duplicate information that is provided in other council policy documents or bylaws, but rather refers to where the relevant information can be found.

For example, when referring to bylaws in this plan, we reference the relevant current bylaw at the time of writing this plan. It should be noted that bylaws are required to be reviewed on a regular basis and may be updated during the lifetime of this plan. Please always check the council website for the most current version of the relevant bylaw.

Another example is waste management, which in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland is controlled through:

- Te Mahere Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Tukunga Para / Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024: which sets the direction for the next six years and continues the vision to achieve zero waste in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland by 2040.
- Te Ture ā-Rohe Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Tuku Para / Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2023: sets rules to manage and minimise waste, protect public health and safety and manage litter and nuisance.

Detailed information about park maintenance such as rubbish bin placement or collection are also not within the scope of management plan. These details are covered within the maintenance contracts.

He aha kei te korahi o tēnei mahere

1.2 What is in/out of scope of this plan

1.2.1 Land in/out of scope of this plan

The table below outlines parkland in and out of scope of the local parks management plan.

Table 1 – Land in/out of scope of this plan

Land in scope	Land out of scope
✓ Land held under this Reserves Act 1977 ✓ Land held under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)	✗ Land for which the local board does not have allocated decision-making power, e.g., roads and unformed/paper roads (local board has an advocacy role if the road has a park function) ✗ Regional parks land ✗ Parkland owned and managed by other entities such as the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority ✗ Crown owned land for which there is no management agreement e.g., marginal strips ✗ Open cemeteries ✗ Council owned sites lacking any public open space (e.g., Broadlands Reserve, addressed at 50 Sunnynook Road (used for a childcare facility)

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

Local purpose (drainage) reserves and other local parks that are part of the stormwater network, and local purpose (utility) reserves, are a unique category within the governance framework at Auckland Council where the decision-making responsibilities are shared according to the nature of the decision being taken. Where parks are held for a regulatory purpose such as a utility or stormwater purpose, but decisions are for non-regulatory activities such as local park improvements, place shaping, and community events this decision-making sits with the local board. Where the decision making relates to the council's stormwater activities, these decisions are managed by the Healthy Waters department (under delegation from the Governing Body).

Healthy Waters may work with the local board to deliver local stormwater quality projects and governance decisions for these projects sit with the local board where they hold the budget.

The local board will have an advocacy role in unformed legal roads, where they have a park function; drainage reserves, where the decision-making relates to the council's stormwater activities; and road to road accessways, where they provide an informal recreation and access function. The Appendices to the plan outlines which reserves are out of scope of this plan and why.

This plan does not cover beaches (unless legally part of the park), legal roads, and land managed by the Department of Conservation.

Ngā Ihirangi kei roto, kei waho hoki i te whānuitanga o tēnei mahere

1.2.2. Content in and out of scope of this plan

The following table gives an overview of the content, which is in and out of scope of this plan:

Table 2 – Content in/out of scope of this plan

Content in scope	Content out of scope
✓ Park values, management issues, outcomes sought and policy responses across parks in a local board area. ✓ Input from mana whenua to reflect council's outcomes for Māori comply with Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi statutory obligations. ✓ Considerations and policies for assessing activities including guidance on commonly encountered activities such as: o requests for new buildings on parks/reserves o requests for community gardens o requests for commercial activities. ✓ Guidance for developing and managing recreational opportunities, and conflicts including clarification of activities that are appropriate. ✓ Guidance for future spatial planning of local parks. ✓ Land inventory, review and resolution (including classification) of the legal status of parkland under the Reserves Act and Local Government Act. ✓ High level information on key parks relevant to policies that address issues at the park level. ✓ Possible policies and intentions to manage issues such as: o threats to biodiversity (including kauri dieback) o climate change and sea level rise	× Spatial plans such as master, concept or development plans. × Detailed operational or maintenance information, including plans. × Additional work relating to providing new names for reserves outside of the management plan process (noting also Te Kete Rukuruku[1]). × Inclusion or consideration of specific investment proposals not yet approved by the local board. × Implementation actions, priorities or timing of improvements. × Research to inform reports on historical, environmental and contextual information. × Guidance on council processes or roles noting that these are subject to change. × Matters that are comprehensively covered by Bylaws or legislation other than the Reserves Act or Local Government Act. × Property law issues related to easements, encumbrances, encroachments or other matters. × Acquisition of new parkland[2].

[1] An Auckland Council culture and identity programme led by iwi, in partnership with the council and its local boards. The programme includes collecting the stories of mana whenua and restoring Māori names to parks and places in Tāmaki Makaurau.

[2] Refer to the Manaaki Tāmaki Makaurau: Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy 2025: https://new.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/en/plans-policies-bylaws-reports-projects/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/parks-sports-outdoor-plans/auckland-open-space-sport-recreation-strategy.html

- protection of historic and cultural heritage from development.

Te arotake i tēnei mahere

1.3 Review of this plan

Under the Reserves Act, the local board is required to keep management plans under continuous review. This provides for plans to be adapted to changing circumstances or increased knowledge. Subject to available resourcing, the local board aspires to fully review this plan every 10 years following the process for a comprehensive review outlined in section 41(8) of the Reserves Act.

A partial or limited review may also be initiated by the local board to update parts of the plan or to add new parks. For a partial review, the local board may choose to follow the process in section 41(8) the Reserves Act. Or if circumstances warrant it may decide to use a shorter process as allowed for under section 41(5A) of the Reserves Act.

Whether a full or partial review of the plan is undertaken outside the 10-year review cycle will be determined on a case-by-case basis and depend on resourcing requirements and the scale, complexity and likely public interest in an issue.

Examples of potential triggers for a review, outside the 10-year cycle, could be:

- a significant change in council policy, bylaws and strategic direction
- a significant change in legislation, or the relevant policy of other agencies, that has significant implications for reserve management or
- if new information, such as a significant new management issue, suggests that a change in policy is necessary.

This plan may be amended without public notification when the amendment would:

- correct a factual or typographical error
- update information on known values
- update the classification of existing reserves within this plan, following completion of the process to reclassify a reserve, as set out in section 24 of the Reserves Act
- update information on new leases/licence activities that have been issued following completion of the relevant process and public notification
- provide clarification of an outcome or policy, with no change in its material effect
- update reference to a document that has been revised
- delete reference to a document or reserve that has been revoked.

For any review or proposed change that is limited to park land that is not held subject to the Reserves Act, the Reserves Act process is not a statutory requirement, and the relevant LGA processes will be followed.

Me pēhea te whakamahi i tēnei mahere

2.0 How to use this plan

Te hanganga o tēnei mahere

2.1 Structure of this plan

Volume 1 of the Devonport-Takapuna Local Parks Management Plan provides an overview of the statutory and local context influencing the management framework for Devonport-Takapuna parks. This volume includes general and authorisation policies that apply to all parks and is divided into four parts as explained below.

Volume 2 of the management plan provides key information for individual parks including their legal status, special values and park specific management issues and intentions.

The volumes have supporting and supplementary information in the Appendices to the plan.

VOLUME 1

Part A – Introduction and context	Statutory context and how to use this plan
Part B – Devonport-Takapuna Local Board context	General context, issues, opportunities, and park outcomes
Part C – Park management framework	Park values and management principles, Te Ao Māori, classification, and management focus areas
Part D – Park management policies	General park management policies including authorisations

VOLUME 2

Individual park information	Information about individual parks in Devonport-Takapuna including general parks information, land status, classification, management focus areas and individual management intentions

Figure 1 - The plan is structured into two volumes with five parts

Me pēhea te whakamahi i tēnei mahere

2.2 Navigating the plan

Te whakamāhiti i ngā wāhanga rerekē kei roto i te mahere

2.2.1 Hierarchy of the different sections within the plan

The following diagram below outlines the hierarchy of the different sections of the draft plan.

As shown at the top of the diagram, park values inform the classification of all reserves held under the Reserves Act. Te Ao Māori values and principles also inform all aspects of local park management (section 7.0).

What is contained in Part C of Volume 1 is illustrated in the middle of the diagram. This information contributes to the overarching framework for park management in Devonport-Takapuna:

- Classification (section 9.0)
- Principles for park management (section 8.0)
- Management focus areas (section 10.0).

As shown at the bottom of the diagram, the general and authorisation policies from Part D apply to/underpin all parks in this plan. Park specific intentions (Volume 2) have also been developed for most parks.

Management intentions for individual parks are in accordance with the statutory classification for land held under the Reserves Act. They also have been written to align with the assignment of management focus areas as a management tool. Assignment of management focus areas have been made for land held under the LGA and to add further direction for management of parks held under the Recreation Reserve classification.

The park specific information in Volume 2 needs to be read in conjunction with all other sections of the plan. If in conflict, management intentions in Volume 2 override general policies in Part D.



Figure 2 - Hierarchy of different sections within the plan

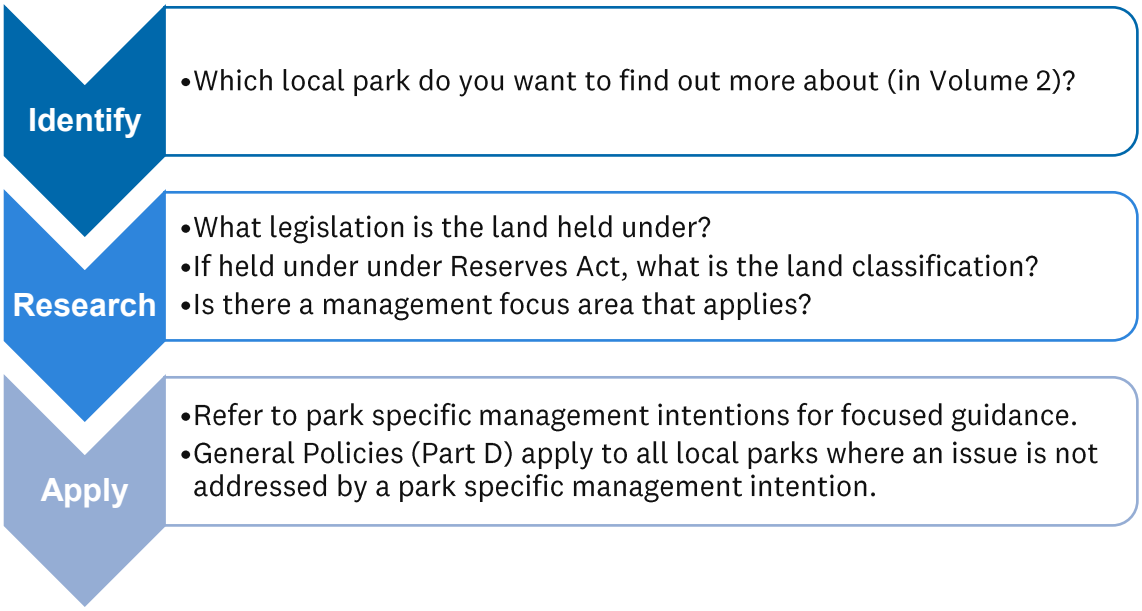
In the management plan, where a list of examples or considerations is preceded by the word “includes”, that list is not limited to the matters listed. Where a list is preceded by the word “excludes”, that list is limited to the matters listed

He tauira whakaatu me pēhea te whakamahi i te mahere

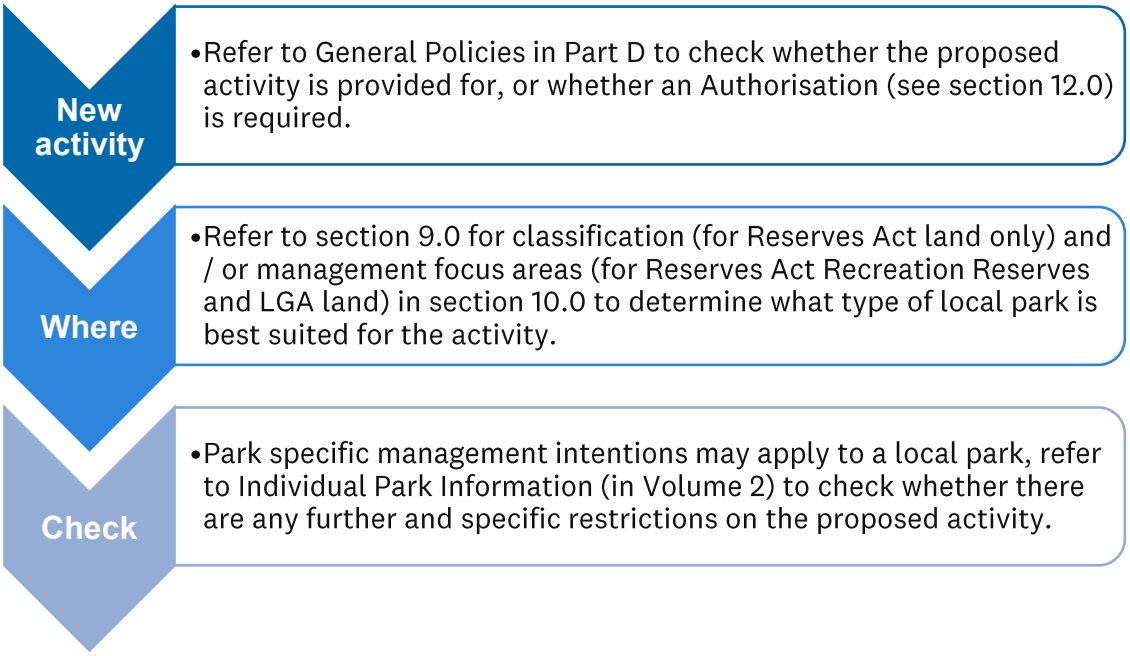
2.2.2. Examples on how to navigate the plan

Below are two examples of possible ways to look at the plan:

Example 1: *you want to find information about a specific park*



Example 2: *you want to find out if an activity can happen in a park*



Horopaki ā-ture, ā-kaupapa here hoki

3.0 Statutory and policy context

The development and management of local parks and the implementation of this plan is guided by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policies, council plans and strategic documents as illustrated by the diagram below. The main documents influencing the management of parks are described in the following section.

It is important to note that where land is a reserve under the Reserves Act, the statutory decision-making context in this plan is the Reserves Act. Where the land is a park held under the LGA there are various differing statutory considerations that may be relevant to decision-making. Both, parks under the LGA and reserves under the Reserves Act will be referred to as parks throughout this document.

Please note that nothing in this plan avoids the need for activities and development on parks to comply with other relevant legislation. Applicants for a proposed activity may require separate regulatory approvals and consents, such as under the Resource Management Act 1991, Building Act 2004 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Approvals and consents under other legislation do not substitute the approval of activities on a park or reserves from council as the administering body and landowner (landowner approval – refer to section 12.1 Activities requiring landowner authorisation).

For more detailed information on guiding documents refer to Appendices to the plan.

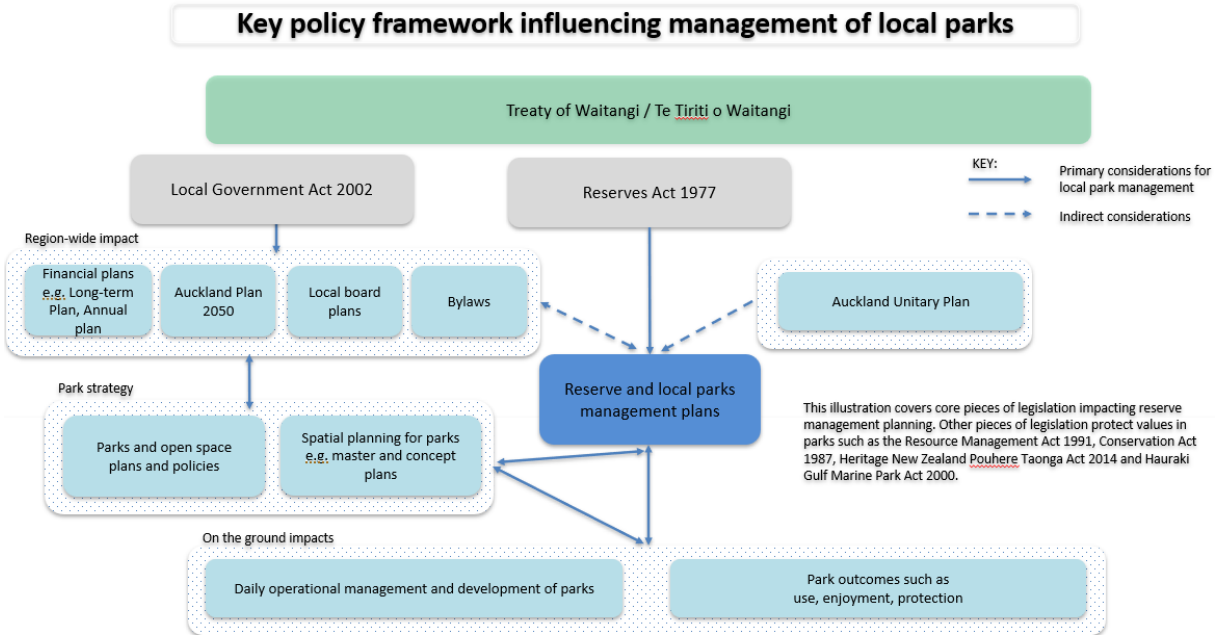


Figure 3 - Key policy framework influencing management of local parks

Horopaki ā-ture

3.1 Statutory context

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

3.1.1 The Treaty of Waitangi

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

Auckland Council recognises the fundamental importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and is committed to meeting its broader legal obligations to Māori.

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

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

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

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

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

Ture Whenua Rāhui 1977

3.1.2 Reserves Act 1977

The role of council as an administering body under the Reserves Act, is to administer, manage, and control a reserve for the purpose for which it has been classified and to prepare a reserve management plan for all reserves held under the Reserves Act.

Other key responsibilities under the Reserves Act are to:

- classify reserves for their primary purpose (this is the means for determining the management focus and in turn relevant objectives and policies)
- manage reserves for their primary purpose and comply with any management plan
- keep management plans under continuous review
- grant third party rights such as leases and licences and easements in accordance with the Act.

The general purpose of the Reserves Act is to:

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

The policies in this document are subject to the Reserves Act in respect to land held under the Reserves Act.

The Reserves Act is one of the Acts in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act contains an obligation to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. This obligation applies to all the Acts in the First Schedule including the Reserves Act.

As such, in performing functions and duties under the Reserves Act, the local board must give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. Treaty obligations are overarching and not something to be considered or applied after all other matters are considered; they should be an integral part of the process at the inception of a proposal.

Ture Kāwanatanga ā-Rohe 2002

3.1.3 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) is the primary legislation enabling and governing Auckland Council as a local authority.

The LGA states the purpose of local government, provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them.

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

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

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

Unlike reserves held under the Reserves Act, for parks held under the LGA there is no statutory requirement to determine the land's primary purpose. The land is simply held under the LGA and utilised as parkland. However, these parks also have unique attributes that shape how the park is used and valued. In order to recognise the main purpose of parkland held under the LGA and guide decision making, this plan assigns management focus areas to parks held under the LGA.

Ture Whakahaere Rawa 1991 me ngā Whakahoutanga e heke mai ana: Te Ture Whakamahere me Te Ture Taia

3.1.4 Resource Management Act 1991 and Upcoming Reform: Planning Act and Natural Environment Act

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) remains the primary legislation governing the sustainable management of Aotearoa New Zealand's land, air, and water resources, including their use, development, and protection. It provides councils with specific powers, functions, and duties to give effect to its purpose. From a regulatory perspective, the RMA applies to activities undertaken on all land, including council works within parks, which may require resource consent.

The RMA is subject to ongoing reform. In December 2023, the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 and the Spatial Planning Act 2023 were repealed, and the Government is progressing a replacement system based on two new statutes: a Planning Act and a Natural Environment Act. These Bills are intended to replace the RMA and are expected to be enacted in the mid-2020s, with full implementation of the new system anticipated over time.

During this transition period, the RMA continues to operate as the primary regulatory framework, with councils and other decision-makers continuing to exercise their functions under it until the replacement legislation is fully in force.

Te Ture Tiaki Moana o Tīkapa Moana 2025

3.1.5 Tīkapa Moana Marine Protection Act 2025

The Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana Marine Protection Act (HGTMMPA) was approved in 2025. It covers an area of 1.2 million ha, and includes islands, and coastal and marine environments.

The purpose of the HGTMMPA is to recognise and protect the international and national significance of the land and natural and historic resources within the Marine Park and protect them in perpetuity for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the people and communities of the Tīkapa Moana / Hauraki Gulf and Aotearoa New Zealand. Revitalising the Gulf contains proposals for improving the health and mauri (life force) of the park.

Te horopaki o te mahere whānau ake – ngā mahere ā-ture

3.2 Wider planning and management context – statutory plans

The section below gives an overview of the wider planning context.

Te Mahere Whakakotahi a Tāmaki Makaurau

3.2.1 Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part)

The Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) is prepared as a requirement of the Resource Management Act 1991. The purposes of the AUP are to;

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

Te Mahere a Tāmaki Makaurau 2050

3.2.2 The Auckland Plan 2050

The Auckland Plan 2050 articulates the strategic outcomes sought in managing Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland's parks and open spaces. It is prepared as legislative requirement under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

The homes and places and the environment and cultural heritage outcomes in the Auckland Plan 2050 have key directions and focus areas which support the provision of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland's parks and open spaces. These include having access to a range of inclusive public places, optimising the use of current parks, and protecting and caring for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

Te mahere ā-rohe o Devonport-Takapuna

3.2.3 Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan

The Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan (2023) is a strategic plan that outlines the community's priorities and preferences. The local board plan is reviewed every three years and guides local board activity, funding and investment decisions. It includes a range of projects and actions that have relevance to the management of parks. The preparation of the local board plan is a legislative requirement of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

Ngā ture ā-rohe

3.2.4 Bylaws

Council uses bylaws to make rules about a range of behaviours and activities on parks to help ensure public safety and enjoyment of parks by all who want to use them.

At the time of writing this management plan, bylaws have been adopted that cover a range of behaviours and activities on parks (covered in plan Appendices and http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bylaws), including:

- consumption of alcohol
- access for people with dogs or other animals
- camping in tents or vehicles
- antisocial and nuisance behaviour
- display of signs
- trading and events
- traffic (use of vehicles on parks).

Most bylaws simply require compliance with specified rules for the activity, for example a person may only exercise a dog off a leash in certain parks or parts of a park.

Other activities may require a prior approval. The criteria and process for obtaining some approvals are set out in bylaws. For example, most temporary commercial activities on a park currently require an approval under the Public Trading, Events and Filming Bylaw 2022 (refer to section 12.1 Activities requiring landowner authorisation). For the avoidance of doubt, occupation or use of parkland may need a regulatory approval under a bylaw but may also require landowner approval/Reserves Act decision as outlined in this plan.

Over time, the council may amend these bylaws or create new bylaws that are relevant to parks and reserves. The development and review of bylaws is a statutory process and always involves public consultation.

Te horopaki whānui ake mō te whakamahere – ngā mahere mahi

3.3 Wider planning context – action plans

Manaaki Tāmaki Makaurau

3.3.1 Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy

Manaaki Tāmaki Makaurau: Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy is a unifying roadmap that outlines how we will provide open spaces and play, sport and recreation opportunities to benefit all Aucklanders equitably. It sets out where we are heading through five strategic directions, outlines how we will get there by prioritising investment through four investment principles and details Auckland Council's expectations for what we will deliver through three policies.

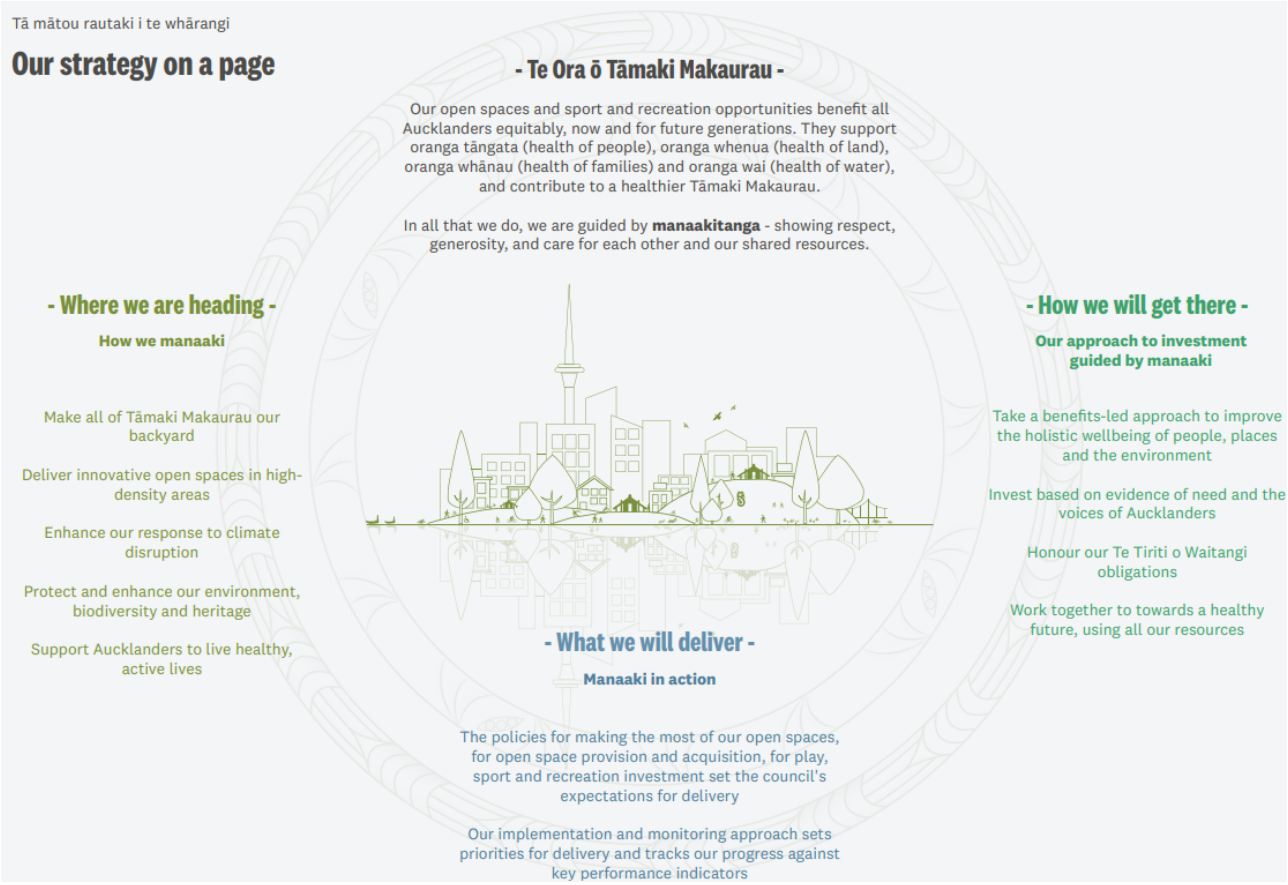


Figure 4 – Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy

Devonport-Takapuna Mahere Ara Matomato

3.3.2 Devonport-Takapuna Greenways plan

The Devonport-Takapuna Greenways plan (released in June 2015) identified a network of Greenways making connections, often through parks and esplanade reserve areas, throughout the local board area. This plan outlines a high-level vision for the development of a greenways network and identifies greenway connections across all parks, as well as the on-road connections between areas of open space within Devonport-Takapuna and neighbouring local board areas.

3.3.3 Open Space Network Plans

Open space network plans seek to deliver a network of quality open space in each local board area. These respond to anticipated growth and provide the community with access to a range of recreation, social, cultural and environmental experiences. The plans make recommendations for developing new assets, acquiring new parks, planning for asset renewals, working with community groups, promoting recreational opportunities, and signalling where feasibility and funding is required before implementation can occur.

The Devonport-Takapuna Open Space Network Plan was adopted in March 2019. The key moves for parks outlined in the Open Space Network Plan are to:

1. Treasuring our natural and cultural areas
2. Sport and recreation for the enjoyment of all
3. Connecting and sharing open spaces
4. Optimising and increasing utilisation

The Devonport-Takapuna Open Space Network Plan informed preparation of the Devonport-Takapuna Local Parks Management Plan and was then reviewed during plan preparation.

Wāhanga B - Ngā papa rēhia i te takiwā o te Poari ā-Rohe o Devonport-Takapuna

Part B - Parks in the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board area



He tirohanga whānui o te kōtuituinga papa rēhia

4.0 Overview of the parks network

Parks significantly contribute to the identity, character and sense of place of Devonport-Takapuna.

In 2025 there were 125 local parks in the Devonport-Takapuna area. Most of these parks are held under the Reserves Act 1977 (Reserves Act), while several more are held under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The Devonport–Takapuna Local Board covers approximately 20 km², of which about 3.8–4.2 km² (around 19–21%) is parks and open space.

The 2018 census projects that over the next 30 years, the population of the local board area will grow by 42%, reaching 82,357. Census data also reveals that 43.8% of the territory's population was born overseas.

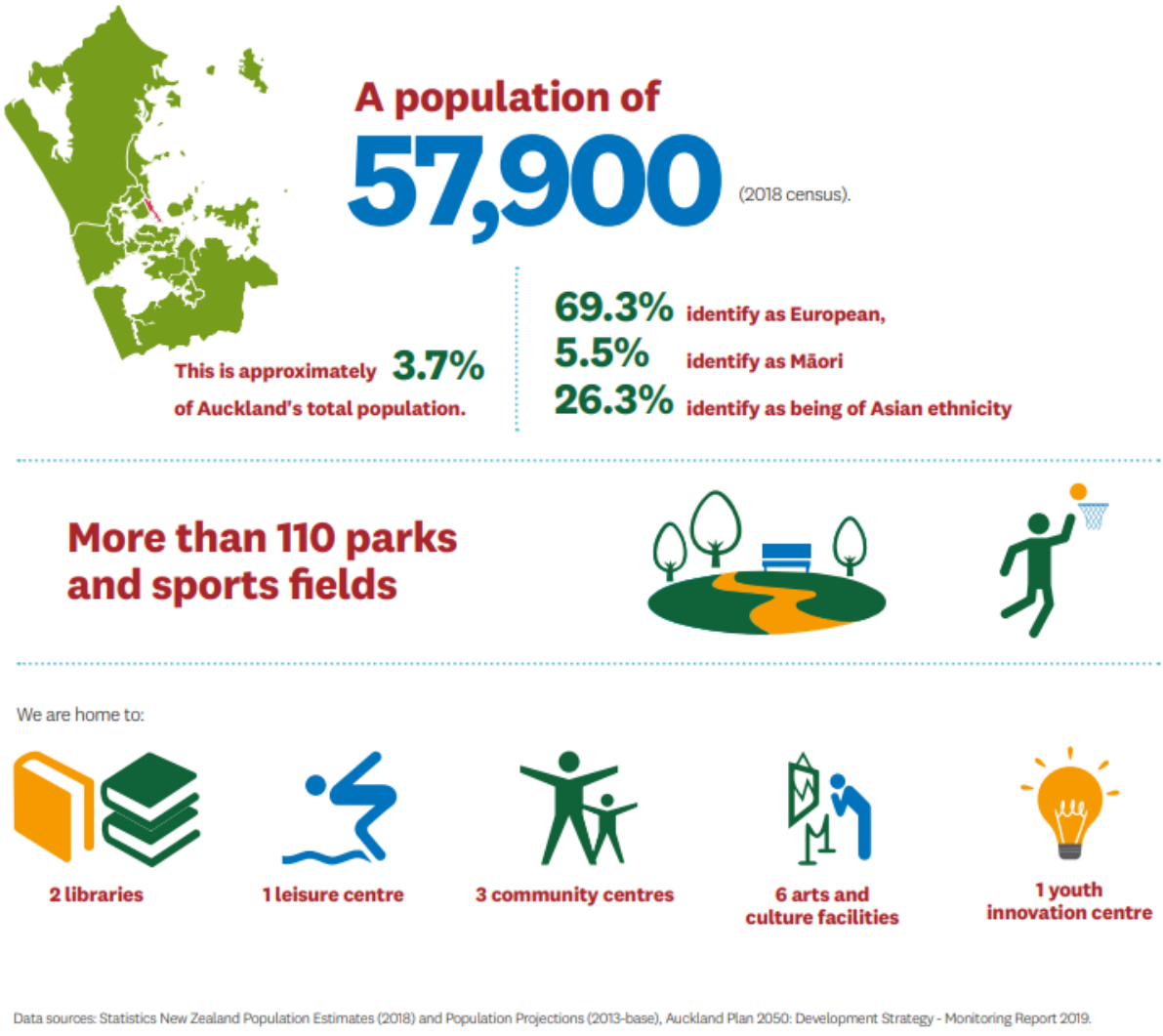


Figure 5 - Overview of Devonport-Takapuna parks and community network

Devonport-Takapuna parks are spread throughout the local board area, providing a tapestry of green spaces for respite, play and sports. Devonport-Takapuna parks have a variety of facilities ranging from playgrounds to walking tracks to sports fields and courts, providing opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy their leisure time in an outdoor environment. Facilities for sports and community uses enable clubs, school and social teams to train, compete, socialise and connect with others in the community, and to learn new skills.

The distribution of parks and their variety helps to ensure that residents are never far from a park that they can enjoy. Parks also provide ecological corridors for wildlife, with the coastline from the Ngataringa Bay inlet to Barrys Point Reserve providing an ecological corridor for coastal fauna and flora between significant natural areas and a popular walking coastal walking path. Devonport-Takapuna parks support a range of ecosystems from wetlands to canopies of mature native trees, or riparian vegetation which provide unique habitats for an abundance of native species.

Parks in Devonport-Takapuna also have a strong estuarine and coastal focus, providing access along waterways, streams and to a significant beach network around the eastern coast of the peninsula. These parks often hold cultural significance to mana whenua, containing taonga that link the present with the past. The coastal setting of these parks supports a wide range of water-based activities and both active and passive recreation. It also offers access to stunning panoramic views, such as those from Ruhopara Pā in Castor Bay overlooking the Hauraki Gulf, and from Takapuna Beach across to Rangitoto Island.

Parks like Devonport Domain, Bayswater Park and Kennedy Park have significant historic and heritage values that contribute to a sense of place and identity. They help keep our heritage alive and provide opportunities to learn from the past, while offering space for our younger generations to play. This board area also boasts Lake Pupuke and its adjoining reserves, providing access for water sports in this infilled volcanic crater that is enthusiastically embraced by members of the community.

The Devonport-Takapuna residents are frequent and passionate users of the park and beach network. With the estuarine areas often nearby parks and with good access to a connecting series of esplanade reserves, there are a range of opportunities for biodiversity and for people to connect with nature. This is reflected in strong, capable volunteer networks who are passionate about the natural environment and support the maintenance of Devonport-Takapuna parks. The local board's relationship with the Pupuke Birdsong Project and Restoring Takarunga Hauraki initiatives recognises the importance and dedication of our volunteers.

4.1 Devonport-Takapuna Local Board outcomes for parks

The local board's aspirations for parks in Devonport-Takapuna express a desire to strive towards the following outcomes:

Our Environment

The focus is on caring for natural and built spaces, improving water quality in the Wairau Catchment, Lake Pupuke, and marine areas, and promoting sustainable living through zero waste initiatives and increased tree canopy cover. It emphasizes community-led conservation, pest control, and advocacy for better stormwater infrastructure and shoreline adaptation.

Our People

The aim is to build inclusive, diverse, and resilient communities by increasing engagement across all groups, supporting youth involvement, strengthening relationships with mana whenua and mataawaka, and celebrating Māori heritage and culture through initiatives like dual naming and Matariki events.

Our Community and Facilities

The vision for community facilities is to provide accessible for all, fit-for-purpose spaces that optimise shared use, support partnerships, and incorporate sustainable and culturally informed design. While Te Aranga Māori principles offer a recognised foundation, their use should be place-based rather than universal, guided by direct engagement and partnership with mana whenua to reflect local values rather than a default approach.

Our Places and Transport

The goal is to develop a connected, multimodal, safe, and efficient transport network that supports growth and housing intensification. Priorities include Lake Road improvements, walking and cycling connections, and advocacy for integrated public transport.

Our Economy

The aspiration is to create vibrant, safe, and attractive town centres and villages, support local businesses to adopt sustainable practices, promote events that attract visitors, and provide training, mentoring, and work experience opportunities for youth and rangatahi.

Ngā āheinga mō ngā papa rēhia i Devonport-Takapuna

4.2 Opportunities for parks in Devonport-Takapuna

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board has recognised, through their Local Board Plan 2023 a range of objectives and key initiatives helping to meet these in the parks and open spaces parks network.

Objective

1. Provide a network of safe, high-quality parks and open space to meet community needs now and in the future

Key initiative/s

- Use strategic assessments, parks management plans and the open space network plan to identify gaps in the provision of open space and play equipment to meet the needs of our diverse communities.
- Investigate opportunities identified in the Barry's Point Reserve Service Assessment to further develop the reserve.
- Install sunshades at playgrounds or consider planting trees to provide natural shade cover as funding permits.
- Provide a range of play and active recreation opportunities for all ages and abilities in our local parks, reserves, and marine environment.
- Collaborate with the community to understand and eliminate barriers in accessing council facilities

Objective

2. Parks and facilities are designed and maintained to meet the needs of our growing and diverse communities

Key initiative/s

- Advocate to Auckland Council's Governing Body for increased funding to maintain, renew and enhance community facilities to ensure they are fit for purpose.

Objective

3. Our parks and open spaces feel safe and welcoming

Key initiative/s

- We will consider all options to improve our existing parks and places to make them safer, more attractive, and usable.
- Work with local communities when developing or renewing community spaces to gain their input into design, landscaping, street furniture and play equipment so that these spaces reflect the diversity and identity of each area.

Objective

4. Community facilities are fit for purpose

Key initiative/s

- Progress improvements to service delivery following the completion of the Takapuna Needs Assessment.

- Advocate for greater priority to be given to the upgrade or extension of the Sunnynook Community Centre.

Ngā take mō ngā papa rēhia i Devonport-Takapuna

4.3 Issues for parks in Devonport-Takapuna

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board also recognise local parks face several challenges and opportunities that will require special consideration in the planning and development of local parks going forward. The following have been identified through the Local Board Plan 2023:

Challenges

- Significant cost implications in protection and restoration of our natural environment.
- Increased upfront costs to develop facilities and infrastructure that are sustainable, low carbon, and resilient to climate change.
- Ageing and unfit infrastructure which cannot manage increasing capacity and is impacting our environment.
- Adapting to a multicultural community and understanding the diverse needs of various groups in their use of parks and open spaces.
- Pressure on the environment: loss of natural features due to urban development, degradation by pests, weeds and pathogens, road air pollutants, and water pollutants.
- Adapting to impacts of sea level rise such as the reclamation of coastal marine area.

Opportunities

- An engaged and energetic network of community groups and volunteers that works with us to look after our waterways, environment, heritage and cultural taonga.
- Invest in activities that minimise negative environmental impacts, avoid or reduce carbon emissions and build community resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- Learning from Matauranga Māori/Māori knowledge when protecting our environment.
- Working with our neighbouring local boards on joint environmental initiatives to increase the impacts.
- Development and implementation of the Making Space for Water Programme.[3]

[3] Making Space for Water is an Auckland Council programme aimed at improving flood resilience by managing increasing stormwater and climate-related risks. It uses a mix of infrastructure, nature-based solutions, and planning approaches, including utilising parks and open spaces to help store or manage floodwater.

Te whanaketanga o te Mahere Whakahaere Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe o Devonport-Takapuna

5.0 Development of the Devonport-Takapuna Local Parks Management Plan

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

Te whai wāhi atu a te Māori ki te whakawhanaketanga o te mahere

5.1 Opportunities for parks in Devonport-Takapuna

Part of meeting Council's obligations to Māori under the Reserves Act and the Local Government Act is to involve mana whenua and mataawaka in the development of this plan.

Te tūhononga ki ngā mana whenua

5.1.1 Relationship with mana whenua

The development and strengthening of mutually beneficial working relationships between the local board and mana whenua will lead to greater protection and enhancement of park values. This partnership supports mana whenua to maintain and strengthen their connection to taonga (treasures) within parks, and to ensure that tikanga (customs), kawa (ceremony or protocol) and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) are sustained and passed on to future generations.

Mana whenua have emphasised the importance of visibility in public-facing park spaces through locally specific design, naming, planting, and interpretation, recognising that this presence is a tangible expression of mana and rangatiratanga within the landscape.

Auckland Council recognises 19 tribal authorities as representing mana whenua interests in Auckland and works with those whose rohe and interests are relevant to the parkland4.

Working with mana whenua to identify cultural values in the parks (refer to section 6.0) and how they should be protected enables practical expression of kaitiakitanga.

[4] Refer to the following Auckland Council website (The hapū and iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau) for the list of 19 iwi authorities: https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/about-the-auckland-plan/Pages/iwi-tamaki-makaurau.aspx

Te tūhononga ki ngā mataawaka

5.1.2 Relationship with mataawaka

The council acknowledges mataawaka, Māori living in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland, who are not in a mana whenua group. Through consultation with relevant Māori organisations, for example the urban Māori authorities and local marae, the local board will gain a better understanding of the values that Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland mataawaka ascribe to parks. This will lead to prioritising the types of visitor services, recreation and use opportunities that encourage park visitors to spend time in parks.

Te whai wāhitanga a ngā iwi tūmatanui ki te whakamaheretanga me ngā whakahaere ā-papa rēhia

5.2 Public participation in local park planning and management

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

Te tuku āheinga kia whai wāhi atu ki ngā whakataunga take / Tō whai wāhi ki te tuku korero

5.2.1 Providing opportunities for involvement in decision making / Having your say

Council is committed to seek to actively improve opportunities for engagement and demonstrate how public input has influenced decisions as set out in the Auckland Council Significance and Engagement Policy 2022, Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities Action Plan and Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau - Māori outcomes performance measurement framework 2021.

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

- Engagement as part of statutory obligations under the Reserves Act, such as seeking feedback from the public for some activities proposed on land subject to the Reserves Act.
- Seeking community views and preferences when making decisions for land held under the LGA. For example, where it is proposed to grant a lease for more than six months this has the effect of excluding or substantially interfering with the public's access to the park and consultation is required.
- The local board annual planning process on the allocation of funding to specific park development projects or management programmes. By making submissions on the draft annual plan, the public can influence how funding is allocated.
- Providing feedback in the development of the local board plan (every three years) about the priorities for parks and delivery of sports, recreation and conservation programmes.

Specific sections in this plan, such as Park development (section 11.9), Commercial activities (section 12.2) or Community leases and licences (section 12.3) also outline when further engagement with the local or wider community may be undertaken to ensure their views are considered in decisions on these types of activities.

Tūhononga ā-hoa

5.2.2 Partnering

Community organisations, mana whenua, businesses, private and philanthropic investors all deliver services and assets for the benefit of Aucklanders. These groups are all an important part of supporting local communities. The Facility Partnerships Policy 2018 has been developed to recognise the benefits of

partnering with others to deliver recreational opportunities on parks. This policy assists council and local boards in making decisions regarding investing with partners to deliver community facilities.

Section 11.11 also contains policies on partnering and volunteering.

Ngā mahi tūao

5.2.3 Volunteering

Park friends or care groups, historic societies, recreational and community groups, as well as individuals, undertake a wide range of activities across parks. These may include plant and animal pest control and planting programmes, restoration of heritage assets, development and maintenance of recreational assets such as tracks, delivery of sporting programmes, or activities such as community gardening.

These contributions play a significant role in the management of parks, help bring people together, and provide opportunities to share skills and knowledge, fostering stronger connections and commitment to local parks. Where these activities include interpretation relating to Māori history, sites, or narratives, local historical societies and volunteer groups should be encouraged to work with mana whenua to validate content, supporting a more accurate, balanced, and culturally legitimate understanding of place while continuing to recognise the important role these groups play.

Section 11.11 outlines policies relating to partnering and volunteering. Volume 2 of this Plan also recognises volunteer groups that contribute to individual Devonport–Takapuna parks.

Wāhanga C – Te poutarāwaho whakamahere mahi whakahaere papa rēhia

Part C - Parks management planning framework

This part of the plan outlines the parks management framework.

The aim of the principles and policies is to protect the values of individual parks, whilst providing for their use and enjoyment, and continuing to meet the needs of communities.

The table below gives an overview of the sections within Part C and a summary of the content of each section. This applies to all local parks in Devonport-Takapuna.

Table 3 – Overview of content within Part C of the plan

Section	Content
6. Park values	Outlines reasons local parks are appreciated, and values present to be considered in decision-making i.e., natural, social and recreational, cultural and heritage, and economic.
7. Te ao Māori in parks management	Highlights how the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and te ao Māori (the Māori world) can be brought to life in park management.
8. Principles for parks management	Identifies key themes that are important to the community and guides the overall direction of local park management. Principles serve as foundations for the park management policies in Part D. They are based on the strategic outcomes of Benefits-led, Evidence-based and Community-informed, Honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and Collaborative and Inclusive Delivery provided in Chapter 3 of the Manaaki Tāmaki Makaurau: Auckland Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy (refer to section 3.3.1).
9. Classification	Legal mechanism to identify primary purpose of local parks managed under the Reserves Act. Classification provides a high-level statutory framework for the management of reserves held under the Reserves Act.
10. Management focus areas	A management tool used in this plan to identify unique attributes that shape how parks are used and valued and describe key outcomes to manage parks or certain areas within a local park; also used to group parks with similar functions, characteristics and issues

	These have been applied to: • Parks held under the LGA to signal their primary function • Recreation reserves held under the Reserves Act.

The general guidance on parks management given in this section is brought to life in Volume 2 of this plan. Management intentions for individual parks, covered in Volume 2 complete the management framework in this plan.

Please note: Individual management intentions need to be read in conjunction with the general policies and principles in this part of the plan. Individual management intentions are to be given priority over the general policy section.

Ngā uara i ngā papa rēhia

6.0 Park values

People appreciate parks for many reasons – both because they hold many taonga (treasures), such as loved natural and heritage features; and as places that support people's own and collective hauora (wellbeing). The figure below shows these values in more detail and how these overlay each other. This reflects te ao Māori in emphasising the holistic and interconnected relationship between people and the natural world.



Figure 6 - The te ao Māori world view interconnects with a range of park values

The model conveys our responsibility to care and protect the taonga within parks; and in turn how the protection of that taonga supports our own and collective wellbeing. Like woven threads, the taonga of parks cannot be separated from our hauora without undermining the integrity of both.

Aucklanders, as part of the development of this plan, have identified what they value about local parks (refer to the Appendices to the plan for feedback themes).

The local board acknowledges the different values people ascribe to parks and seeks to ensure parks are managed so these values are not undermined or diminished, while continuing to meet the needs of communities.

This includes te ao Māori values that mana whenua exercise in relation to parkland, for the benefit of mana whenua and the Devonport-Takapuna community (refer to section 7.0 for te ao Māori in local parks management).

The key park values are identified below. Throughout this plan, reference is made to 'park values' and how these are to be considered when assessing proposals and managing park activities. The management of

park values is also a critical part of the day-to-day decision making on the parks. The local board intends to consider the impact on park values when assessing proposals on parks.

Ko tā te papa rēhia he tiaki taonga

6.1 Parks protect taonga (treasures)

Taonga can be used to refer to both tangible and intangible treasures ranging from ecosystems present on parks to the cultural landscapes that may overlay an area. For instance, parks can:

- protect areas of important cultural and historic heritage value
- host a diverse range of biological life in forest, water and wetland ecosystems
- provide ecological corridors - stepping stones for the movement of wildlife
- provide opportunities for mana whenua to express their kaitiakitanga (guardianship) of parks and protect the wairua (spirit) and mauri (life force) of parks
- provide opportunities for mana whenua, park users and the wider community to protect and enhance park taonga (treasures) such as mana whenua narratives expressed through mahi toi (art and craft), or community volunteer work
- have valued geological features and landscapes such as volcanic features
- provide areas of respite from urban development and opportunities to engage with nature
- provide viewshafts to other landscape features such as maunga, the harbours and Tīkapa Moana / Hauraki Gulf; and to features within parks such as significant trees and heritage buildings
- enhance water quality including managing stormwater runoff
- planting enhances carbon storage
- provide buffer space against hazards including erosion and flooding
- contain vegetation that contribute to cooling temperatures in local areas.

He papa rēhia hei painga mō ō tātou hauora

6.2 Parks for our hauora (wellbeing)

Parks can:

- provide opportunities to play, relax and to enjoy recreational pursuits
- contribute to a sense of identity, belonging and place including building a Māori identity e.g., through cultural narratives on the park or through play opportunities such as māra hūpara
- provide opportunities to connect with Aotearoa New Zealand's history and heritage
- build cultural understanding, respect and appreciation of the diversity of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland environments, people, traditions or recreational pursuits
- provide opportunities for mana whenua to demonstrate rangatiratanga (chieftainship), and to observe appropriate tikanga (protocols), express manaaki (hospitality) and pass down mātauranga (knowledge) to future generations
- support ecologically and culturally appropriate landscapes through planting palettes that reflect endemic and historically accurate ecotypes and site-specific mātauranga Māori, informed by engagement with mana whenua and appropriate ecological and cultural expertise

- provide opportunities for people to connect with each other, including through organised sports, community centres and volunteer groups.
- provide opportunities for people to connect with nature
- promote social equality by giving freedom of access
- support opportunities for lifelong learning and education including opportunities to learn about the environment and cultural heritage.

Ways in which parks can provide for physical wellbeing:

- provide opportunities to be active and exercise through organised sports, bush walks and other informal physical activities, such as play
- provide access to the coastline and water
- provide connections within and between different parts of the community, such as to schools, shops, and neighbouring suburbs.

Ways in which parks can provide for economic wellbeing:

- attract visitors to an area including through events and special activities
- support opportunities such as different recreational uses, such as guided walks
- provide employment opportunities including skills and capacity building.

Te Ao Māori i roto whakahaerenga papa rēhia ā-rohe

7.0 Te ao Māori in local park management

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi principles require active protection of Māori interests, not merely consultation with mana whenua. There are a number of ways to give practical effect to the Treaty principles including working with mana whenua in the management, protection, development (or design) and improvement of parks and recognising the customary relationship of mana whenua to parks. Section 11.8 provides direction on working with mana whenua and supporting Māori outcomes.

Ngā kawenga kaitiaki a ngā mana whenua

7.1 Mana whenua's kaitiaki role

Māori have a long history in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland, encompassing a wealth of stories about past events and deeds, and generating a broad knowledge base of the area, its landscapes, plants, and animals. Mana whenua are kaitiaki of the cultural values associated with parks, including maunga (mountains), awa (rivers), takutai moana (coast or foreshore), tauranga waka (canoe landing sites), pā (fortified villages), papakāinga (villages), māra (cultivations), urupā (burial grounds), wāhi tapu (sacred sites), biodiversity, and other taonga (treasures).

As kaitiaki, mana whenua hold responsibilities to preserve and nurture both the physical and spiritual dimensions of land, resources, and taonga within their respective rohe. Kaitiakitanga reflects an intergenerational obligation to protect and sustain the environment, not only for future human generations, but for all living things and for all time.

Parks provide important opportunities for mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga. This includes not only the protection of cultural and environmental values, but also the visible expression of mana whenua presence and authority within public park spaces. These opportunities include:

- enabling mana whenua culture and identity to be understood, respected, and visible within parks
- undertaking activities that support reconnection to ancestral lands and promote health and wellbeing
- identifying and expressing mana whenua values in accordance with tikanga, kawa (customary practice), and mātauranga Māori
- protecting and, where appropriate, restoring sites of cultural significance
- providing for cultural and environmental outcomes, such as establishing harakeke gardens and other culturally significant planting
- applying traditional mana whenua place names
- incorporating mahi toi (art and craft) and culturally informed planting and landscape design.

Through the exercise of kaitiakitanga within parks, mana whenua safeguard the mauri (life force) of taonga, which is sacred and forms a living connection to tribal origins and identity. This active presence within parks also supports ongoing physical and spiritual reconnection to place and affirms mana whenua mana and rangatiratanga within the landscape.

Ngā tikanga i ngā whakahaeretanga o te papa rēhia

7.2 Tikanga in park management

In te ao Māori (the Māori world view), tikanga refers to customs and protocols regarding how to behave in certain situations. It also applies to aspects of park management.

Particular tikanga applies to many activities including welcoming people on to the marae, holding tangi, blessing kai and hosting manuhiri (guests). Tikanga varies from iwi to iwi; however, the importance of tikanga and respect for tikanga is a common thread in te ao Māori. Where particular tikanga are not followed, the mauri (lifeforce) of the whenua (land) and the mana of kaitiaki (guardians) may be diminished; and the sanctity of tapu (spiritual restriction) may be undermined. Upholding tikanga is therefore an important aspect of te ao Māori and park management.

While tikanga is most frequently used to reference particular customs and protocols; it can also be used more broadly to refer to the correct way of doing things including practices to sustain environmental values and to maintain health and safety.

Examples of Māori tikanga in park management include:

- not providing eating or play opportunities close to graves or in urupā (burial grounds)
- ensuring plants are managed sustainably including, for example, the harvesting of harakeke (flax) to support regrowth
- celebrating new park developments with a blessing
- putting in place a rāhui where this is appropriate to support the wellbeing of people or the environment
- blessings following a death on a park.

This plan supports working closely with mana whenua in park management including recognising tikanga and developing best practice methodologies to maintain and enhance parks.

Ngā uara pū o te Māori

7.3 Core Māori values

Mana whenua exercise their values in relation to parks to benefit both mana whenua and the wider Devonport-Takapuna communities.

These values include:

Rangatiratanga

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

Kaitiakitanga

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

Manaakitanga

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

Wairuatanga

The immutable spiritual connection between people and their environments.

Kotahitanga

Unity, cohesion and collaboration.

Whanaungatanga

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

Mātauranga

Māori / mana whenua knowledge and understanding.

7.4 Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum Strategic Plan 2030

Nineteen mana whenua entities with interests in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland participate in a forum to provide a collective mana whenua voice on issues impacting the region. The Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum is independent from Auckland Council and provides strategic advice and governance direction on issues and opportunities including matters relevant to parks.

The Forum's Strategic Plan 2030 vision is for mana whenua and mataawaka to thrive and lead in Tāmaki Makaurau. It focuses on five pou (pillars) outlining governance, culture and identity, the natural environment, wellbeing and economic outcomes. These are summarised as:

- We are exercising our role as a Te Tiriti partner across Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Our culture and identity is seen, heard, felt and celebrated across Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Te taiao (the environment), te wai (the water) and te hau (the air) in Tāmaki Makaurau are thriving and cared for.
- Our whānau in Tāmaki Makaurau are happy, healthy, thriving, and achieving.
- Mana whenua are an economic force in Tāmaki Makaurau at the whānau, hapū and iwi levels.

These outcomes have helped frame up the approach in this plan to supporting Māori outcomes.

Ngā mātāpono whakahaere papa rēhia

8.0 Principles for park management

Parks will be managed based on the following management principles.

The park's classification and any application of management focus areas will guide the priority in which these principles are applied to management decisions. The principles also form part of the basis for the assessment of activities on parks that require authorisations (refer to section 12.1 Activities requiring authorisation). Not all management principles will necessarily apply to every park.

The principles are numbered for easy reference and are not ranked in terms of importance.

Principle 1 Provide for public use and enjoyment of parks by supporting a diverse range of experiences

The value of parks as places of activity, respite and enjoyment are important reasons why many people visit parks. Parks can provide a quiet place for contemplation and visual relief amongst increasing urban development. The abundance of native bush offers an 'escape' for Devonport-Takapuna residents and is highly valued for this reason.

Public art can be used to enhance parks and reflect the cultural, heritage and natural values of a place through interpretation and storytelling.

The types of activities provided for on parks depend on the particular attributes and values of each park. Many parks are acquired to provide for sports outcomes (including sports fields, courts, multi-purpose recreation and sports facilities); others provide for less organised activities such as picnicking, walking, relaxing and enjoying nature. A range of activities providing for different interests, age groups and abilities will be provided for across the parks network, but not necessarily on every park. For example, this could include providing opportunities offered by community gardens and orchards to experience connection of people, place and nature in the growing of seasonal and low carbon foods. Ensuring public safety as part of these activities is also important across the network.

Activating parks can enhance the overall experience of park users by creating a safe atmosphere of vibrancy and enjoyment.

Principle 2 Enable access and provide connections to the water, the coast, natural areas, neighbourhoods and the park network

Many parks provide connections and access to the wider park network, the coastline and natural areas where visitors can enjoy a wide range of activities. Supporting these connections and equitable access enables the community to experience natural areas and open space while enjoying opportunities for recreation or commuting.

Principle 3 Value the input of the community in enhancing park outcomes and creating a shared sense of responsibility for parks

Many groups and individuals in the community provide invaluable support in planning, monitoring, maintaining, enhancing and developing parks and providing education on the environment to the wider community. These range from volunteers caring for our parks, sports and community groups and organisations that manage multi-purpose recreation and sports facilities who help activate and maintain

parks; historic societies recording the stories and history of an area; to the public providing feedback into planning processes to improve parks. It is important to value this support and goodwill when working to achieve the outcomes in this plan. Valuing community input also supports a sense of shared responsibility in the community to care for our parks.

Principle 4 Protect and respect local parks and their taonga (treasures)

Parks contain many valued taonga – ranging from treasures of the natural world including coastal ecosystems, waterways, native forest and wetlands; to taonga relating to our own histories, heritage and culture.

It is important to raise public awareness and understanding of the natural and cultural values of parks, and to support their protection and enhancement through wise stewardship e.g., planting, plant and animal pest control, education, signage, and interpretation programmes. Actively protecting these taonga supports the hauora (wellbeing) of the community as noted in section 6.0 Park values. It is important that activities on parks and development does not irreversibly degrade or damage these taonga.

Principle 5 Partner with mana whenua in managing parks

Working in partnership with mana whenua is a key principle underlying council's role in managing park land. This relates not only to recognising relationship of mana whenua to their ancestral taonga, but reaches into all areas of park management. This principle recognises the special relationship that mana whenua has with the whenua (land) within their rohe (area of interest) and this is reflected in specialist knowledge they have acquired over hundreds of years on protecting the environment for future generations. Working in partnership with mana whenua supports their hauora (wellbeing) in expressing kaitiakitanga (guardianship) of the whenua.

It is important to embark with mana whenua on a journey to explore how partnership can support local board decision-making. Partnership may involve design of place, strengthening input into services, or looking at ways of implementing and monitoring this plan together. It is important to note that local board boundaries do not align with mana whenua areas of interest. The ways in which we partner and who we partner with will vary from place to place. The council has many good examples of partnering with mana whenua and every partnership is unique.

Principle 6 Increase the visibility of Māori culture within parks

Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland is well known internationally as a city with a thriving Māori identity, giving the city a unique point of difference. Increasing the visibility of the Māori culture in our parks supports creating a Māori sense of place and identity that benefits not only Māori but all Aucklanders. It addresses an imbalance in the stories and culture reflected in our parks in the past, adds depth and meaning to projects on parks, and supports building pride, respect and understanding of Māori culture and heritage.

Principle 7 Recognise the importance of parks in mitigating and adapting to climate change

Accelerate restoration, protection, conservation, and the use of mātauranga Māori in parks to assist Devonport-Takapuna's resilience and adaption to climate change. These actions will help reduce the impact of drought, erosion and slips, support the native ecosystems and their biodiversity, buffer the impacts of storms and sea level rise and enhance carbon sequestration.



Principle 1. Provide for public use and range of experiences



Principle 2. Enable access and provide connections to the water, the coast, natural areas, neighbourhoods and the park network



Principle 3. Value the input of the community in enhancing park outcomes and creating a shared sense of responsibility for parks



Principle 4. Protect and respect local parks and their taonga (treasures)



Principle 5. Partner with mana whenua in managing parks



Principle 6. Increase the visibility of Māori



Principle 7. Focus on environmentally sustainable practices in managing and improving parks

Whakarōpūtanga – wāhi tīmata mō ngā whakahaere papa rēhia

9.0 Classification – the starting point for park management

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

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

The table below outlines the classifications for Devonport-Takapuna parks and the primary purpose for each classification as set out in the Reserves Act.

Table 4 – Common classifications for parkland under the Reserves Act and the purpose of each classification

Reserves Act section	Reserve classification	Primary Purpose
s.17(1)	Recreation reserve	"...for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside."
s.18(1)	Historic Reserve	"...for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest."
s.19(1)(a)	Scenic Reserve 19(1)(a)	"...for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such

		qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest."
s.19(1)(b)	Scenic Reserve 19(1)(b)	"...for the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest."
s.21	Scientific Reserve	"...for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for scientific study, research, education, and the benefit of the country, ecological associations, plant or animal communities, types of soil, geomorphological phenomena, and like matters of special interest."
s.23(1)	Local Purpose Reserve	"...for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve." Examples of purposes include: • esplanade • accessway • plantation • community use / buildings • utility • drainage.

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

The classification/s for each individual park is identified in Volume 2.

Te panonitanga o te karangatanga, o te take rānei

9.1 Change of classification or purpose

The administering body of a reserve, in this case the local board, may change the classification or primary purpose of an entire reserve, or parts of a reserve, if it considers this appropriate.

Any change of classification, purpose or revocation of the reservation of any reserve needs to follow the process set out in either section 24 or if applicable under section 24A of the Reserves Act, which includes the need for public notification (unless statutory exceptions apply).

Council may seek to change the classification or purpose (in case of local purpose reserves) of any reserve to better reflect the primary purpose the land is held for.

A change in classification (or primary purpose of a reserve) or purpose may result in the need to also review the management intentions for part or all the reserve.

The local board can determine which process to use for this review, depending on whether it considers the review needed to be comprehensive or not.

He papa rēhia hou, he āpitihanga rānei ki nga papa rēhia

9.2 New parks or additions to parks

New parks which are acquired by council for community, recreational, environmental, or cultural purposes can either be managed under the LGA or held as a reserve under the Reserves Act. Reserves will be classified to reflect their primary purpose.

For parks managed under the LGA, the local board may consider it appropriate to bring this land under the Reserves Act (in accordance with section 14 of the Reserves Act) and classify it according to its primary purpose.

10.0 Management focus areas for Local Government Act 2002 land and recreation reserves

What is a management focus area and why is it potentially needed?

Management focus areas (MFAs) are used in the plan as a management tool. They describe a park or area within a park according to its characteristics, noting common issues, and outline the outcomes sought for those areas.

MFAs have been applied to Local Government Act (LGA) land to clarify the primary purpose for that parkland as unlike the requirement for reserve land, there is no statutory requirement to determine this.

This plan also applies MFAs to parks or areas within a park with a recreation reserve classification. This is because the recreation classification supports a wide range of activities with different impacts from organised sports to walking, cycling or sailing. Creating MFAs for recreation reserves provides for the management of areas of certain parks that hold special features, such as native flora and fauna, to be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the primary recreation purpose.

Management focus areas have not been applied to scenic, historic or local purpose classifications under the Reserves Act. This is because the level of detail provided in the Reserves Act for each of these classifications provides a clear focus for management.

The table below shows the range of management focus areas that could apply to areas within local parks in Devonport-Takapuna held under the LGA or a recreation reserve classification.

Table 5 - Management focus areas that could apply to parkland in Devonport-Takapuna

Land status	Possible management focus
Land held under the LGA and recreation reserves	Water and coastal access
	Informal recreation
	Protection of the natural environment
	Recreation and ecological linkage
	Organised sport and recreation
	Community use

The following example explains how management focus area/s are helpful for parks managed under the Local Government Act and for recreation reserves.

For example, a recreation reserve with sports fields and a stream may have different MFAs assigned over those two areas to recognise that organised sport is provided for in the sports field area (as an Organised Sport and Recreation management focus) but is not provided for beside the stream (which might have a Recreation and Ecological Linkage management focus). In this way, activities like riparian planting would align within the latter MFA, but not the Organised Sport and Recreation MFA.

MFAs are intended only as a guide as to appropriate activities. The management focus is intended to help inform management decisions by identifying the unique qualities of an individual park or area of a park or recreation reserve that may be given priority over these other activities.

Defining the extent of a management focus area

The extent of management focus areas shown on the individual park maps in Volume 2 are indicative only. Typically, the MFA area has been shown to align with legal land parcels in a park. However, when areas requiring a management focus do not align well with a legal parcel, an indicative boundary has been drawn.

Description of the management focus areas

The following sections provide a general summary of each management focus area. They include typical characteristics and common issues, as well as outcomes sought, which will guide the types of activities, services and development may be anticipated on the park.

Te ara ki te wai me te takutai

10.1 Water and coastal access

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Provide access to the coast or river, and support enjoyment of water-based and casual recreation activities.	• Parks adjacent to or providing access to local beaches, the coastline or rivers, often with high numbers of visitors. • Provide for a mix of active and passive recreation. • Adjacent to significant ecological areas such as mangroves and/or native bush. • Infrastructure for water-based recreation activities e.g., boat ramps, jetties. • Visitor infrastructure such as car parking, including boat trailer parking, public toilets and changing rooms, and signage. • Signage supporting safety messaging such as water quality, sea or coastal conditions, slips or hazards. • Storage for or provision of safety equipment such as sheds to store Coastguard or Surf Lifesaving equipment, angel rings. • Furniture, including water fountains, picnic tables, seating and occasionally barbecues. • May also have play spaces and public art.

	• May have buildings, where the primary purpose is to cater for water-based recreational and marine education activities, such as boating and surf clubs. • Often popular for events and activation. • Provision for environmental monitoring and protection such as managed accessways to protect dunes and coastal and freshwater habitats. • Significant cultural values and features may be present.

Common issues

- Climate change, coastal inundation and erosion.
- Impact on the park and infrastructure from storm events, wave action, king tides and the challenges around repair/reinstatement.
- Storm events exposing kōiwi (human remains).
- Balancing demand for various active and passive recreation activities and providing for the high numbers of visitors during peak season.
- Demand for increased space by lessees.
- Demand to hold public events.
- Desire by commercial operators to undertake commercial activities.
- Balancing the protection of waterways, the coastline and associated habitats with access to the coast and recreational use.
- Unauthorised, privately owned infrastructure adjoining park land, such as boat ramps, creating an impression of exclusive use.
- Vandalism, littering and other antisocial behaviour leading to safety issues or perception of safety issues

Outcomes sought

- Safe access to and use of coastal, river and lake areas.
- People highly value parks with a coastal focus for the recreational opportunities they provide, including the ease of access to beaches and the coast and their role in forming major links in coastal walkways.
- The needs for water-based recreation and marine education access are well balanced with the desire for informal recreation and respite, as well as ecological protection.
- As coastal defence structures require replacing, the introduction of soft engineering solutions increasingly play a role in managing coastal inundation and erosion. Assets located on these parks are resilient to coastal inundation.

- A range of infrastructure that supports water-based recreation activities, such as boat ramps, toilets and drinking water are provided for at key destinations.
- Communities, mana whenua, the council and other agencies work together to restore and enhance coastal habitats and the mauri (life force) of the water.
- Opportunities to enjoy significant coastal views and view shafts from parks to important vistas or to view activities on the water are provided where it is safe to do so.
- Sporting and community leases for water-oriented activities requiring coastal access are given preference over leases for other activities.
- Commercial activity is managed to ensure it enhances the use and enjoyment of these parks and does not negatively impact park values.

Ngā mahi a te rēhia

10.2 Informal recreation

Management focus	Typical characteristics

Provides opportunities for informal recreation, primarily for casual public use and enjoyment.	• Parks predominantly used by the local community, although the visitor catchment may be wider.
	• Safe and welcoming, generally, easily accessible, often from more than one road frontage.
	• Kick-around areas for informal play and games; mostly grassed.
	• May be places of respite, offering views over landscapes or water, or areas to enjoy public art.
	• May have:
	  ○ walking and cycling tracks and circuits
	  ○ playgrounds and other recreation facilities like skate parks, basketball half courts, bike tracks
	  ○ socialising spaces, including picnic and barbecue facilities
	  ○ community event spaces including appropriate power supply
	  ○ dog exercise areas and dog parks
	  ○ ponds
	  ○ community gardens or orchards.
	• Where developed as a destination park, may have infrastructure such as car parking, toilets and drinking fountains.

	• Mostly they are free of buildings, but on occasion may contain buildings used for local community purposes such as community halls.

Common issues
• Providing for aging, growing and diverse communities. • Many are currently not all abilities access, or all abilities access cannot be provided due to topography. • Insufficient flat or gently undulating spaces for informal recreation and play. • Lack of adequate drainage. • Poor road frontage. • Encroachments. • Address insufficient protection of historic pā sites on reserves by strengthening protection measures, including restricted or denied access where necessary to uphold site integrity and cultural values, such as through the imposition of rāhui or similar measures (in accordance with Policy 11.1.3(5)(i)). • Vandalism, graffiti and antisocial behaviour leading to safety issues or perception of safety issues.
Outcomes sought
Parks with an informal recreation focus reflect the needs of our diverse communities. Our parks are: • well connected to each other, local neighbourhoods and the transport network • the green hearts of our neighbourhoods, where people connect to nature and each other • multi-functional and flexible and reflect community needs and aspirations for informal recreation and play across the network, including provision of natural and built shade and natural play • safe and easy to navigate, and as accessible as possible to cater for a wide range of ages and abilities • health promoting environments supporting a range of physical activity.

Whakamaru i te taiao

10.3 Protection of the natural environment

Management focus	Typical characteristics
These parks or areas of parks protect and enhance natural values and provide opportunities for people to experience nature.	• Native bush, wetlands, riparian areas and water bodies of varying size, location and configurations. • Any area of a park where the majority of its area is identified as a Significant Ecological Area (SEA) in the Auckland Unitary Plan will be managed to protect the natural environment.

	• May contain unique or threatened flora and fauna native to Aotearoa New Zealand. • May have outstanding natural landscape or geological features. • Likely to include some recreational opportunities related to experiencing the natural environment with basic infrastructure, such as walking tracks, seating and picnic tables, safety, wayfinding and interpretation signage. • Car parking typically relies on adjacent roads.

Common issues
• Threats to natural environment from animal and plant pests and neighbouring development. • Protection from kauri dieback and other pathogens. • Protection of resources used for te ao Māori cultural practice. • Balancing protection and recreational use. • Lack of understanding of/appreciation about a place and its unique ecological values.
Outcomes sought
• Mana whenua have access to resources for cultural practice. • Communities, mana whenua, the council and other land agencies work together to restore and enhance the significant values of these parks. • These parks provide opportunities for people to understand and appreciate nature. • Increased resilience to the impacts of climate change through revegetation. • Infrastructure such as tracks, signage, interpretation and public art help to protect the natural, landscape and cultural values of the park. • New development is limited to supporting low impact activities such as walking or relate to restoration and land management activities, visitor information and education.

Hononga tākaro me te hauropi

10.4 Recreation and ecological linkage

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Primarily providing connections; either between neighbourhoods, along waterways or coastlines.	These are often linear parks that may have: • trails, walkways and shared paths, including along coastal and riparian margins • road to park accessways, connections between reserves or to esplanade reserves

	• areas of native vegetation which may form part of a wider nature/vegetation corridor • some infrastructure such as seating and safety, public art, interpretation and wayfinding signage.

Common issues
• Encroachments and private coastal structures. • Gaps in connectivity and lack of suitable areas to create contiguous networks for walking and cycling. • Protection of natural environment, from plant and animal pests in all reserve areas (edge effects). • Areas of disconnected vegetation • Challenges around erosion, slips and ground stability particularly in esplanade walkways and as a result of storm events (flooding, wave action). • Multiple stormwater outfalls from private properties constructed across reserves.
Outcomes sought
• A network of direct and safe connections through neighbourhoods to destinations and transport networks are provided and enabled. • Provides opportunities for walking, running, recreational cycling and other casual recreation with well treed linear paths providing shade. • The natural environment, biodiversity, landscape and amenity values are protected. • Provides opportunities for movement of fauna. • Provides access corridors for conservation activities such as community volunteers trapping pest animals. • Resilient assets that are adaptable to changing environmental conditions.

Hākinakina me ngā mahi a te rēhia e whakahaeretia ana

10.5 Organised sport and recreation

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Organised/competition sport – indoor and outdoor, active recreation activity, recreation facilities and buildings, often multiple use.	These parks may have some or many of the following features: • facilities and services that enable formal sport and community activation, including sports fields with a variety of surfaces from grass, sand carpet and hybrid to artificial, covered and uncovered hard courts, greens, turfs, wickets, diamonds and

	tracks, indoor courts, swimming pools, gymnasiums and leisure centres • facilities that provide ancillary services that support activation, including toilets, drinking fountains, changing rooms, clubrooms, car parking, community facilities, equipment storage, temporary/permanent spectator seating, scoreboards, sightscreens, shade sails, dugouts, floodlighting and amenity lighting, power supply • facilities and services that complement primary sport usage, including cycle- and walkways, playgrounds, skate parks, bike tracks, picnic areas, exercise equipment, and public art • leases and licences to permit organisations exclusive and non-exclusive rights over assets and spaces • will likely include bookable areas/facilities • intense use of site and facilities is encouraged.

Common issues

- Meeting changes in demand for sports due to population growth, aging population and shifts in demand for different sports such as increases in some sports and decline in others.
- Change in sporting habits – trend towards increased individualised physical activity and indoor participation and change in the way that sport is undertaken, such as modified game forms, shortened and year-round seasons and midweek evening participation.
- Insufficient storage space for sports equipment and infrastructure resulting in the use of semi-permanent storage solutions like shipping containers.
- Financial sustainability of traditional asset-based sports clubs.
- Asset management led by volunteers with varying capacity, skill sets and knowledge.
- Parking not typically sufficient for large events or peak use.
- Increased demand for sports fields requires floodlighting to extend the use of playing surfaces.
- Need to shift competition and structured sports outside of peak hours.
- Climate change having an impact on weather and associated drainage, seasonal use, access, irrigation and maintenance needs.
- Environmental impact of artificial fields and lighting.

Outcomes sought

Working in partnership with community organisations to provide a park network that:

- creates health promoting environments
- encourages Aucklanders to get active

- is high-quality, fit for purpose, flexible and provides for multi-use
- meets demand and provides for optimal use
- plans for future growth and emerging sports
- offers a range of customer choices and opportunities for sport and active recreation for our diverse communities
- provides for other informal and community uses to be co-located with sport and active recreation uses
- provides infrastructure that supports use such as seating and access to drinking water
- enables social interaction and contributes to community connection and wellbeing
- enables different models of active recreation provision and delivery
- recognises the spectrum of commercial activity (ranging from volunteer led, social enterprise to private commercial activity) available to clubs and community groups to raise funds to support their activity.
- has good public transport links and provides a level of car parking appropriate to facility use, but not for peak-time use.

Hei whakamahi mā te hapori

10.6 Community use (Local Government Act land only)

This management focus area applies to LGA land only and is not used for recreation reserves. For LGA land, all management focus areas can be applied.

Management focus	Typical characteristics
Developed to provide a space for social meeting places, events, relaxation and enjoyment. Areas are leased to community groups for a wide variety of purposes.	These parks either provide: • Buildings/areas leased to community and social enterprise groups to carry out activities ranging from community gardens, sports and recreation to arts and culture. May contain libraries and community hubs, marae, community houses, venues and halls, early childhood learning facilities and recreation centres. • Space for social gatherings, meetings, rest and relaxation, or lunch breaks. May also provide for large public gatherings, events, activations and entertainment. • They may be parks near or within town centres, shopping areas or associated with council service buildings such as libraries, recreation centres. • May include civic squares, plazas and greens, with generally high standards of presentation and landscaping, and may include heritage features such as memorials and clocks.

Common issues
• Vandalism. • High demand at peak times and varying use in off-peak. • Capacity of community groups to operate and maintain buildings and assets, often multiple groups operating multiple facilities at the same site.
Outcomes sought
• Contribute to building strong, healthy and vibrant communities by providing Aucklanders with opportunities to connect, socialise, learn and participate in a wide range of social, cultural, art and recreational activities. • Have buildings and assets that are integrated, clustered and/or can be used for multiple purposes. • Build on the local character and environment. • Are flexible and provide a range of uses and experiences for people of all ages and abilities such as events, play, respite and meeting space. • Provide high quality, inviting, vibrant, safe and clean urban spaces. • Are created for and with people, including neighbours, local schools, businesses and provide opportunities for place making. • Celebrate local character, history, art and cultural practice and what is special about an area.