Henderson-Massey Local Board

OPEN ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

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Note: The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHINA PARK
Masterplan document - June 2018_Revision C
DRAFT
### Attachment A

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SECTION 1: introduction
1.1 Introduction and background

1.1.1 The site

Harbourview-Orakei Park is a dynamic and sensitive coastal landscape, and a place of significant ecological, archaeological, cultural heritage and recreational value. The park is home to outstanding geological formations, rare and endangered fauna, and its coastal saltmarsh environment is of regional importance. The park encompasses 25 hectares of pastoral and intertidal coastal land located on the eastern fringes of Te Atatu Peninsula in the Henderson-Massey Local Board (HMBL) area.

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

The park is long and linear in shape, extending south from Harbour View Road to the North-Western motorway. It is bounded by Te Maori Road to the west, SH1 to the south and residential development to the north. The park overlooks the Waitemata Harbour and offers an uninterrupted panoramic view across the harbour to the Auckland isthmus, Rangitoto Island, the Harbour Bridge and the North Shore.

The park provides for a range of recreational activities, mostly passive in nature including, walking, bird watching, picnicking, running and dog walking. The Te Maori Pony Club lease land at the southern end of the park, this is the only formal recreational activity on site. Built structures within the park include paths (and bridges), site furniture, carparks and a toilet.

1.1.2 Project scope

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

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

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

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

1.1.3 Related projects

The following projects are related to the masterplan development:

- Auckland Transport’s Te Atatu bus interchange project.
- Revegetation, habitat restoration and environmental education programmes within the park are currently undertaken by a number of groups including Forest & Bird, Motu Trust Restoration Group, Friends of Harbourview and Sustainable Waterfronts amongst others.
- Te Atatu Master development.

This development would be built by the Te Atatu Master Coalition on 2.5 hectares zoned for this purpose on Harbourview-Orakei Park. The master will be accessible to the community. The Coalition are supportive of a kaitiaki role in educating visitors on the cultural, heritage, and environmental values of the park.

![Artist's impression of the Master Complex](image-url)
1.1.4 Project timeline

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

- Expressions of interest from community members for the Community Reference Group (CRG)
- Local Board approval of draft
- Public consultation
- Local Board adoption
- Feedback analysis and finalise masterplan

CRG includes members from the following organisations:
- Te Atatu Pony Club
- Te Atatu Mana WHENAU
- Friends of Harbourview
- Forest & Bird North Auckland Restoration Group (FANNING)
- Sustainable Communities
- Community WHENAU
- West Auckland Historical Society
- Ōtāhuhu New Zealand (O.S.N.Z.)
- Te Atatu Financial Business Association
- Members of the wider community

Advisors include:
- Henderson-Massey Local Board members
- Mana WHENAU
- Auckland Council experts from Biodiversity and Heritage

Refer section 3.2.2 for feedback summary
1.2 Location map
1.3 Strategic context

1.3.1 Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

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

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

1.3.1.1 Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

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

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

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

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

Miwai Purpose Zone
The purpose of this zone is to provide for the social and cultural needs of Māori Whānau and mataawaka and to promote the establishment of marae and pākahuanga. The zone acknowledges the importance of marae and pākahuanga as focal points for the wider community development and provides for a range of social and cultural activities. Sites with this zoning are those which have existing or proposed marae development.
1.3.1.2 Auckland Unitary Plan overlays and controls

NATURAL RESOURCES

Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay

Harbourview-Orewa plains, Pleistocene terraces are identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature.

BUILT HERITAGE AND CHARACTER

Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place

The extents identified by these overlays relate to the Te Atatu anti-aircraft gun emplacements (north) and the remains of the Auckland Brick and Tile Company Brickworks site (south). Refer to section 2.4.2 for a complete list of all of the cultural heritage sites located within the park.

NATURAL HERITAGE

Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) Overlays:

- Terrestrial [x/p/dp]
- Marine 1 [r/cp]
- Marine 2 [r/cp]

CONTROLS

- Coastal inundation control - 1m sea level rise
- Macroinvertebrate Community Index - Urban
- Vehicle Access Registration Control: Motorway Interchange Control
1.3.2 Other strategic documents

AUCKLAND PLAN

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

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

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

- Embed it into the way we participate in the co-management of natural resources.
- Engage partnerships with mana whenua to protect, identify and manage with respect.
- Embed Māori aspirations for thriving and self-sustaining Māori.
- Value our natural heritage, and
- Treasure our coastline, harbours, islands and marine areas.

HENDERSON-MASSEY LOCAL BOARD PLAN 2017

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

- Outcome 2: Communities know each other and work together on common interests.
- Outcome 4: Community facilities are vibrant and welcoming places at the heart of our communities.
- Outcome 6: Natural spaces are valued and restored.

The plan also includes a section on ‘Can you live out our plan – Working with Māori?’

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

HENDERSON-MASSEY OPEN SPACE NETWORK PLAN 2015-2025

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

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

HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHINA OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

A landscape concept plan was prepared as part of the OSMP. This 2010 masterplan sets out to update the 2003 concept plan.
SECTION 2: understanding the park
2.1 History of the park

The Waitemata Harbour, Whau and Riverhead portages here had a long history of Māori occupation and use. Prehistoric Māori settlement has occurred on the peninsula from at least the 17th century due to its excellent locations and abundant natural resources. The general area is significant to all iwi groups in Tāmaki Makaurau – particularly Te Kainga o Te Hani and Ngāti Whakaue Crake.

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

1880s

1904

1943

1950s

1967

1970s

1990

1995

1990s

1996

1997

Establishment and closure of the brickworks – The Auckland Brick and Tile Company

The World War II Anti-Aircraft gun emplacements were constructed as part of the region’s coastal defences to protect the Motonui and Whenuapai beaches from Japanese invasion.

Motorway construction cut through the Pleistocene terrace landfill on the park’s southern boundary.

Recreational uses, including pony grazing by the Pony Club.

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

Resource consent granted for subdivision of 73 hectares in the northern area, for mainly housing with 48 hectares on the escarpment and lower terrace set aside as a reserve.

Te Atatu Road realignment, cutting off the area known as the Severance land.

WCC approved a concept plan for the development of land with reserve on the lower terrace and escarpment.

A number of archaeological sites exposed and investigated during upgrade work on the park.
2.2 Environmental context

2.2.1 Vegetation

Harbourview-Orangihana encompasses 80% of lowland and intertidal coastal frontage. The reserve has a history of pastoral and horticultural development following subdivision in 1984. Approximately half of the site at the southern end of the park remains in pasture and is currently leased for grazing and pony club activities.

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

Current vegetation within the park can be categorised into five broad categories, each with a number of sub types:
- grassland
- saltmarsh
- wetland
- indigenous forest and scrub remnant
- exotic forest and scrub

Harbourview-Orangihana's coastal area is part of a larger area of high ecological values extending south-east from the mouth of the Whau River. It includes Motu Manu-Pullen Island Marine Reserve, a nationally important reserve that contains mudflats, tidal channels, mangrove swamps, saltmarsh, shellbanks and the biodiversity hotspots of Pullen Island and Tranmere Island. The coastal area contains extensive high-moisture sandflats, mangroves, a prominent shell bank with healthy reed rash and glasswort saltmarsh on the shoreline.

The intertidal area is a major wintering bird feeding ground.

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

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

LEGEND
VEGETATION:
Ecosystems Current Extent
PL: Planted vegetation (native restoration plantings < 50% exotic biomass, or exotic and/or native amenity plantings
Coastal saline ecosystems:
SA: S: Saltmarsh
SA S: Heronfield [Coastal surf]

Data from Auckland Council GIS

VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS
From Kiggett Mitchell Ltd Ecological Assessment of Harbour View Reserve, April 2002

GRAVELLAND
SALTMARSH
FRESH WETLAND
INDIGENOUS SCRUB AND FOREST REMNANTS
EXOTIC SCRUB AND FOREST

View across one of the stormwater ponds
Airial view of saltmarsh vegetation
2.2.2 Hydrology and typography

The park is a 3km long flatland embayment. The topography comprises two terraces: the upper pleistocene terrace and the lower pleistocene terrace, separated by a flood slope or scarp.

The upper pleistocene terrace comprises the upper portion of the park as well as most of the peninsula, lies between approximately 11-12m above sea level. These higher parts of the park have been entirely cleared of native vegetation and are predominantly in pasture with some exotic trees.

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

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

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

Sections of the coastline have been subject to coastal erosion.

2.2.3 Estuarine fauna

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

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

2.2.4 Fish

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

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

Estuarine fauna

- Mud crab
- New Zealand Mud snail
- Whelk
- Cockle
- Clam
- Fish

- Pepeke
- Potamopyrgus antipodarum
- Buccinum undatum
- Patina pizzi
- Psephus australis
- Gobionella costiferus
- Sypha australis

Threats to indigenous ecosystems

- Hedgehog
- Feral cat
- Mosquito fish
- Rat

- Erinaceus europaeus
- Felis catus
- Gambusia affinis

Item 14
2.2.5 Birds

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

Common native and introduced species are dominant and include pukeko, white faced heron, western benign godwit, eurypyga, pied oystercatcher, welcome swallow and Australasian harrier.

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

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

The fernbird is a protected endemic species and is the most significant wetland species in the park. Nationally, it is threatened by habitat degradation, disturbance and predation. Local threats to birds at the park include disturbance by people and dogs, and predation by introduced mammal predators such as feral cats, hedgeshogs, rats and stoats.

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

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

Map showing approximate extent of wetland and shorebird zones.
Harboursview-Orangihina is located on the important shorebird inter-harbour foraging route between the Manukau and Waitakere Harbours, with birds taking advantage of the extra feeding opportunities on the intertidal zone resulting from the three hour difference between the Tasman and Pacific sides.

'North Auckland Seabird Flyway'

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

East Asian-Australasian flyway

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

1854: A hydrographic chart of the upper Waiarauti Harbour

1904: Sections for sale on Te Atatu Peninsula

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

1845: Aerial view of Harbourside-Orewa

1956: Looking south towards Te Atatu South

1963: Aerial view of Harbourside-Orewa

1971: Looking north of Harbourside-Orewa with Northern-Western Motorway in the foreground

2003: Aerial view showing Waiarauti Harbour
2.4 Cultural heritage

2.4.1 Māori heritage

Karanga mai Moekakara waka
Karanga mai ko Te Kawerau A Maki
E ki ana te koreroko Te Wao nui a Tiriwa
Mai Te Korekore ki Nga Taia Rakataura
Tera Ko Rangihiwa
Ko Whanga Paraora
Ko Mahurangi

Greetings from the Moekakara canoe
Greetings from the people of Te Kawerau A Maki
Greetings from the land known as the "Great Forest of Tiriwa"
From Te Korekore (Pulpit Rock, Miruwa) to Nga Taia Rakataura
(The tidal currents of Rakataura - the Manukau Harbour)
There iams Rangihia (Harbourview), Whangaparaoa and Mahurangi

Te Atatu Peninsula has a long history of occupation and use by Māori thanks to its excellent location and abundant natural resources. Ngāti Whātua o Te Mātai established themselves on the Auckland coastline in the mid-17th century and Te Kawerau A Maki settled in the area with Wānanga (settlements) after relocating from Kawhia.

The peninsula is well located on the Waitamata Harbour and is notable for its close proximity to water transport routes. The Waitemata Harbour is significant as it is the northernmost of the three historic portage connections between the Waitamata and Manukau Harbours. The peninsula is also close to the Riverhead portage which is the main route between the Waitamata and the Waitemata Harbours. The wide view from the Harbourview-Oneraupark area would have afforded good visibility of other land approaching.

The harbour and adjacent land was used extensively, particularly during the summer months, for fishing and gathering of natural resources. The natural resources included bounty from both the land (fruit, medicine, birds and their eggs, weaving materials, dyes and timber) and the sea (shellfish, fish, seaweed, eggs and occasionally shells). We have occupied the area both permanently and seasonally, with settlement focused on headlands putting into the harbour and at the entrance to major estuaries or creeks. The middens found in Harbourview-Oneraupark reflect the likely reasons of some of these occupations.

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

ORUKUWAU
Orukau or Te Rehu O Buluarei means "the region of Buluarei". Buluarei is an ancestor of Te Kawerau a Maki. It refers to a point located at the northern end of the Te Atatu Peninsula

ORANGHINA
Harbourview-Oneraupark is partly named after Rangihiwa. It is also known as the wife of the great wakairua Te Au O Te Wherua and an ancestor of the Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whata people.

TE WHAU
Te Whau, which takes its name from the white whale, is the name for the tidal creek flowing into the Waitamata Harbour. This was an important transport route between the Manukau and Waitamata Harbours.

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

TE ATATŪ
Te Atatu means "Standing towards the down".

2.4.2 Cultural heritage sites

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

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

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

COASTAL SHELL MIDDENS

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

Site R114460 is located on the banks of the harbour at the entrance to the River Whau. These shell midden remains and terraces are spread out along 100m of steep embankment. The majority of these middens also contain historic artefacts including maori ware, glass and the rusted remains of iron objects, possibly relating to the historic brickworks activities.

Site R11461 is located on the slope to the north of the old brick villa and comprises eleven discrete areas of subsurface shell midden and two probable terraces. Shell from the midden site contains coral, pipe,贝壳, mud snail and volute.

Site R11462 is a scatter of shell midden located on the slope in the recreation reserve near the large pine tree and public toilets.
**McCORMICKS COTTAGE SITE (R11/2456)**

Likely one of the earliest European house sites in the area, Henry McCormick built his small wooden square-fronted cottage here in the 1850s. It was orientated to the north, overlooking the harbour and Auckland City. The house served briefly as a post office in the 1920s and in connection with a yoghurt factory (1950s–70s), as well as the residence of the pony club greenkeeper. The property was destroyed by fire in September 2007. A timber viewing deck shows the original floor plan of the cottage.

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

**HISTORIC DRAINAGE (R11/1375)**

Hume’s lined historic drain.
AUCKLAND BRICK AND TILE COMPANY SITE (RT/1724)

Located at the upper Whitestark Harbour at the entrance to the Waiwai River are the remains of the historic brickworks. The Auckland Brick and Tile Company was formed in September 1933 taking advantage of the large quantities of accessible clay as well as the location near the harbour allowing transport by sea.

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

BRICK VILLA (RT/1724)

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

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

Historic Structure - Military

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

CULTURAL HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES

1. Work with iwi/whakaahua to identify opportunities for viewing platforms
2. Stabilise and enhance the brickworks site
3. Reference and incorporate historical materials (bricks, shell, timber) into park infrastructure
4. Investigate provision of access into the gun emplacements
5. Educate the public on park values
6. Retain McCormick's Cottage site as viewing platform

CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

1. Potential for other archaeological sites in the future
2. Clearance of vegetation from historic sites is not recommended until stabilisation works can be undertaken.
2.5 Built form and infrastructure

2.5.1 Existing structures and services

Hendonview-Oinangahia is the focus of a range of recreational activities, including walking, bird watching, picnicking, photography, cycling, dog walking, informal games and vomiting. There are few structures within the reserve. Public toilet and boat ramp facilities are located at the northern end of the reserve, and a disc golf course and boardwalk is also in this area. Carparking and interpretative signage is located at the Te Atatu Road entrance. Site furniture generally includes signposts, benches, seats and picnic tables, as well as a batteri site and gravel access roads.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**BUILT FORM AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS**
1. Existing topography constrains location of future pathways and creates safety concerns
2. Te Alatī Road is a busy vehicle dominated corridor and acts as a barrier for pedestrian movement
3. Connection across SH16 to Te Whau walkway requires coordination between multiple agencies
4. Coastal setback restrictions near coastal cliffs (recommended area 25m setback from top of escarpment)
5. Trees, shrubs, or vegetation to be located in identified viewsheds

**WIDER COASTAL CONNECTIONS**
Many of the Te Alatī Peninsula coastal walkway sections have been completed. A link under/over the north-western motorway at the southern end of the reserve, to the proposed Te Whau Walkway would improve connections into the park and along the wider coastal walkway for pedestrians and cyclists from a wider residential area.
Item 14

Attachment A

[Image of a Lego diorama with various figures and post-it notes with text on them.]
SECTION 3: engagement
3.1 Working with mana whenua

3.1.1 Introduction

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

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

3.1.2 Te Aranga Design Principles

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANA</th>
<th>WHAKAPAPA</th>
<th>TOHU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rangatiranga, Authority</td>
<td>Names and Naming</td>
<td>The Wider Cultural Landscape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome:**
- The status of iwi and hapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected as a council partner.

**Outcome:**
- Māori names are celebrated.

**Outcome:**
- Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged.

**KEY FEEDBACK:**
- Meetings held with Te Kawaihau a Mākī and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākau
- Whakapapa of Orākau
- Advocate for te reo Māori and bilingual signage
- Acknowledge the significance of the kuaka (godwit) bird
- Connection to Whau River portage
- Acknowledge the story of Orākau after whom the park is named
- Connect to the Te Whau pathway
- Investigate use of symbols to identify important sites i.e. archeology
4 TAIAO
The Natural Environment

Outcome:
The natural environment is protected, restored and enhanced

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

5 MAURI TU
Environmental Health

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

- Ensure pest management (including feral cats/rots and pests) to protect native flora and fauna
- Eradicate noxious plants and animals
- Clean up / immediate site

6 MAHI TOI
Creative Expression

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

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

7 AHI KA
The Living Presence

Outcome:
Iwi / hapōpō have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their role

- Ensure iwi visibility and presence throughout the whole space, in a variety of ways so Māori can connect with the site
- Provide opportunities to connect with nature
- Provide educational opportunities to learn about the cultural and natural aspects of the reserve, catering to users of different ages
- Establish plants enabling cultural practices such as rongoā (traditional medicine) and korowai (flax) weaving
- Support for the future mana noting its significance as a community asset and its small footprint relative to the 50 hectare park

Attachment A

Item 14

Henderson - Massey Local Board
17 July 2018

Attachments
3.2 Community reference group

3.2.1 Pre-design consultation

A series of pre-design workshops were held with the community reference group (CRG). This group was formed to help develop ideas for the draft masterplan prior to wider community consultation. The CRG consisted of 18 members, including representatives from community groups involved in the park:

- Te Atatu Pony Club
- Te Atatu Māori Committee
- Friends of Henderson
- Forest & Bird Mātāmua Restoration Group (FBMMRG)
- Sustainable Coastlines
- Community Watch
- West Auckland Historical Society
- Birds New Zealand (O.S.N.Z.)
- Te Atatu Peninsula Business Association

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

3.2.2 Workshop feedback

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

Three key themes emerged from the CRG workshops:

Environment, Heritage and People, and the feedback has been grouped under these three key topics.

### Table: TOPIC KEY FEEDBACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>KEY FEEDBACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Environment** | *Identify areas for restoration and revegetation*  
*Identify areas of high value habitat to be protected (e.g. bird nesting environments and rare ecosystems)*  
*Provide access to wetland areas via a series of boardwalks as appropriate*  
*Maintain viewpoints* |
| **Fauna** | *Establish a relationship between the grazed upper paddocks providing a safe shorebird roosting site especially for rare and threatened birds.*  
*Establish the synergy between the marine shorebirds and horses.*  
*Allow bird life to thrive through protection of sensitive or high value habitats and by limiting development on areas where wildlife and the birds nest and roost.*  
*Incorporation of bird hides/lookout points Viewing Platforms (precedents: Ambury Park & Centennial Park, Sydney)*  
*Maintain horse paddocks: horses create a de-facto bird sanctuary. The pony club is seeking a long term lease.*  
*Maintain supportive of karakia role in educating visitors of park values.*  
*Restore existing shellbanks for bird nesting.*  
*Rehabilitate the streams as important native fish habitat.*  
*Continue plant and animal pest control.* |
| **Heritage** | *Investigate possibility of re-use of buildings.*  
*Consider what the buildings could be used for.*  
*Potential uses include:*  
*Further developing opportunities for environmental education.*  
*The history of the park and local area.*  
*Community building that can be hired for events/weddings etc.* |

### Workshop 1

Te Atatu Peninsula Community Centre, Saturday 3rd March 2018

### Workshop 2

Te Atatu Peninsula Community Centre, Saturday 20th April 2018

### Workshop 3

Te Atatu Peninsula Community Centre, Saturday 27th March 2018

**Feasibility Plan**

- Identify areas for restoration and revegetation
- Identify areas of high value habitat to be protected (e.g. bird nesting environments and rare ecosystems)
- Provide access to wetland areas via a series of boardwalks as appropriate
- Maintain viewpoints
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>KEY FEEDBACK</th>
<th>POSSIBLE DESIGN APPLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Heritage | Brick Works  
- Best case scenario for those to be smoothed, stabilised and restored  
- Generally happy for these features to be protected for the moment  
- Planting restrictions on top of brickwork area  
McCombs’ Cottage  
- Continue to use as a viewing platform  
- Investigate additional provision of shade, seating etc  
- Acknowledge construction of the house from timber from an old ship  
Gun Emplacement  
- Improve signage, more detailed history of the site  
- Make the area more exciting for kids, make it less dull, investigate providing access to them  
- Create link through to the Te Atatu RSA from the park  | - Identify locations for signage  
- Identify and protect areas of high heritage value  
- Provide access to areas of heritage value as appropriate |
| People | Play  
- To be informal, interactive, unstructured and inviting to children, general preference for a play trail or play alongside a way rather than a formal playground  
- Include educational themes and narrative (birds, history, ecology etc) into play items – an example used was the Natureland Wetland Trust discovery trail south of Hamilton  
- Maintain the informal open/green space at Glen Ave entrance for family use and events  
- Suggestion that Jack Pringle, Kerikeri Park or the Town Centre playground could be upgraded to provide enhanced playground  | - Add in play features  
- Provision of looped paths, including into wetland area  
- Improve connections to the wider community  
- Introduce strong path hierarchy  
- Address safety issues at Te Atatu Rd interface |
| Access and circulation  
- General concerns for more looped paths (i.e. around the paddocks) to create better connections and for recreational use  
- Improve connections to RSA and Town Centre through gun emplacement, and across Te Atatu Road to Glen Ave and Old Te Atatu Road  
- Clear path hierarchy with main paths and smaller secondary paths, wider paths to allow for cycling  
- Universal design and accessibility (noting clearest depth of access to brickwork) where appropriate and feasible  
- Link across/under motorway to Te Atatu South and the proposed Te Whau Walkway  
- Provide paths across horse paddocks so people can interact with horses and learn about the animals in this area  
- Improve safety at the informal open/green space at Glen Ave, there is currently no barrier between children and busy road  
- Use bollards to restrict vehicle access onto the current events space from Te Atatu Road  
- Provide some pedestrian access to wetlands to paths/boundaries, advocate provision for dog walks where more appropriate on park  | - Provision of looped paths, including into wetland area  
- Improve connections to the wider community  
- Introduce strong path hierarchy  
- Address safety issues at Te Atatu Rd interface |
| Parking  
- Parking at southern end (near NZTA yard), combined use by marae and public. Some members preferred no parking in this area, if parking was to be introduced here it should be located along the entry road leading to the marae, in conjunction with planting  
- Concern about car lights disturbing residents living across from the park from any new carparking or accessways on site  
- Park to be configured along the main road or underground – or along the new access road to marae  
- Access road to marae is generally planned near horse club building – and running with contour a little up to the marae in the south  | - Identify locations for additional amenities (i.e. toilet, shade trees and fitness circuit)  
- Provide for long term lease for the pony club  
- Support for a habitat role for the marae within the park |

**KEY VALUES AND MOVES:**

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

**KEY VALUES:**

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

**KEY MOVES:**

- Protect and enhance ecosystems and habitats of high value - a strong conservation focus is to guide all improvements on site
- Educate and engage park users on the park's unique ecological values and cultural history
- Provide unstructured, natural and informal play opportunities for park users of all ages and abilities
- Support for a habitat role for the marae within the park
4.1 Design Principles

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

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

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

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

**KEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES:**

**Protect**

**Environment**

**Heritage**

**Celebrate**

**Educate**

**KEY PROPOSALS:**

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

**Harbourview-Orangihina restoration**

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

**Whau River Portage**

- Te Kawerau a Maki
- Ngāti Whātau Orākei coastal middens
- viewshfts
- Rangihina Brick Villa
- Harbourview-Orangihina whanau
- McCormicks Cottage
- heritage
- manuka lined drains
- interpretation and signage accessibility
- Auckland Brick and Tile historic brickworks
- paddocks
- WWII anti-aircraft gun emplacements
- culture
- natural environment
- horticulture and farming.
Engage Play

People

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

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