I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Henderson-Massey Local Board will be held on:

**Date:** Tuesday, 4 December 2018  
**Time:** 10:00AM  
**Meeting Room:** Council Chamber (level 2)  
**Venue:** 6 Henderson Valley Road, Henderson

---

**Henderson-Massey Local Board Draft Harbourview-Orangihina Park Masterplan Hearings**

**OPEN ADDENDUM AGENDA**

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**MEMBERSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairperson</th>
<th>Shane Henderson</th>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairperson</td>
<td>Peter Chan, JP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Paula Bold-Wilson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brenda Brady, JP</td>
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<td>Warren Flaunty, QSM</td>
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<td>Will Flavell</td>
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<td>Matt Grey</td>
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<td>Vanessa Neeson, JP</td>
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(Quorum 4 members)

---

**Busola Martins**  
Local Board Democracy Advisor (West)  
28 November 2018  
Contact Telephone: (09) 892 4455  
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**Glenn Boyd**  
(Relationship Manager)  
Local Board Services West

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
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File No.: CP2018/23607

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Tania Utley - Service and Asset Planning Specialist</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Lisa Tocker - Head of Service Strategy and Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glenn Boyd - Relationship Manager Henderson-Massey, Waitakere Ranges, Whau</td>
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<td>Community Reference Group – Workshop 4</td>
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HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHIHINA PARK
Masterplan document, August 2018Revision D
DRAFT
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SECTION 1: introduction
1.1 Introduction and background

1.1.1 The site

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

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

The park is long and linear in shape, extending south from Harbour View Road to the North Western Motorway. It is bounded by Te Atatu Road to the west, SH16 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 a range of recreational activities, mostly passive in nature including walking, bird watching, picnicking, running and dog walking. The Te Atatu 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-Orangihina Park that provides a clear guide for future development and the ongoing use of the park, and ensures that future design and decision making reflects, respects and enhances the unique values of the park. The plan will be used to inform the Henderson-Massey Local Board’s decision making and funding allocation for future development.

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

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

- establishes design principles to guide integrated development of the park,
- draws on a social plan the location of values to be protected, activities to be provided for, and connections to be made,
- identifies development opportunities, priorities and sequencing,
- aligns with the vision and objectives in the Harbourview-Orangihina Open Space Management Plan and the Henderson-Massey Open Space Network Plan, and
- includes land held under the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and land Zoned for the development of an urban marae.7

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 Marawa Restoration Group, Friends of Harbourview, and Sustainable Coastlines amongst others.
- Te Atatu Marae development

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

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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 whenua and the public to ensure that development at the park fulfils 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 staff
- Auckland Council | Harbourview-Orangihina Park Masterplan | draft for consultation
- Feedback analysis and finalise masterplan
- Local Board Masterplan adoption

**CRG includes members from the following organisations:**

- Te Atatu Pony Club
- Te Atatu Masons Cointron
- Friends of Harbourview
- Forest & Bird Mata Mahana Restoration Group (FMNRG)
- Sustainable Coastlines
- Community Wellbeing
- West Auckland Historical Society
- Bindi New Zealand (O.S.N.Z.)
- Te Atatu Ferrieside Business Association
- Members of the wider community

**Advisors include:**

- Henderson-Massey Local Board members
- Manawhenua
- 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 1.4.1.2).

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

1.3.1.1 Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

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

A Special Purpose - Maori 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 this site. It includes areas of natural wetlands and coastline that play an important role in protecting and increasing the populations of threatened and endangered species.

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

Maori 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 paipākāinga. The zone acknowledges the importance of marae and paipākāinga 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

**BUILT HERITAGE AND CHARACTER**
- Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place
  - The extents identified by these overlays relate to the Te Atato anti-aircraft gun emplacements (north) and the remains of the Auckland Brick and Tile Company Brickworks site (south).
  - Refer to section 2.4.2 for a complete list of all of the cultural heritage sites located within the park.

**NATURAL HERITAGE**
- Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) Overlay:
  - Terrestrial [ps/dp]
  - Marine 1 [rp]
  - Marine 2 [rp]

**CONTROLS**
- Coastal Inundation Control - Terrestrial levee
- Macreroestrate Community Index - Urban
- Vehicular Access Registration Control: Motorway Interchange Control
1.3.2 Other strategic documents

AUSTRALIAN 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:

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

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

- Enable Māori aspirations for thriving and self-sustaining Marae;
- Value our natural heritage, and
- Treasure our coastline, harbours, islands and marine areas.

HENDERSON-MASSEY LOCAL BOARD PLAN 2017

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

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

The plan also includes a section on ‘Carrying out our plan – Working with Māori’.
- ‘We will focus on building strong and meaningful relationships with local Māori and key Māori organizations 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 Atati Peninsula Town Centre, the surrounding residential areas, Te Atati Peninsula Coastal Walkway, the Northwest Cycleway and the Whau River Walkway.
- Design and implement a destination playground, including special attractions

HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHINA OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

‘To create a park which retains the natural open space character of of all the park land at Harbourview 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 2018 masterplan sets out to update the 2003 concept plan.
SECTION 2: understanding the park
2.1 History of the park

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

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

The general area is significant to all iwi groups in Tāmaki Makaurau – particularly Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngāti Whata Orakei.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment and closure of the brickworks - The Auckland Brick and Tile Company</td>
<td>1900s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land cleared for farming, followed by draining of the lower terrace</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The WW2 Anti-Aircraft gun emplacements were constructed as part of the region's coastal defences to protect the Hobsonville and Whauaua peoples from Japanese invasion</td>
<td>Late 1940s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorway construction cut through the Rieutortore terrace landfill on the park's southern boundary</td>
<td>Late 1970s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational use, including pony grazing by the Pony Club</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 hectares were transferred to Waitākere City Council (WCC) upon the abolition of the Auckland Harbour Board, land was zoned industrial</td>
<td>July 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves consent granted for subdivision of 73.8 hectares in the northern area, for mainly housing with 43 hectares on the escarpment and lower terrace set aside as a reserve</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A number of archaeological sites exposed and investigated during upgrade work on the park</td>
<td>1995</td>
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</tbody>
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Addendum: Habourview Orangihina Masterplan - Attachments B & G
Annual bird counts started at the park by Birds New Zealand which confirm the importance of the upper terrace paddocks as a high tide roosting site since late 1990s.

The hydrology of the lower terrace was altered through the introduction of a piped drain A Kingsley Mitchell report notes a decline in maize ribbonwood, timahou and dotterel numbers since 1996.

Gloria Ave visitor access way and car park constructed.

Severance Land developed for housing.

High Court proceedings filed on behalf of former owners of the land.

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

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

October 2000
- Council sets remaining undeveloped land aside as Open Space Reserve

May 2001
- Te Atātā Residents and Ratepayers Association’s People’s Park concept approved by the Council

February 2003
- Adoption of Open Space Management Plan by WCC

2002
- Council confirms that 2.5 hectares of land on the park be provided for the nations

2007
- McCormicks Cottage destroyed by arson

2015
- Henderson-Massey Local Board (HMVLB) approve their Open Space Network Plan that includes action to develop a concept plan for Harbourview Orangihina Park

Mid 2017
- Targeted rate funding approved for the development of Masterplan for the park and project included in Local Board 2017/18 work programme.
2.2 Environmental context

2.2.1 Vegetation

Harbourview-Orangihina encompasses 850ha 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 northern end of the park remains in pasture and is currently leased for grazing and pony club activities.

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

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

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

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

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

LEGEND

VEGETATION:
- Ecosystems Current Extent
- SALTmarsh
- FRESHWATER
- INDIGENOUS SCRUB AND FOREST REMNANTS
- EXOTIC SCRUB AND FOREST

Data from Auckland Council GIS

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

- SALTmarsh
- EXOTIC vegetation (native restoration plantings < 50% exotic
  biomass, or exotic and/or native amenity plantings)
- Coastal saline ecosystems:
  - SAT 1: Mangrove forest and scrub
  - SAT 2: Harfield (Coastal turf)

View across one of the stormwater ponds

Aerial view of saltmarsh vegetation
2.2.2 Hydrology and typography

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

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

The lower pliocene 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 Waitamata Harbour contains a broad island of mangroves around 7km 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 swampland 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 snails and mosquito fish. Edible shellfish such as mud snails, cockles, pips and whelks provide food for birds and fish on the sand flat areas.

2.2.4 Fish

Fish known to be present in the Harbourview Orangihina wetland are shortfin eel, common bully and gambusa (an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act). Banded kōkōpī and mangohave 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 gambusa, 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
Platoeak
Australacea crassa

New Zealand Mud snail
Ngata hura
Petricolaris antipodanum

Whelk
Huamati
Dolorema undulatum

Cooki
Tuangi
Australocalyx cerebrata

Pipi
Papilae australis

Fish

Banded kokopu
Kokopu
Galaxias fasciatus

Common bully
Gobionichthys cotoflanus

Eel
Luna
Typhla orientalis

Threats to indigenous ecosystems

Kedging
Ech inside

Striped Muskrat

Common brushtail possum
Trichosurus vulpecula

Feral cat
Felix catus

Rat
Aurus gr

Mosquito fish
Gambusia affinis
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, eastern bar-tailed godwit, carrion crow, pied oystercatcher, welcome swallow and Australian harrier.

The Te Aata 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 North Island pied and variable oystercatchers, pied stilts and spur-wing plovers. The birds coexist well with the horses. The open grass paddocks provide a reasonably safe high tide roosting and foraging area because the birds can see predators easily, and the fenced boundary reduces human and canine disturbance. There is a plentiful supply of invertebrates, and the wet, boggy areas provide good, soft foraging habitat.

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

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

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**ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES**

1. Enhance the ecological values of the reserve through restoration and revegetation of indigenous ecosystems
2. Partner with community groups working within the park to improve park values
3. Continue to gain the support of the community and provide safe nesting habitat for shorebirds, preferably by the pony club
4. Educate the public on the park’s significant environmental values including both flora and fauna

---

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS**

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

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*Map showing approximate extent of wetland and shorebird zones.*
Local ecological corridors

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

'North Auckland Seabird Flyway'

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

East Asian-Australasian flyway

The lesser knot and the eastern bar-tailed godwit breed in Siberia and Alaska during the northern summer. On the northern journey they migrate via the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, stopping to feed on 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 species.
2.3 Historical maps and aerials

1854: A hydrographic chart of the upper Waitemata Harbour
1894: Section for sale on Te Atatu Peninsula
1940-1945: A topographic map of the area around the Waitemata Harbour
1946: Aerial view of Habourview-Orangihina
1956: Looking south towards Te Atatu South
1963: Aerial view of Habourview-Orangihina
1981: Looking north of Habourview-Orangihina with Northern-Western Motorway in the foreground
2003: Aerial view showing Waitemata Harbour
2.4 Cultural heritage

2.4.1 Māori heritage

Karanga mai Moekakara wake
Karanga mai ko Te Kawerau A Māki
E kia ana te korero ko Te Waa mui a Tiriwa
Mai Te Korekore ki Nga Tai a Rakatāura
Tera Ko Rangihina
Ko Whanga Paraoa
Ko Mahurangi

Greetings from the Moekakara canoe
Greetings from the people of Te Kawerau A Māki
Greetings from the land known as the “Great Forest of Tiriwa”
From Te Korekore (Pulpit Rock, Murivai) to Nga Tai a Rakatāura
(the tidal currents of Rakatāura - the Manukau Harbour)

There lies Rangihina (Harbourview), Whangaparaoa and Mahurangi

Te Atātā Peninsula has a long history of occupation and use by Māori thanks to its excellent location and abundant natural resources. Ngāti Whātua o Te Māriki established themselves on the Auckland isthmus in the mid 17th century and Te Kawerau A Māki settled in the area with Whauangau (relatives) after relocating from Kawhia.

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

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

The following is a list of some of the Māori place names of the Upper Waiwera Harbour and its environs that have a significant connection with māori wherein they not only describe the topography of the land, its natural resources and their use, they also commemorate specific ancestors, events and traditions.

ORUKAWAI
Orukawai or Te Rūahi O Rukawai means “the region of Rukawai”. Rukawai is an ancestor of Te Kawerau a Māki. It refers to a point located at the northern end of the Te Atata Peninsula.

ORANGIHINA
Harbourview-Orangihina Park is partly named after Rangihina. She is also known as the wife of the great warrior Te Aue o Te Whenua and is an ancestor of the Te Kawerau a Māki and Ngāti Whātua people.

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

Whau streams were once utilised 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 ATĀTĀ
Te Atātā means “Standing towards the sea”.

2.4.2 Cultural heritage sites

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

- several shell middens,
- an erasure pit,
- a brick villa,
- WW2 anti-aviation gun emplacements,
- McCormicks Cottage site,
- Historic chalets,
- 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 opposite.

COASTAL SHELL MIDDENS

Middens around Harbourview-Orangihina show evidence of both prehistoric Māori settlement as well as evidence of early European activities. Site R11/460 is located on the banks of the harbour at the entrance to the Waia River. These shell midden remains and terraces are spread out along 100m of steep embankment. The majority of these middens also contain historic artefacts including earthenware, glass and the rusted remains of iron objects, possibly relating to the historic brickworks activities.

R11/461 is located on the slope to the north of the old brick villa and comprises eleven discrete areas of subrounded shell middens and two possible terraces. Shell from the midden site contains cockle, pipi, scallop, mud snail and很小。

R11/462 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 1880s. It was re-sited to the east overlooking the harbour and Auckland City. The house served briefly as a post office in the 1950s and is in connection with a yoghurt factory (1950s-70s), as well as the residence of the pony club grooms. 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 stubs for the external walls and beam-rein 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 ‘Saffo’.

HISTORIC DRAINAGE (R11/1375)

Maori lined historic drain.

Legend:
- Reserve boundary
- Archaeological/Historic Site (locations from BNZ searches reports)
- Archaeological/Historic Site (locations from AI Gn)
- Heritage Plan Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place
AUCKLAND BRICK AND TILE COMPANY SITE (R11/1724)

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

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

BRICK VILLA (R11/1724)

A Victorian brick villa (built approximately 1890-1910), located at 19 Long Road. With significant architectural value, this is a rare example of a brick villa in the district. It was most likely constructed of brick from one of the local brickworks.

View of the brick villa from the park

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

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

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

Historic Structure - Military

Gun Emplacements

- The Anti Aircraft Battery was constructed in 1943 as part of the region’s coastal defences to protect the Hobsonville and Whenuapai airbases from Japanese and German invasion.
- The octagonal battery consists of four sunken concrete emplacements approx. 6m in diameter, with 6 ammunition recesses fitted with 6 divided wooden racks holding a total of 66 rounds per recess.
- A sunken command post measuring approximately 1.6m 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.

Addendum: Habourview Orangihina Masterplan - Attachments B & G

Attachment A

Item 13
2.5 Built form and infrastructure

2.5.1 Existing structures and services

Harbourview-Orangihina is the focus of a range of recreational activities, including walking, bird watching, picnicking, photography, cycling, dog walking, informal games and running. There are few structures within the reserve. A public toilet and boat ramp facilities are located at the northernmost of the reserve, and a bird look out and Southern Walk is also in this area. Carparking and interpretative signage is located at the Te Atatu Road entrance. Site furniture generally includes signage, benches, seats and picnic tables, as well as a waterfront site and green access road.

The only formal recreation activity on the park is the horse riding area at the southern end of the park, and a cluster of buildings/sheds and fencing around the perimeter of their lease area are associated with the pony club. A NZTA temporary workspace is currently located within the pony club lease area. This is scheduled for removal following completion of works. The park is home to a number of events including kite day, held annually, and the Harbourview Sculpture Trail, a biennial exhibition of contemporary art.

---

LEGEND

- Toilets
- Boot ramp
- Carparking
- Te Atatu Pony Club current lease area (white dotted line)
- Lookouts/structures/infomation
- Historical structures/landmarks

- NZTA temporary workspace
- Current events space
- Waterfront site
- Te Atatu Pony Club buildings

---
2.5.2 Access and circulation

The main vehicle access to the park is off Te Atatu 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 pans.

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 areas to protect bird life.

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

**BUILT FORM AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS**
1. Existing topography constrains location of future pathways and creates safety concerns
2. Te Atatu Road is a busy vehicle dominated corridor and acts as a barrier for pedestrian movement
3. Connection across SH15 to Te Whau walkway requires coordination between multiple agencies
4. Coastal setback restricts development near coastal cliffs (recommends circa 20m setback from top of escarpment)
5. No tall structures or vegetation to be located in identified viewsheds

**LEGEND**
- Existing paths
- Existing informal paths (grassed)
- Bus routes and stops
- Existing vehicle circulation
- Pedestrian circulation
- Dog off lead areas
- Dog on lead areas
- Dogs prohibited

**AUCKLAND CYCLE NETWORK (ACN)**
- Metro (existing/proposed)
- Connector (existing/proposed)
- Feeder (proposed)
- Primary park entrances
- Secondary park entrances
- Carparking
- Boat ramp

**WIDER COASTAL CONNECTIONS**
Many of the Te Atatu Peninsula coastal walkway sections have been completed. A link underpasses 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.

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*Henderson-Massey Local Board*

*04 December 2018*
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 Kawerau a Maki provided cultural input in key stakeholder workshops, and together with Ngati Whakaa Orokai, 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 plans 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>1 MANA</th>
<th>2 WHAKAPAPA</th>
<th>3 TOHU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rangatiratanga, Authority</td>
<td>Names and Naming</td>
<td>The Wider Cultural Landscape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Outcome:**
- Mauii names are celebrated

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

**KEY FEEDBACK:**
- Meetings held with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whakaa Orokai
- Whakapapa of Orangihina
- Advocate for te reo Māori and bilingual/vocal language signage
- Acknowledge the significance of the kuaka (godwit) bird
- Connection to Whau River portage
- Acknowledge the story of Rangihina after whom the park is named
- Connect to the Te Witi pathway
- Investigate use of symbols to identify important sites i.e. archaeology
Item 13

### TAIAO
The Natural Environment

**Outcomes:**
- The natural environment is protected, restored and enhanced.

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

### MAURI TUI
Environmental Health

**Outcomes:**
- Environmental health is protected, maintained and/or enhanced.

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

### MAHI TOI
Creative Expression

**Outcomes:**
- Kōwhai narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately through engagement with mana whenua.

**Enforce:**
- 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.

### AHI KA
The Living Presence

**Outcomes:**
- Iwi/tribes have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their rohe.

**Enforce:**
- 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 tāngata (traditional medicine) and hākā (flax) weaving.
- Support for the future māori noting its significance as a community asset and its small footprint relative to the 80 hectare park.
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 15 members, including representatives from community groups involved with the park:

- Te Atatu Peninsula Community Centre
- Te Atatu Pony Club
- Te Atatu Marine Coalition
- Friends of Harbourview
- Forest & Bird Motu-o-RoDesk Restoration Group (FBMREG)
- Sustainable Communities
- Community Watchers
- 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 workshops 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 key topics.
### Item 13

#### Heritage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Feedback</th>
<th>Possible Design Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick Works</td>
<td>- Identify locations for signage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Best case scenario for these to be unrestored, stabilized and restored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Generally happy for these features to be protected for the moment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Planting restrictions on top of brickworks area</td>
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<tr>
<td>McCormick Cottage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Continue to use as a viewing platform</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Investigate additional provision of shade, seating etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Acknowledge construction of the house from timber from an old ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gun Emplacement</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Improve signage, more detailed history of the site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Make the area more exciting for kids, make it less dull, investigate providing access to them</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Create link through to the Te Atatū RSA from the park</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All Areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improve and/or provide access to heritage areas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Interpretive signage or App explaining heritage values required</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provide educational information on the middle and other areas of Miromiro heritage within the park</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Signage to be subtle, avoid a multitude of signs through the reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Horses as heritage reference given long-established use in the area</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>KEY FEEDBACK</th>
<th>POSSIBLE DESIGN APPLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Play</td>
<td>- Play to be informal, interactive, unstructured and inviting to children, general preference for a play trail or play along the way rather than a ‘formal’ playground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Where educational themes and narrative (birds, history, ecology etc.) into play items – an example used was the National Wetland Trust discovery trail south of Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Maintain the informal open/green space at Gloria Ave entrance for family use and events</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Suggestion that Jack Pringle, Kevin Park or the Town Centre playground could be upgraded to provide enhanced playground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access and Circulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- General consensus for more looped paths (i.e. around the paddocks) to create better connections and for recreational use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Improve connections to RSA and Town Centre through green emplacement, and across Te Atatū Road to Gloria Ave and Old Te Atatū Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Creek path hierarchy with main paths and smaller secondary paths, wider paths to allow for cycling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Universal design and accessibility (noting steepness of access to brickworks) where appropriate and feasible</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Link access under motorway to Te Atatū South and the proposed Te Whata Walkway</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provide paths across horse paddocks so people can interact with horses and learn about the birds in this area</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Improve safety at the informal open/green space at Gloria Ave, there is currently no barrier between children and busy road</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Use bollards to restrict vehicle access onto the current events space from Te Atatū Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provide some pedestrian access to wetlands to paths/boardwalks, advocate provision for dogs where more appropriate on park</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Consideration of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles in design of new path to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parking</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- 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</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Concern about car lights disrupting residents living across from the park from any new car parking or accessways on site</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Parking to be configured along the main road or underground – or along the new access road to marae</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Access road to marae originally planned near horse club building – and running with contour a little up to the marae in the south area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Sculpture or pool to soften the existing pylons along the motorway and provide connection to the birds/natural values</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Include additional toilet block near existing carpark at centre of park</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Include fenced dog park</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Southern end of park currently under utilised – introduce fitness equipment/circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Add in play features</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Key Values and Moves:

The following key shared values and moves were identified by the CRC 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 shared 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 long-term lease for the pony club
- Support for a katika site for the marae within the park
Item 13

Attachment A

- Immediate reaction: 'Use'
- Before understanding ecological values
  => Sanctuary.

- Play, café, ferry, bus connections
  - Allocated squares ecological values
  - Play area nearby (Ngaruawahia) hence needs
    similarly unique. The Superior tourist are more likely to do their trip from Auckland city or airport.

- Support the course & idea for maintenance
- Allocated sports for park, which supports
  - precinct, city, bike ride, lakeside & variety of natural beauty & recreation, outdoor
  - Support for community parks & ferry services
- 3 types of the park, as physical values
  - a) Existing: boundaries of the park (fringes of the field boundaries)
  - an opportunity to educate everyone about the park's history,
  - outdoor recreation, and community events
  - Fencing of the corridor, and community events
  - Parks for leisure activities (trees in the west/westward view)

- Must put the entire idea of education on park development.
- Protect the park
- Place for development to<br>be next to the park... - thinks of<br>Johnny Beet... So does the idea!

- Shorter cutting of the trees - make a correction... don't do it. Don't cut the trees, it would ruin the park...
- place for education on natural leisure activity.
- Could walk as buffalo
- Please support in place of the park... - long walk to ferry of the future...
  - make sure 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 park’s ecological, archaeological and cultural heritage values for future generations.

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

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

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

**KEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES:**

**Protect**

**Environment**

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 Waitemata Harbour to Auckland City and Rangitoto Island.
3. Progressively remove and/or control pests and animal pests.
4. Provide opportunities to connect with nature, te ao Māori and Māori mārutanga 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.

**Heritage**

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

**Celebrate**

**Harbourview-Orangihina restoration**

saltmarsh weed and pest management

Taherne & 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

**Educate**

**Whau River Portage**

Te Kawerau a Māki Ngāti Whātau Ōrākei coastal middens viewpoints 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 wider cultural landscape
5. Improve wayfinding throughout the park including bilingual signage
6. Provide safe walking and cycling tracks, including areas for dog walkers, that do not compromise park values
7. Set back park infrastructure from the coastal edge where possible
8. Manage parking, roading and park facilities so as to not compromise the park's natural character, environmental and heritage values
9. Develop hides for birdwatching 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*
## Revision

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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>30th April 2018</td>
<td>Community Reference Group - Workshop 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2018, Revision B</td>
<td>Working draft for internal feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 2018, Revision C</td>
<td>Local Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2018, Revision D</td>
<td>For consultation</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2018, revision E</td>
<td>Staff recommendations post public consultation</td>
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</table>
HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHIHINA PARK

Masterplan document. November 2018_Revision E

DRAFT
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1.1 Introduction and background

1.1.1 The site

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

The land has remained largely undisturbed over time. This is partly a reflection of many unrealised schemes for the peninsula including airstrips, a port, a conference centre and an events scoreboard. In contrast, the development of residential homes on the northern and western sides of the peninsula went ahead. This led to the contrasting duality of an undeveloped south-east that resides today as Harbourview-Orangihina 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 Atatī Road to the west, SH16 to the south and residential development to the north. The park overlooks the Waitematā Harbour and offers an uninterrupted panoramic view across the harbour to the Auckland Isthmus, Rangitoto Island, the Harbour Bridge and the North Shore.

The park provides for a range of recreational activities, mostly passive in nature including walking, bird watching, picnicking, swimming and dog walking. The Te Atatī 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-Orangihina Park that provides a clear guide for future development and the ongoing use of the park, and ensures that future design and decision making reflects, respects and enhances the unique values of the park. The plan will be used to inform the Henderson-Massey Local Board’s decision making and funding allocation for future development.

Despite significant population growth and public interest in Harbourview-Orangihina, there were no legal proceedings between 2005-2016 regarding ownership of land in both park, which led to the need for park development to be identified. 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 strategy outcomes and objectives sought by council and the local board, and is to be developed in consultation with mana whenua and key external stakeholders.

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

- establishes design principles to guide integrated development of the park,
- aligns with the vision and objectives of the Harbourview-Orangihina Open Space Management Plan and the Henderson-Massey Open Space Network Plan, and
- includes land held under the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and land Z5006 for the development of an urban Māræ.

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

1.1.3 Related projects

The following projects are related to the masterplan development:

- Auckland Transport’s Te Atatī bus interchange project.
- Re-vegetation, habitat restoration and environmental education programmes within the park are currently undertaken by a number of groups including Forest & Bird Motu Manawa Restoration Group, Friends of Harbourview, and Sustainable Coastlines amongst others.
- Te Atatī Māræ development

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

Attachment B

Item 13

1 Turne J, with thanks to essay by Cole G. 2015. Te Atatī. Wa, photographs of an urban New Zealand Village.

2 Masterplan endorsed from the 2nd May 2017 report to the Henderson-Massey Local Board business meeting.
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 whenua and the public to ensure that development at the park fulfills the community’s aspirations. The following diagram shows the process followed:

- **JANUARY 2018**
  - Expressions of interest from community members for the community reference group (CRC)

- **FEBRUARY**
  - Local brief approval of staff

- **MARCH**
  - Public consultation

- **APRIL**
  - Local Board Masterplan adoption

- **MAY**
  - Draft masterplan preparation in conjunction with the CRC

- **JUNE**
  - CRC includes members from the following organizations:
    - Te Arai Pony Club
    - Te Arai Marine Conservation
    - Friends of Harbourview
    - Forest & Bird Mata Marama Restoration Group (FMARRG)
    - Sustainable Coastlines
    - Community Whānau
    - West Auckland Historical Society
    - Bishi New Zealand (C.O.S.N.Z.)
    - Te Arai Farmers Business Association
    - Members of the wider community

- **AUGUST**
  - Feedback analysis and recommendations

- **SEPTEMBER**
  - Hearing of submissions on the draft masterplan

- **DECEMBER**
  - Staff recommendations post public consultation

Advisors include:
- Henderson-Massey Local Board members
- Manawhenua
- 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 1.4.1.2).

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

1.3.1.1 Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning

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

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

Conservation Zone

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

Informal Recreation Zone

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

Māori Purpose Zone

The purpose of this zone is to provide for the social and cultural needs of Māori Whānau and matuaWhānau and to promote the establishment of marae and pākaukau. The zone acknowledges the importance of marae and pākaukau 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

**BUILT HERITAGE AND CHARACTER**
- Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place

**NATURAL HERITAGE**
- Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) Overlay:
  - Terrestrial [rp/dq]
  - Marine 1 [rp]
  - Marine 2 [rp]

**CONTROLS**
- Coastal inundation Control - Terrestrial level
- Macquarie/Beauvoir Community Index - Urban
- Vehicle Access Registration Control: Motorway Interchange Control

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*Note: The pleistocene terraces are identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature.*

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*References: https://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/heritage/places/"
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:

- Protect and improve our recreation and sports facilities, public open space, see the following and the capability of recreation and sport.

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

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

HENDERSON-MASSEY LOCAL BOARD PLAN 2017

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

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

The plan also includes a section on ‘Carrying out our plan – Working with Māori’:

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

HENDERSON-MASSEY OPEN SPACE NETWORK PLAN 2015-2025

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

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

HARBOURVIEW-ORANGIHINA OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

A landscape concept plan was prepared as part of the OSMP. This 2018 masterplan sets out to update the 2003 concept plan.
Section 2: understanding the park
2.1 History of the park

The Waitemata Harbour, Whau and Riverhead portages have had a long history of Māori occupation and use. Prehistoric Māori settlement has occurred on the peninsula from at least the 7th century due to its excellent location and abundant natural resources.

The general area is significant to all iwi groups in Tāmaki Makaurau – particularly Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngāti Whatua Orakei.

- Land cleared for farming, followed by draining of the lower terrace.
- The WWII Anti-Aircraft gun emplacements were constructed as part of the region’s coastal defences to protect the Hobsonville and Whauapapa beaches from Japanese invasion.
- Motorway construction cut through the Reistowne terrace landfill on the park’s southern boundary.
- Recreational uses, including pony grazing by the Pony Club.
- 106 hectares were transferred to Waitākere City Council (WCC) upon the abolition of the Auckland Harbour Board. Land was zoned industrial.
- Resource consent granted for subdivision of 73.6 hectares in the northern area, for mainly housing with 43 hectares on the escarpment and lower terrace set aside as a reserve.

- Maori Settlement History
- Prehistoric Māori
  - 1000s
  - 1943
  - Late 1950s
  - Late 1970s
  - 1969
  - July 1996
  - 1990

- 1990s
- Establishment and closure of the brickworks - The Auckland Brick and Tile Company
- Land taken by the Auckland Harbour Board for port purposes (not implemented)
- Reclamation of extensive coastal area for the purpose of accommodating oil tanks which were to be moved from the Auckland waterfront (not implemented)
- Te Atatu Road realignment, cutting off the area known as the Severance land
- WCC approved a concept plan for the development of the land with reserve on the lower terrace and escarpment
- A number of archeological sites exposed and investigated during upgrade work on the park.

DRAFT
Henderson-Massey Local Board
04 December 2018

Addendum: Harbourview Orangihina Masterplan - Attachments B & G

Attachment B

Item 13

Annual bird counts started at the park by Birds New Zealand which confirm the importance of the upper terrace paddocks as a high tide roosting site since late 1990s.

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

A Kingtatt Mitchell report notes a decline in favoured ribbonwood, tīna and dotterel numbers since 1996.

Glarie Ave visitor access way and car park constructed.

Severance Land developed for housing.

High Court proceedings filed on behalf of former owners of the BLM.

Forest & Bird volunteer predator programme continues to protect wetland bird habitats with the first trap line laid in 2001.

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

October 2000
Council sets aside undeveloped land as Open Space Reserve

May 2001
Te Atatu Residents and Ratepayers Association’s People’s Park concept approved by the Council

February 2002
Adoption of open space management plan by WCC

2003
Council confirms that 2.5 hectares on land on the park be provided for the ‘tramline’

2004
McComick’s Cottage destroyed by arson

2005
Henderson-Massey Local Board (HMLB) approve their Open Space Network Plan that includes action to develop a concept plan for Harbourview Orangihina Park

2011
Targeted rate funding approved for the development of Masterplan for the park and project included in Local Board 2017/18 work programme

2016
2.2 Environmental context

2.2.1 Vegetation

Harbourview-Orangihina encompasses 85ha of lowland and intertidal coastal frontage. The reserve has a history of pastoral and horticultural development following subdivision in 1964. Approximately half of the site at the southern end of the park remains in pasture and is currently leased for grazing and pony club activities.

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

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

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

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

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

**Legend**

**Vegetation:**
- Ecosystems Current Extent
- P: Planted vegetation (native restoration plantings < 50% exotic
  biomass, or exotic and/or native amenity plantings)

**Coastal saline ecosystems:**
- SAT: Mangrove forest and scrub
- SAT S: Harfield (Coastal turf)

Data from Auckland Council GIS

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

- **Graslland**
- **Saltmarsh**
- **Freshwaterland**
- **Indigenous Scrub and Forest Remnants**
- **Exotic Scrub and Forest**

**View across one of the stormwater ponds**

**Aerial view of saltmarsh vegetation**

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Addendum: Habourview Orangihina Masterplan - Attachments B & G
2.2.2 Hydrology and typography

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

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

The lower plioeneic 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 Waiomu Harbour contains a broad island of mangroves around 7km in length. A small band of mangroves is also located at the southern end of the park, in the shelter of the route way 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 snail and mosquito fish. Edible shellfish such as mud snails, cockles, pipi and whelks provide food for birds and fish on the sand flat areas.

2.2.4 Fish

Fish known to be present in the Harbourview Orangihina wetland are shortfin eel, common bully and gambusia (an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act). Banded kelpfish and mangas 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 and terrestrial fauna

- Mud crab: *Platypus* *calceolus*
- New Zealand Mud snail: *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*
- Weka: *Anotornis* *paradisaea*
- Copper Snail: *Oligosoma annulatum*
- Common bully: *Gobiosoma* *cotilense*
- Rat: *Rattus* *spp.*

Fish

- Banded kokopu: *Oxyrincus* *fasciatus*
- Common bully: *Gobiosoma* *cotilense*
- Eel: *Tetrapleurodon* *orientalis*
- Minnow: *Gambusia* *affinis*

Threats to indigenous ecosystems

- Hedgehog: *Erinaceus europaeus*
- Stray: *Muroidea*
- Feral cat: *Felis* *catus*
- Common brushtail possum: *Trichosurus* *vulpinus*
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 penguins, white-faced heron, eastern bar-tailed godwit, carpion tern, pied oystercatcher, welcome swallow and Australian harrier.

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

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

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

Map showing approximate extent of wetland and shorebird zones.
Local ecological corridors

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

'North Auckland Seabird Flyway'

Harbourview-Orangihina is within the North Auckland Seabird flyway, which links the Tasman Sea with the Hauraki Gulf. This flyway is used by petrels which nest on the Hauraki Gulf islands but feed in the Tasman Sea. Cock 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 largest known migration of any bird.
2.3 Historical maps and aerials

1854: A hydrographic chart of the upper Waitemata Harbour
1894: Sections for sale on Te Atatu Peninsula
1940-1945: A topographic map of the area around the Waitemata Harbour
1945: Aerial view of Habourview-Orangihina

1956: Looking south towards Te Atatu South
1963: Aerial view of Habourview-Orangihina
1981: Looking north of Habourview-Orangihina with Northern-Western Motorway in the foreground
2003: Aerial view showing Waitemata Harbour
2.4 Cultural heritage

2.4.1 Māori heritage

Karanga mai Moekakara waka
Karanga mai ko Te Kawerau a Maki
E kia ana te koreroko Te Wao nui a Tīrīwa
Mai Te Kerekore ki Ngā Tai a Rakataura
Tera Ko Rangihīna
Ko Whanga Pataoa
Ko Maharangi

Greetings from the Moekakara canoe
Greetings from the people of Te Kawerau a Maki
Greetings from the land known as the “Great Forest of Tīrīwa”
From Te Kerekore (Pulpit Rock, Muruwa) to Ngā Tai a Rakataura
(the tidal currents of Rakataura - the Manukau Harbour)
There lies Rangihīna (Harbourview), Whanga pataoa and Maharangi

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

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

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

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

**ORUKawai**
Orukawai or Te Rūhe O Rukawai means ‘the region of Rukawai’. Rukawai is an ancestor of Te Kawerau a Maki. It refers to a point located at the northern end of the Te Atātī Peninsula.

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

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**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 erasure pit,
- a brick villa,
- WW2 anti-aircraft gun emplacements,
- McCormicks Cottage site,
- Historic stairs, 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 attached.

**COASTAL SHELL MIDDENS**

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

Site R11460 is located on the banks of the harbour at the entrance to the Waiau River. These shell midden remains and terraces are spread out along 100m of steep embankment. The majority of these middens also contain historic artefacts including earthware, 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 middens and two probable terraces. Shell from the midden site contains cockle, pipi, scallop, 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 squarish cottage here in the 1860s. It was converted to the east 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 grader. 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 stumps for the external walls and beam ends on the landward side of the building also re-used ship planking. The wood salvaged for this building was likely from the Northern Steamship Company vessel, the ‘Saffa’.

**Timmber deck showing the original floor plan of the cottage**

**HISTORIC DRAINAGE (R11/1375)**

![Map showing the location of the Cultural Heritage sites within the park]

**Map showing the location of the Cultural Heritage sites within the park**
Auckland Brick and Tile Company Site (R11/1724)

Located at the upper Waitemata Harbour at the entrance to the Waitemata River are the remains of the historic brickworks. The Auckland Brick and Tile Company was formed in September 1881 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 toen-co 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 (R11/1724)

A Victorian brick villa (built approximately 1890-1910), located at 10 Jang Bush Road with significant architectural value, is a rare example of a brick villa in the district. It was most likely constructed of bricks from one of the local brickworks.

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

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 defenses to protect the Hobsonville and Whiteman’s Bay airfields from Japanese and German invasion.
- The octagonal battery consists of four sunken concrete emplacements approx. 6m in diameter, with 6 ammunition recesses fitted with 6 divided wooden racks holding a total of 66 rounds per recess.
- A sunken command post measuring approximately 13m x 7m is also associated with the four emplacements.
- By the time the gun emplacements were completed, the Japanese were in retreat and the guns were never installed.

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

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

2.5.1 Existing structures and services

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

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

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

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LEGEND

- Toilets
- Boat ramp
- Carparking
- Te Atati Pony Club current lease area (white dotted line)
- Lookout/structure/information
- Historical structures/sites

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1. Interpretative signage is signage that provides information on the values of the park, such as history, culture, ecological or geological values.
2.5.2 Access and circulation

The main vehicle access to the park is off Te Atatu 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 2013) 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 areas to protect bird life.

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

**BUILT FORM AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS**
1. Existing topography constrainst location of future pathways and creates safety concerns
2. Te Atatat Road is a busy vehicle dominated corridor and acts as a barrier for pedestrian movement
3. Connection across SH15 to Te Whau walkway requires coordination between multiple agencies
4. Coastal setback restrictions development near coastal cliff (recommended circa 20m setback from top of escarpment)
5. No tall structures or vegetation to be located in identified viewsheds

**LEGEND**
- Existing paths
- Existing informal paths (grassed)
- Bus routes and stops
- Existing vehicle circulation (sealed/unsealed road)
- Dog off-leash areas
- Dog on-leash areas
- Dogs prohibited

**AUCKLAND CYCLE NETWORK (ACN)**
- Metropolitan network (existing/proposed)
- Connections (existing/proposed)
- Feeder (proposed)
- Primary park entrances
- Secondary park entrances
- Carparking
- Boat ramp

**WIDER COASTAL CONNECTIONS**
Many of the Te Atatu Peninsula coastal walkway sections have been completed. A link underpasses 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.
Addendum: Habourview Orangihina Masterplan - Attachments B & G

Attachment B

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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 Kaverau a Maki provided cultural input in key stakeholder workshops, and together with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, provided input into the cultural values of the park and wider area. These values run deeper 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 be woven throughout the design of the masterplan.

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**Outcome:**

The status of iwi and hapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected as a council partner

**KEY FEEDBACK:**

- Meetings held with Te Kaverau a Maki and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Whakapapa of Orangihina
- Advocate for te reo Māori and bilingual/kōrero language signage
- Acknowledge the significance of the kuaka (godwit) bird
- Connection to Whau River portage
- Acknowledge the story of Rangiwhia after whom the park is named
- Connect to the Te Whau pathway
- Investigate use of symbols to identify important sites i.e. archaeology

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**Outcome:**

Maori names are celebrated

**Outcome:**

Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged

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**1 MANA**

Rangatiratanga, Authority

**2 WHAKAPAPA**

Names and Naming

**3 TOHU**

The Wider Cultural Landscape
Item 13

Attachment B

4 TAIAO
The Natural Environment

Outcomes:
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 wharenui.

5 MAURI TU
Environmental Health

Outcomes:
Environmental health is protected, maintained and/or enhanced.

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

6 MAHI TOI
Creative Expression

Outcomes:
Teihi/hapā 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/animation, whakatauki, incorporation of symbols in signage.

7 AHI KA
The Living Presence

Outcomes:
Teihi/hapā have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their role.

- Ensure lei 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 kōmaha (traditional medicine) and haka (flax) weaving
- Support for the future maneke noting its significance as a community asset and its small footprint relative to the 80 hectare park.

Addendum: Habourview Orangihina Masterplan - Attachments B & G
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 master plan prior to wider community consultation. The CRG consisted of 19 members, including representatives from community groups involved with the park:

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

Also included were bailed 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 workshops 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.
### Heritage

**Brick Works**
- Best case scenario for these to be unrestored, stabilised and restored.
- Generally happy for these features to be protected for the moment.
- Planting restrictions on top of brickworks area.

**McGermack Cottage**
- Consider use as a viewing platform.
- Investigate additional provision of shade, seating etc.
- Acknowledge construction of the house from timber from an old ship.

**Cut Emplacement**
- Improve signage, more detailed history at the site.
- Make the area more exciting for kids, make it less dull, investigate providing access to them.
- Create link through to the Te Atatā RSA from the park.

### Addim

**All Items**
- Improve and/or provide access to heritage areas.
- Interpretive signage or App explaining heritage values required.
- Provide educational information on the middle and other areas of Miromaiti heritage within the park.
- Signage to be subtle, avoid a multitude of signs through the reserve.
- Horse as heritage reference given long established use in the area.

### People

**Play**
- Play to be informal, interactive, unstructured and inviting to children, general preference for a play trail or play along the way rather than a ‘formal’ playground.
- Where educational themes and narrative (birds, history, ecology etc.) into play items – an example used was the national Wetland Trust discovery trail south of Hamilton.
- Maintain the informal open/green space at Gloria Ave entrance for family use and events.
- Suggestion that Jack Pingle, Kelvin Park or the Town Centre playground could be upgraded to provide enhanced playground.

**Access and circulation**
- General consensus for more looped paths (i.e. around the paddocks) to create better connections and for recreational use.
- Improve connections to RSA and Town Centre through gain emplacements, and across Te Atatā to Gloria Ave and Old Te Atatā Road.
- Clear path hierarchy with main paths and smaller secondary paths, wider paths to allow for cycling.
- Universal design and accessibility (noting issues of access to brickworks where appropriate and feasible.
- Link access/under motorway to Te Atatā South and the proposed Te Whā Walkway.
- Provide paths across horse paddocks so people can interact with horses and learn about the birds in this area.
- Improve safety at the informal open/green space at Gloria Ave, there is currently no barrier between children and busy road.
- Use so restrict vehicle access onto the current events space from Te Atatā Road.
- Provide some pedestrian access to wetlands to paths/boardwalks, advocate provision for dogs where more appropriate on park.
- Considerations of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles in design of new paths.

**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 disrupting residents living across from the park from any new carparking or accessways on site.
- Parking to be configured along the main road or underground – or along the new access road to marae.
- Access road to marae originally planned near horse club building – and running with contour a little up to the marae in the south.

**Other**
- Sculpture or pond whereby to soften the existing pylons along the motorway and provide connection to the birds/natural values.
- Include additional toilet block near existing carpark at centre of park.
- Include fenced dog park.
- Southern end of park currently under utilised – introduce fitness equipment/circuit.

### Possible Design Application

- Identify locations for signage.
- Identify and protect areas of high heritage value.
- Provide access to areas of heritage value as appropriate.

### 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 faunal) and cultural history of the park.
- The park as a significant shrubland habitat.
- The open, unmodified and pastoral character of the park.

#### Key Moves:
- Protect and enhance ecosystems and habitats of high value – a strong conservation focus is to guide all improvements on site.
- Educate and engage park users on the parks unique ecological, values and cultural history.
- Provide unstructured, natural and informal play opportunities for park users of all ages and abilities.
- Support for long term lease for the pony club.
- Support for a kauri tree for the marae within the park.
Attachment B

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SECTION 4: design

DRAFT
4.1 Design Principles

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

These principles combine and capture the key feedback themes from Te Kawerau a Maki, Ngāti Whātau Orākei 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 Habourview for the perpetual enjoyment of the people of Waitakere City and the Auckland region.”

**KEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES:***

**Protect**

**Environment**

KEY PROPOSALS:
1. Protect and enhance the natural environment including use of eco-sourced native planting, riparian and wetland planting, consideration of native fauna, and providing protected areas for bird nesting and roosting
2. Protect the panoramic views across the Waitemata Harbour to Auckland City and Rangitoto Island
3. Progressively remove and/or control pests and animal pests
4. Provide opportunities to connect with nature, to ao Māori and Māori maturanga relating to the natural values and area in association with manu whenua
5. Preserve the open, pastoral qualities of the park
6. Increase public understanding of the site’s unique ecosystems, flora and fauna
7. Take into account sea level rises in the design and location of park infrastructure

**Celebrate**

**Heritage**

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

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**Harbourview-Orangihina restoration**

**saltmarsh** weed and pest management

**Treherne & 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

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**Whau River Portage** Te Kawerau a Maki Ngāti Whātau Orākei coastal middens views shafts 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 and fitness activities 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 Rangihiwa and the wider cultural landscape
5. Improve wayfinding throughout the park including bilingual signage
6. Provide safe walking and cycling tracks, including areas for dog walkers, that do not compromise park values
7. Set back park infrastructure from the coastal edge where possible
8. Manage parking, roading and park facilities so as to not compromise the park's natural character, environmental and heritage values, or the safety of park users
9. Develop hides for bird watching with appropriate interpretation
10. Provide a cohesive and unified park furniture suite based on natural and local materials where possible

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