Date: Thursday 13 December 2018
Time: 2.00pm
Meeting Room: Council Chamber
Venue: Orewa Service Centre
50 Centreway Road
Orewa

Rodney Local Board

OPEN ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

ITEM | TABLE OF CONTENTS | PAGE
--- | --- | ---
A. | Key park categories | 3
B. | Green Road needs assessment | 5
C. | Community feedback | 53
D. | English great parks | 85

Note: The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
Attachment A: KEY PARK CATEGORY CHARACTERISTICS

The open space provision policy informs investment decisions to create a high quality open space network that contributes to the quality of life for Aucklanders. It provides direction on the provision of open space at a network scale (across multiple open spaces rather than an individual site). Provision is considered on the basis of function, distribution, location and configuration.

The table below identifies open space typologies and associated provision metrics that primarily achieve recreational or social outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typology</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indicative amenities</th>
<th>Provision target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pocket Park</td>
<td>Provides ‘door step’ access to small amenity and socialising spaces in high density residential areas. Provides visual relief in intensively developed areas. New pockets parks are typically between 0.1 to 0.15 hectares.</td>
<td>• landscaping and gardens • small lawn areas • furniture • specimen trees • hard surface treatments • areas for socialising and respite</td>
<td>Voluntarily provided at no capital cost and only on agreement by council. Alternatively pocket parks can be retained in private ownership. Located in urban centres or high density residential areas. Must be located on a public street and not an internalised space within a development block. Not to be located within 100m of other open space. In addition to requirements for neighbourhood parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood Park</td>
<td>Provides basic informal recreation and social opportunities within a short walk of surrounding residential areas. New neighbourhood parks are typically between 0.3 to 0.5 hectares.</td>
<td>• play space • flat, unobstructed, kick-around space for informal games (30m by 30m) • areas for socialising and respite • landscaping • specimen trees • furniture</td>
<td>400m walk in high and medium density residential areas. 600m walk in all other residential areas. Provides a range of different recreation opportunities between nearby neighbourhood and suburb parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburb Park</td>
<td>Provides a variety of informal recreation and social experiences for residents from across a suburb. Located in prominent locations and help form the identity of a suburb. Suburb parks will often accommodate organised sport facilities, such as sportsfields. New suburb parks are typically 3 to 5 hectares if providing for informal recreation uses only and up to 10 hectares or larger if also accommodating organised sport uses.</td>
<td>• walking circuits or trails within the park • multiple kick-around spaces • socialising spaces, including picnic and barbecue facilities • larger and more specialised informal recreation attractions, such as large playgrounds, skate parks, hard courts • beaches and watercraft launching facilities • organised sport facilities • community event space • car parking and toilets</td>
<td>1000m walk in high and medium density residential areas. 1500m walk in all other residential areas. Provides a range of different recreation opportunities between nearby neighbourhood and suburb parks. Provides a neighbourhood park function for immediately neighbouring residential areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typology</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Indicative amenities</td>
<td>Provision target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination Park</strong></td>
<td>Provides for large numbers of visitors, who often visit for an extended period of time, and may travel from across Auckland. Many destination parks are tourist attractions. Typically they will: • be more than 30 hectares • accommodate specialised facilities • have significant or unique attributes. Regional parks are considered to be destination parks.</td>
<td>• large events space • networks of walking circuits and trails • destination and/or multiple playgrounds • specialised sport and recreation facilities • distinct natural, heritage or cultural features • multiple places for gatherings and socialising such as barbeque and picnic facilities</td>
<td>A variety of destination parks should be located to serve each of the northern, western, central and southern areas of urban Auckland. Future provision will be determined through network planning, which will identify if and where new destination parks are required. See Figure 5 on page 34 for indicative provision guidance. Provides: neighbourhood and suburb park functions for immediately neighbouring residential areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Civic Space</strong></td>
<td>Provides spaces for meeting, socialising, play and events in Auckland’s urban centres. Civic space comprises a network of public space including squares, piazzas, greens, streets and shared spaces. Civic spaces can be: • small (&lt;0.1 hectares), typically providing respite, informal meeting and socialising opportunities • medium (0.15 to 0.2 hectares), typically capable of hosting small events • large (0.3 to 0.4 hectares), typically capable of hosting medium scale events</td>
<td>• highly structured and developed urban spaces • predominately hard-surfaces • meeting and socialising opportunities • event space • landscaping and gardens • public artworks</td>
<td>The extent of the civic space network should reflect the scale of the urban centre. Civic space should be planned as part of an integrated network, which responds to the local character and needs of an urban centre. <strong>Local Centre</strong> • one small civic space. <strong>Town Centre</strong> • one or more small civic spaces; and • one medium civic space. <strong>Metropolitan Centres</strong> • one or more small civic spaces; • one or more medium civic spaces; and • one large civic space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection and linkage open space</strong></td>
<td>Provides contiguous networks of open space that establish recreational, walking, cycling and ecological connections, integrated with on-street connections.</td>
<td>• trails • walkways • cycleways • seating • landscaping • boardwalks • native bush</td>
<td>The provision of open space for linkages and connections will depend on the particular characteristics of an area. Primarily provided along watercourses or the coast. Refer to the section connect our parks and open spaces for further provision guidance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Green Road Reserve, Dairy Flat Needs Assessment

Auckland Council
Contact Details

Name: Catherine Hamilton
WSP Opus
The Westhaven Building
100 Beaumont Street
Auckland 1010
New Zealand

Telephone: +64 (0)9 353 2960
Mobile: +64 (0)27 244 7849

Document Details:
Date: 19 2018
Reference: 3-C1775.01
Status: Final

Prepared by:
Sri Hall | Work Group Manager - Planning Engagement & Policy

Simon Curtis | Parks, Sport and Recreation Consultant

Reviewed by:

Sheryne Lok | Parks, Sport and Recreation Consultant

Approved for Release by:

Orson Waldock | Work Group Manager Landscape Architecture
Contents

1 Introduction ............................................................................................................................................................................. 5

2 Context .................................................................................................................................................................................... 7
   2.1 History .............................................................................................................................................................................. 7
   2.2 Existing Use ...................................................................................................................................................................... 7
   2.3 Statutory Framework – national level ............................................................................................................................ 8
   2.4 Statutory Framework – local level .................................................................................................................................. 9
   2.5 Non-Regulatory Framework ........................................................................................................................................ 10
   2.6 Community Facilities ..................................................................................................................................................... 15
   2.7 Technical Assessments .................................................................................................................................................. 15
   2.8 Policy Framework Summary ........................................................................................................................................ 16

3 Demographics and Trends ...................................................................................................................................................... 17
   3.1 Demographics: Rodney Local Board and Dairy Flat-Redvale Area .................................................................................. 17
   3.2 Sports Trends .................................................................................................................................................................... 18
   3.3 Park Trends ...................................................................................................................................................................... 19

4 Sport Strategy and Facility Plans ............................................................................................................................................. 22
   4.1 Introduction ..................................................................................................................................................................... 22
   4.2 Sport Codes ...................................................................................................................................................................... 22
   4.3 Recreational Activities .................................................................................................................................................. 30
   4.4 Key Findings ................................................................................................................................................................... 32

5 Consultation Results ................................................................................................................................................................. 33
   5.1 Methodology .................................................................................................................................................................... 33
   5.2 Themes from Online Survey ......................................................................................................................................... 34
   5.3 Themes from Community Open Day ............................................................................................................................ 35
   5.4 Themes from Stakeholder Engagement .......................................................................................................................... 36
   5.5 Additional Information Provided .................................................................................................................................. 38
   5.6 Consultation Summary .................................................................................................................................................... 38

6 Discussion .................................................................................................................................................................................. 40
   6.1 Priority Uses .................................................................................................................................................................... 40
   6.2 Vision for Green Road Reserve .................................................................................................................................. 40
   6.3 Key Principles for Development and Management .................................................................................................... 41

7 Summary and Recommendations ........................................................................................................................................... 43

References .................................................................................................................................................................................. 44

Attachment B
Executive Summary

This needs assessment has been prepared for Auckland Council by WSP Opus to inform the masterplanning of Green Road Reserve, a 154ha green space that lies at heart of Dairy Flat in the north of Auckland.

Located in a future growth area programmed for urban development over 20 years, the reserve will eventually provide significant public open space for the burgeoning local population and for visitors from the wider region. It will also provide for neighbouring Hibiscus Coast and Albany areas that are experiencing high demand on existing public open space.

Green Road Reserve is to be developed as a mixed-use destination park in an expanding development area with increased access from transport links. The focus of the reserve’s development will be on protecting and enhancing the values and qualities that give the landscape its unique character – such as the broad gullies and waterways, undulating lowlands and hill country and commanding views. This will create the setting for a wide range of sports and passive recreation uses, community activity and civic life.

The process followed in undertaking this needs assessment involved community consultation and stakeholder engagement to understand key interests and to enable the identification of priority uses. An assessment of key influences, opportunities and constraints was undertaken which included a review of the planning context, relevant strategic documents, demographics, sports, parks and community use trends and landscape characteristics.

A synthesis of all information has provided a sound basis upon which to form an overall vision for the reserve, clear priority uses and key principles for development and management of the reserve:

Vision

The vision for Green Road Reserve is for it to become a Great Park offering a diverse range of sports and passive recreation opportunities catering for an increasing population and increasing ageing and ethnically diverse population preferences.

Priorities

- Implement the principles from the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), prepared for the Sale and Purchase Agreement to any future development to Green Road Reserve.

- Investigate commercial investment opportunities that align with the recommended development principles, local, regional and national facility strategies, code development strategies and Council plans and strategies.

- Consider declaring and classifying the reserve for recreation reserve purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

- Levels of development of sports and recreational infrastructure to support access and participation should be applied using a staged approach.
  - Stage 1: Experience and/or protection of the natural environment, developments to provide facilities for walking, biking, horse riding, picnicking, bird watching, scenic viewing and visitor information. Explore opportunities for greenway connections and bridle trails with the existing equestrian facilities. Development will generally be limited to low impact activities such as walking and bike tracks. Higher use sites may include ancillary visitor facilities such as carparking, signage and toilets.

  - Community Consultation – Ensuring Stage 2 is fit-for-purpose

  - Stage 2: Informal recreation and sporting activities, playing and family-based activities and social and community activities, typical characteristics include: playgrounds, half courts, picnic facilities e.g. barbecues/tables/shelters, sports fields for junior or informal use, multi-purpose community service buildings.

  - Community Consultation – Ensuring Stage 3 is fit-for-purpose
• Stage 3: Higher investment options e.g., development of a communal market space, market entertainment space (amphitheatre), as population density increases with development over the next two decades

  Commercial activities accessory to sport and recreation is also enabled in appropriate locations under the UP

• It is recommended that a 6,000 m² space close to transport and with street frontage and a separate 2,500 m² space be reserved for community facility provision, subject to the outcome of the structure planning process.

• Levels of service should cater for the projected residential population growth of 20,400 new residences in the 2033-2037 period.

• Provide for an integrated network of informal recreation opportunities focused on walking and access to nature

• Provide for activities that cater for all ages and abilities, with special consideration given to the Auckland’s increasing Asian demographic and increasing ageing population who will increasingly access the reserve.

**Timeframe**

Timeframe for investigation of future community provision will depend on the actual pace of growth. This area currently has no bulk water or wastewater infrastructure to service urban development of any scale and establishing this network could take up to 20 years.
1 Introduction

Green Road Reserve is a 154ha green space that lies within the heart of Dairy Flat, a rural district located between Orewa to the north and Albany to the South, forming part of the greater Auckland area (Figure 1-1). The reserve is located within the Rodney Local Board area and is characterised by rural farmland and lifestyle blocks.

The park is in a future growth area programmed for development in 20 years. Currently there is interest from the local community to have access to the land for recreational purposes.

![Map of Auckland with Green Road Reserve highlighted]

**Figure 1-1: Location (Source: Google Maps and Council GeoMaps)**

Green Road Reserve is identified as a key asset not just for the Rodney Local Board area, but also for Auckland, with funding secured to develop a masterplan for its future use.

Auckland Council has engaged WSP Opus to assist with a Needs Assessment for Green Road Reserve as a first step towards the development of a masterplan, focussing on sport and recreation provision. This Needs Assessment includes initial community consultation and stakeholder engagement to understand key interests and to enable the identification of priority uses. The reserve is to be developed as a destination park in an expanding development area with increased access from transport links.
1.1 Needs Assessment

The purpose of this study is to undertake research and consultation to assess the community, sport and recreation needs for Green Road Reserve, to inform its future development and towards developing a masterplan. The masterplan will identify a vision for the development, management and use of the reserve and guide future decision-making for the reserve. The masterplan will be developed through an iterative design process. It is anticipated that the masterplan will be approved by the local board mid-2019.

The information gathered through this Needs Assessment will be used to understand the future capacity requirements of the Park. The reserve will provide significant open space for the neighbouring Dairy Flat future urban zone and anticipated town centre. The reserve will also provide for neighbouring Hibiscus Coast and Albany areas that are experiencing high demand on existing open space.

The outcomes of this study are to:

- help inform a vision for the future use of the reserve
- establish priority uses for the reserve
- identify key principles for the development and management of the reserve to be incorporated into a future open space management plan for the Rodney Local Board area.

In delivering this project, the following was undertaken:

- a review of sport codes’ sector plans and specific facility strategies
- a review of existing Auckland Council sports research
- engagement and consultation with key stakeholders including adjacent neighbours, park users, sport clubs and resident groups in accordance with IAP2 Public Participation Practice
- incorporation of results of an opt in online survey prepared by Auckland Council.

It is anticipated that as work progresses on developing a masterplan for the site, there will be further opportunities for public engagement with the wider community and stakeholder engagement on concept plans. More detail on the engagement process for the Needs Assessment exercise can be found later in this report.
2 Context

2.1 History

Green Road Reserve was part of a 200ha farm belonging to Jim and Ann Holdaway who owned the land for almost 40 years. Jim Holdaway was a regional council politician, conservationist and one of the founders of Auckland’s regional parks network. He was a well-known and respected public figure in Auckland, known for his service to local government. Jim was also known for his work establishing the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.

The land was sold to the former Rodney District Council in November 2000 comprising PT ALLOT 282 PSH OF PUKETANGA SO 904 (30ha). In May 2006, the Council then purchased from the EAJ Holdaway Trust approximately 115ha that adjoined the existing 39ha landholding, being part Lot 1 DP 365603.

The land was purchased for future recreation and sporting needs. The opportunity was to create a local, sub regional and regional sports park incorporating a range of organised and casual recreational activities. According to Jim Holdaway’s children, Jim always dreamed that the land he sold to Council would be “for all people” and that it would be used for recreation. The land has since been called ‘Green Road Reserve’.

2.2 Existing Use

The reserve, at 124 Green Road, is currently leased for grazing sheep with the understanding that one day that reserve would become a local, sub-regional, or regional park. The local farmer on site works with community groups to allow recreational space within an operating farm.

In February 2017, the Rodney Local Board also granted five year leases to the North Harbour Pony Club (Silverdale Branch Inc.) and the North Shore Model Aero Club to use parts of the reserve on a temporary basis while the masterplan is prepared.

The reserve is characterised by its open space and rural outlook with a number of waterways, exotic bush and native forest. Some key features and viewpoints of the reserve are shown in Figure 2-1. The vast area and the contours (ranging in height between 25 and 109 msl) of the reserve makes it suitable for a variety of organised sports and recreation activities, and over the years, many sports codes have indicated an interest in using the reserve.
2.3 Statutory Framework – national level

Reserves Act, 1977
The site is not currently held under the Reserves Act 1977 and therefore is not subject to the provisions of The Act.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, 2014
The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (HNZPTA) promotes the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historic and cultural heritage of New Zealand. The HNZPTA provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites (pre-1900) whether they are recorded or not.

Protection and management of archaeological sites is managed by the archaeological authority process administered by the HNZPTA. It is unlawful to destroy, damage or modify archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPTA.

A review of the heritage list and cultural heritage inventory layer on the Council GeoMaps, has identified that there are no listed heritage buildings on site or in immediate proximity to the site. However, given the stream which runs along the western boundary and the tributaries through the site there is the potential for accidental discovery of archaeological sites such as pā sites. There is also the potential for cultural heritage values to be attributed to the sites. This would need to be discussed with māra whenua via Auckland Council’s North West Mana Whenua Engagement Forum.
National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NES: Soil), 2011

The NES: Soil provides national planning controls that direct the requirement for consent or otherwise for activities on contaminated or potentially contaminated land.

All territorial authorities are required to give effect to and enforce the requirements of the NES: Soil in accordance with their functions under the RMA as they relate to contaminated land. The NES applies to a piece of land which is, has or is more likely than not that an activity or industry occurred on it is described in the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) and sets out controls for the disturbance of soil.

The site is predominantly a greenfield site that was primarily used for farming activities. The site has the potential for contamination as a result of historic farming practices, the potential for historic uncontrolled filling associated with the forming of a dam and possible infilling of gullies, and the demolition of historic buildings containing asbestos. Further investigations will be required as part of the development of the site.

2.4 Statutory Framework - local level

Auckland Unitary Plan, Operative in part. Updated 26 October 2018

The planning approach in the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) is to have a base underlying zoning which is overlaid with a series of precincts and overlays/controls. Each of these are subject to separate standards (previously described as rules) contained within the text of the document. Generally, the requirements applying to a precinct take precedent over those in the underlying zone. Furthermore, overlays/controls take precedent over both the zone and precincts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Open Space - Sport and Active Recreation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precinct</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlays</td>
<td>Natural Resources: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay - SEA_T_6421, Terrestrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Resources: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay - SEA_T_6384, Terrestrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Resources: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay - SEA_T_6422, Terrestrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Resources: Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Heritage: Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay [rcp/dp] - Area 49, Sunnyside Road, Coatesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>Macroinvertebrate Community Index - Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macroinvertebrate Community Index – Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stormwater Management Area Control - DAIRY FLAT, Flow 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stormwater Management Area Control - RANGITOPUNI, Flow 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designations</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site is zoned Open Space - Sport and Active Recreation. This zone allows for the use of both indoor and outdoor organised sports, active recreation and community activities. The zone is enabling of buildings and structures such as grandstands, sport and community clubrooms, and toilets and changing facilities associated with these uses. The zone also provides opportunities for informal recreation activities such as walking, jogging and informal games when not used for sport and active recreation. Commercial activities accessory to sport and recreation is also enabled in appropriate locations. These activities provide economic and social benefits, such as food and beverage to support the uses and passive surveillance. The higher intensity of development anticipates there will be effects from higher levels of traffic, noise, glare etc. that need to be managed.

The AUP recognises the significant bush area along the western part of the site as well as the sensitive stream areas within the site that require additional protection from intensifying development. The site is also located within the corridor for the North-West Wildlink, which is a partnership between Auckland Council, Department of Conservation, Community Groups and the public to create a green corridor for wildlife to travel and breed safely between the
Hauraki Gulf Islands and the Waitākere Ranges. Therefore, any future development of the site provides an opportunity to further enhance the restoration of this corridor and preserve the linkage.

The site has a number of overland flow paths which appear to be tributaries of the Dairy Stream and Rangitopuni Stream (Ref: Figure 2.3). Along the Dairy Stream and Rangitopuni Stream, the area is also prone to flooding. Therefore, any development which needs to occur over the overland flow paths or within the flood plain areas will need to consider the impacts of displacement on the wider catchment and surrounding properties which are likely to become residential development.

![Map of the area](image)

*Figure 2-3: Catchments and Hydrology (Source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)*

The AUP recognises the landscape as an Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL), because of the lowlands wild nature/cultured nature (Lowlands) and wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country). Development within the identified ONL area along the western boundary needs to be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development which would detract from its value. The development also needs to protect the physical and visual integrity of the ONL by maintaining the visual coherence and integrity, the natural landforms, natural processes and vegetation areas and patterns, the visual or physical qualities that make the landscape iconic or rare, and high levels of naturalness of the ONL. Therefore, any development needs to maintain or enhance the values or appreciation of the ONL.

The area surrounding the site to the north, east and south is zoned Future Urban, and the area to the west is zoned Rural - Countryside Living Zone. The Future Urban zone has been recognised as a growth area within the Auckland Plan 2050 spreading the growth over two decades. The development of Silverdale West/ Fairy Flat is to be developed in the first half of decade one (2018 – 2022) for business purposes. The remainder of Silverdale / Dairy Flat (including the area surrounding the park) is to be developed for residential purposes (approx. 20,400 dwellings) in the second half of decade two (2033-2037). This increase in residential use will generate demand for open space requirements.

### 2.5 Non-Regulatory Framework

**Auckland Plan 2050, June 2018**

The first Auckland Plan (2012) had a vision for Auckland to be the ‘world’s most liveable city’. The plan contained highly detailed series of objectives and targets, and progress has been made towards achieving this vision. As part of...
the Plan (2012), there was provision to review the plan in six years and upon review it was concluded that the plan no longer provided the necessary direction for decision-making.

The Auckland Plan 2050 adopted in June 2018, is a more streamlined spatial plan with a simple structure and clear links between outcomes, directions and measures. It shows how Auckland is expected to grow and change during the next 30 years. The Auckland Plan 2050 focuses on six importance areas being:

- Belonging and Participation
- Māori Identity and Wellbeing
- Homes and Places
- Transport and Access
- Environment and Cultural Heritage
- Opportunity and Prosperity

Of these six areas the Belonging and Participation, Homes and Places, and Environment and Cultural Heritage are particularly relevant in recognising the value of public open spaces. This is because public open space and community facilities such as Green Road Reserve play a crucial part in providing a world class quality of life and ensuring that Auckland remains resilient to changes, by providing recreation opportunities for an increasing population, supporting conservation of habitats and species, and the effects of climate change.

**Future Urban Land Supply Strategy, 2017**

The Future Urban Land Supply Strategy provides a strategic and proactive 30 year sequencing of future urban land development (Figure 2-3). The area of Silverdale and Dairy Flat has been proposed for future development across two decades. Development in the first decade (2018-2022) associated with the business area in Silverdale – Dairy Flat is sequenced earlier to provide local employment opportunities and address demand on transport infrastructure. The more intensive residential development is expected to occur in the second decade (2033-2037).

Timeframe for investigation of future community provision will depend on the actual pace of growth. This area currently has no bulk water or wastewater infrastructure to service urban development of any scale and establishing this network could take up to 20 years.
Supporting Growth – Delivery Transport Networks, 2016

Supporting growth is a combined programme between Auckland Transport (AT), Auckland Council and the NZ Transport Agency to develop transport networks to support the development of Auckland’s new future urban growth areas (greenfields) over the next 30 years. With the potential growth of the Silverdale / Dairy Flat area, there is anticipated to be a significant need for transport infrastructure.

The centre of the new transport network in the Silverdale / Dairy Flat area is expected to be the extension of the Rapid Transit Network (RTN) which will link Albany to Dairy Flat, Silverdale, Wainui and Grand Drive via an extension of the Northern Busway. The provision of a range of transport around the potential new town centre in Dairy Flat will also improve choice. Some of the key projects include:

- RTN extension
- Penlink and new east west connection to Dairy Flat
- New north south connection between Albany and Orewa
- Upgrade Dairy Flat Highway.

The Auckland Council Open Space Provision Policy, 2016

The open space provision policy informs investment decisions to create a high quality open space network that contributes to the quality of life for Aucklanders. It provides direction on the provision of open space at a network scale (across multiple open spaces rather than an individual site). Provision is considered on the basis of function, distribution, location and configuration.

The open space provision policy identifies Green Road as a destination park for sport and organised recreation in the future open space network. The table below outlines the attributes of a destination park. Green Road Reserve will,
however, also need to provide the neighbourhood and suburb park functions for the future residential areas surrounding the park and has substantial space to do so. To achieve this, it is anticipated that edges of the park become activated via a “ribbon” or network of local parks to serve the immediate and adjacent communities.

The Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (2017) anticipates that Silverdale/Dairy Flat area is likely to need five urban centres and one of them will be near Green Road Reserve. The reserve will need to provide a small or medium civic space of 0.15 to 0.2 hectares capable of hosting small events. The table below outlines the attributes of a civic space.

Table 2-4: Destination Park and Civic Space Attributes (Source: Auckland Council Open Space Provision Policy, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typology</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indicative amenities</th>
<th>Provision target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination Park</strong></td>
<td>Provides for large numbers of visitors, who often visit for an extended period of time, and may travel from across Auckland. Many destination parks are tourist attractions. Typically they will: • be more than 30 hectares • accommodate specialised facilities • have significant or unique attributes. Regional parks are considered to be destination parks.</td>
<td>• large events space • networks of walking circuits and trails • destination and/or multiple playgrounds • specialised sport and recreation facilities • distinct natural, heritage or cultural features • multiple places for gatherings and socialising such as barbeque and picnic facilities</td>
<td>A variety of destination parks should be located to serve each of the northern, western, central and southern areas of urban Auckland. Future provision will be determined through network planning, which will identify if and where new destination parks are required. See Figure 5 on page 34 for indicative provision guidance. Provides neighbourhood and suburb park functions for immediately neighbouring residential areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Civic Space</strong></td>
<td>Provides spaces for meeting, socialising, play and events in Auckland’s urban centres. Civic space encompasses a network of public space including squares, plazas, greens, streets and shared spaces. Civic spaces can be: • small (&lt;0.1 hectares), typically providing respite, informal meeting and socialising opportunities • medium (0.15 to 0.2 hectares, typically capable of hosting small events • large (0.3 to 0.4 hectares), typically capable of hosting medium scale events.</td>
<td>• highly structured and developed urban spaces • predominately hard-surfaces • meeting and socialising opportunities • event space • landscaping and gardens • public artworks</td>
<td>The extent of the civic space network should reflect the scale of the urban centre. Civic space should be planned as part of an integrated network, which responds to the local character and needs of an urban centre. <strong>Local Centre</strong> • one small civic space. <strong>Town Centre</strong> • one or more small civic spaces; and • one medium civic space. <strong>Metropolitan Centres</strong> • one or more medium civic spaces; and • one large civic space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan, 2013

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan sets out the vision and core strategy for parks and open spaces. There are four key focus areas with priorities relating to each of these focus areas.
• Treasure our parks and open spaces - Protect and conserve our parks and open spaces and improve peoples’ ability to understand and appreciate their value and significance.
• Enjoy our parks and open spaces - Ensure our parks and open spaces can meet the needs of our growing population
• Connect our parks and open spaces - Create a green network across Auckland by linking our parks, open spaces and streets
• Utilise our parks and open spaces - Use our parks and open spaces to create a green resilient and prosperous city with thriving communities

**North West Wildlink Corridor**

As discussed above, the Green Road Reserve is located within the North-West Wildlink corridor. The vision of the North-West Wildlink is to have a green corridor that links natural habitats from the Waitakere Ranges in the west to the Hauraki Gulf Islands in the east. Future development of the park provides an opportunity to not only protect and enhance the habitat values with the reserve that support wildlife linkages, but also to connect to other parks, open spaces and streets to enhance wildlife linkages across the region.

**Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan, 2014-2024**

This strategic action plan focuses on sport and recreation in Auckland. This action plan was created to recognise the significant changes in the sport and recreation sector and outline how Auckland will achieve the shared vision of “Australians; more active, more often”. To achieve this vision, this plan focuses on four priority areas:

1. Participation
2. Infrastructure
3. Excellence in recreation and sport
4. Sector development

Relevant to Green Road Reserve, the third priority area of Infrastructure is focused on accessing open spaces, harbours, coastlines, waterways and a fit-for-purpose network of facilities that enable physical activity, recreation and sport at all levels. Specifically, this is with the three infrastructure key actions of:

1. Accessible and activity-friendly environments
2. Fit-for-purpose network of facilities
3. Facility partnerships

Two infrastructure strategic directives have also been created, which include:

• Ensuring sport and recreation facilities are keeping up with the growing population
• Maintaining and extending the public open space network, sporting facilities, swimming pools, walkways and trails, and recreational and boating facilities in line with growth.

To achieve the three key actions, several focus areas have been created, which consist of:

• Providing universal access to facilities and open spaces, with specific consideration for disabled people, older adults and children
• Looking for innovative partnerships and designs, which are efficient and affordable to counter the high cost of building and operating facilities
• Addressing the increasing pressure on sports fields for greater use and increasing intensity of current use
• Accommodating increased demand from population growth and from growth in recreation and sport participation.

A monitoring framework has been developed to oversee the implementation of the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan. For the priority area of Infrastructure, one target has been created to examine how to “Improve access to sport and recreation infrastructure”. This is with the key performance indicator that more Aucklanders will be within walking distance of a neighbourhood or suburb park.
Auckland Sport Facilities Priorities Plan, 2017

In 2017, the Facility Priorities Plan was created from Auckland Council, Sport New Zealand and Aktive Auckland Sport and Recreation, to help inform and shape sports code plans and future sport facilities investment in Auckland.

With Auckland’s growing population and changing sport demands, the plan responds to the need for a more structured approach to planning and investment in sports facilities. It focuses on appropriate provision of sports facilities to enable sport participation at the community level including social and casual participation.

The plan looks across codes and the region as a whole and encourages a partnership approach, with a focus on:

- Confirming sector-wide strategic principles and priorities for sport facilities investment
- Provides a process to evaluate and prioritise significant (> $500k²) sport facility investment proposals
- Identifies options to make the best use of existing sport facilities
- Provides for current and future demand for sport facilities

Six key principles were developed to guide the identification of sector priorities:

a. Collaborative approach within, and between sport codes
b. Regional provision that is complementary and avoids duplication
c. Catering to changing patterns of participation
d. Moving Auckland forward to respond to its growth and development
e. Sustainability
f. Evidence-based approach

The outcomes the sport facility investment plan looks to achieve are:

- Increased participation in sport, particularly community sport, across a range of codes important to Aucklanders
- Greater facility utilisation now and in the future
- A hierarchy and network of accessible facilities that meet competition and training needs at a local, sub-regional and regional level (and in some cases national and international)
- Sustainable development and operation of Auckland’s sports infrastructure.

2.6 Community Facilities

There are currently no gaps in community facility provision for the Green Road area given its rural catchment. Indications based on existing facilities, forecast growth and likely future development show there will be a need for an integrated community centre and library (approximately 6,000 m²) and a separate facility such as a leisure centre (approximately 2,500 m²).

The timing for planning and delivery of any new community facilities (and the exact nature and service offer) would depend on how quickly the growth is expected to occur, what opportunities there might be to partner with other providers such as schools, the needs of the future community, and the capacity of existing facilities in the wider catchment to accommodate some of the additional growth.

It is important for community facilities to be fit for purpose, integrated and connected, and they need to be:

- Located centrally within a town centre, with links to public and social infrastructure and retail activity ensuring they are highly visible and easily accessible
- Located in areas of high density residential areas or areas with potential for redevelopment capacity, and
- Within walking distance from public transport or within a 15-minute walk from a local centre.

Whether Green Road Reserve is the right location depends on the structure planning process. It is recommended that a 6,000 m² space close to transport and with street frontage and a separate 2,500 m² space be reserved for community facility provision, subject to the outcome of the structure planning process.

2.7 Technical Assessments

Geotechnical Assessment, 2000
Rodney District Council commissioned a geotechnical assessment for a 7 ha section of land on Green Road near the intersection with State Highway 1. The findings primarily related to the suitability of the land for sports fields. It was considered that level playing surfaces could be achieved with extensive earthworks and that the soils are likely to have low permeability requiring extensive drainage. Specific geotechnical investigations were recommended for ancillary buildings to determine foundation requirements.

**Landscape Assessment, 2006**

In 2006, Rodney District Council commissioned a Landscape Assessment by LM Landscape Architects with the objective of providing draft options on general ideas of how sport and recreational activities could be arranged on the site.

The assessment noted key features of the site including extensive views over Dairy Flat and the hills and valleys to the north of the site, and is characterised by open pasture quality with mature exotic trees and native bush alongside Dairy/Rangitopuni Stream. The middle of the site features Raupo Wetland and pond. The assessment noted that it would be important to retain key landscape features when considering development of the site.

Key findings of the assessment included:
- Identification of the slopes down to Dairy Stream alongside Green Road as the most suitable for a pavilion for structured activities including sports and equestrian activities reducing the need for internal roads.
- The remainder of the park could be used as a farm park or for passive recreation.
- The site has a number of potential focal points which could offer learning opportunities including the original homestead, the woolshed, the mature indigenous forest and the wetland.
- The site also offers opportunities for enhancement of water features and additional planting.
- A variety of viewing points, walking tracks and biking trails.

The shape of the land offers natural topographical opportunities for the separation of sports codes to reduce conflicts and retain the park’s rural aspect. Any future masterplanning of the site should consider the recommendations in this report.

**2.8 Policy Framework Summary**

The Silverdale/Dairy Flat area is projected for significant urban growth over the coming decades. Green Road Reserve will become more prominent as a significant destination park and will need to address the needs of the local community through its function as a neighbourhood, local and civic space, as well as wider regional demands as a destination park for all.

The reserve will be significant in maintaining a high quality open space with multiple values. These values include its role as part of the region’s interlinking network of parks and open spaces, as an ecological corridor, as part of the identity of the people and place of Dairy Flat, and as a regionally significant venue for high quality sports and informal recreation.
3 Demographics and Trends

3.1 Demographics: Rodney Local Board and Diary Flat-Redvale Area

Outlined below are summaries of the general demographics and trends for the Rodney Local Board Area, the Diary Flat-Redvale District and the overall Auckland Region.

The information has been retrieved from the demographics report card for the Rodney Local Board area (2018) found on the Auckland Council website, as well as the 2013 census data for the Rodney Local Board Area, the Diary Flat-Redvale area and the overall Auckland Region.

General Information

Green Road Reserve is located within the Diary Flat-Redvale district within the Rodney Local Board Area. The Diary Flat-Redvale district is characterised by a proliferation of lifestyle blocks and holiday homes. Dominant industries in the area include dairy farming, horticulture, winemaking and forestry. A major facility in the local Diary Flat area is the North Shore Aerodrome that is owned and operated by the North Shore Aero Club. This feature is in fact located within the subject Green Road Reserve site. The local primary school within the Diary Flat-Redvale district is Diary Flat School, which has a decile rating of 10. The closest secondary schools that serve the Diary Flat-Redvale district are Orewa College, Westlake Boys High School, Westlake Girls High School, Long Bay College and Rangitoto College.

Population

The Rodney Local Board area consists of 4% of the Auckland Regional population. Approximately 2,715 people usually live in the Diary Flat-Redvale District, which is less than one percent of Auckland’s population. There are 870 occupied dwellings and 51 unoccupied dwellings in the Dairy Flat-Redvale District.

21% of the residents within the Rodney Local Board Area were born overseas. At a more local scale, 33.4% of people within the Diary Flat-Redvale district were born overseas, with the UK and Ireland being the most common overseas birthplaces.

The total population of Auckland is approximately 1.41 million, which is 33.4% of New Zealand’s population. This ranks as the highest population out of the 16 regions in New Zealand. There are 473,451 occupied dwellings and 33,360 unoccupied dwellings in the Auckland Region.

39.1% of Auckland’s population were born overseas, with the most common overseas birthplace being Asia.

Age

The median age in the Rodney Local Board area is 42.6yrs and the median age for the Diary Flat-Redvale district is 41.7yrs. 9.1% of people are aged 65 years and over and 19.6% of people are aged under 15 years in the Diary Flat-Redvale district.

The median age in the Auckland Region is 35.1 years. 20.9% of the population are 15 years or younger and 11.5% of the population are 65 years and over.

Ethnicities

The Rodney Local Board Area population consists of 91% European, 10% Māori, 3% Pacific and 3% Asian. At a more local scale, the Diary Flat/Redvale population consists of 89.2% European, 4.9% Māori, 1.1% Pacific and 8.4% Asian. The Rodney Local Board Area has the 12th largest Māori population out of the 21 local boards in Auckland.

Auckland’s population consists of 59.3% European, 10.7% Māori, 14.6% Pacific and 23.1% Asian. Auckland ranks 1st in size for Māori population.

Work and Employment

...
There are 13,840 employees working in the Rodney Local Board (2015) area and $70,100 is the median household income in this area. 66% of the residents in the Rodney Local Board Area are employed. The unemployment rate in Rodney Local Board Area is 4.9% for people aged 15 years and over.

The median household income for Auckland is $63,800, and the unemployment rate in Auckland is 8.1% for people aged 15 years and over.

Comparison with the Wider Auckland Region

The Rodney Local Board and Dairy Flat-Redvale clearly differ in demographics compared to the wider Auckland Region. Specifically, the local area has a higher median age than the overall Auckland region. This corresponds to a higher median household income and lower unemployment percentage for the local area in comparison to Auckland in general. The development of the Green Road Reserve should ensure that the aging population of this area, and the wider Auckland Region is taken into account.

There is also a noticeable difference in ethnic diversity, with a much higher percentage of European residents and lower percentage of Māori, Pacific and Asian residents within the local area compared to the overall Auckland region. However, it should be noted that Green Road Reserve is anticipated to be used at a regional scale and therefore should take into account the ethnic diversity of the overall Auckland Region, ensuring that the needs of a wide range of ethnic backgrounds is taken into account for any design of this open space.

3.2 Sports Trends

National Trends

The Active NZ survey (2017) highlights the differences and similarities between young people and adult’s participation, ethnicity and gender. On average, 74% of adults aged 18 years and older and 95% of young people aged 5 to 17 are participating in sport and recreation per week. This is with adults spending an average of 5.3 hours per week, in comparison to 95% of young people aged 5 to 17 spending an average of 11 hours participating per week (Active NZ Survey, 2017). On average, males spend more time participating than females. However, females are more likely to want to participate more in sport and recreation, than males.

Overall, it was identified that European adults have the highest weekly adult participation time, while Māori young people have the highest weekly young people participation time (Active NZ Survey, 2017). Most weekly participation is in non-competitive sports and activities, with 63% of young people and 61% of adults. It was identified that Pacific and Asian individuals are more likely to want to participate more in sport and recreation, despite Asian adults and young people having lower than average weekly participation (Active NZ Survey, 2017).

The top five activities for young people (participated in the last seven days):

1. Running/jogging or cross country 52%
2. Playing (running around and climbing trees) 41%
3. Swimming 36%
4. Games (e.g., dodgeball, tag) 36%
5. Playing on playground 36%

The top five activities for adults (participated in the last seven days):

1. Walking 59%
2. Gardening 29%
3. Individual workout using equipment 22%
4. Running/jogging 20%
5. Playing games (e.g., with kids) 16%

There are several key barriers for both young people and adults to participating in sport and recreation. This includes:
Attachment B

Item

Rodney Local Board
13 December 2018

- Being too busy
- Too tired
- Difficulty self-motivating
- Other commitments (Active NZ Survey, 2017).

**Auckland Trends**

Findings from the Active NZ Survey (2017) have identified that in Auckland, 73% of adults and 94% of young people are participating weekly in sport and recreation. While specifically in North Harbour, 77% of North Harbour adults and 94% of young people are participating weekly (Active NZ Survey, 2017). This is seen to be of a higher level of participation, in comparison to the national trends.

Sport New Zealand’s Insights (2018) have identified that the five top sports and recreational activities that individual’s in Auckland are interested in participating in are:

1. Walking 39%
2. Tramping/camping 33%
3. Rugby union 27%
4. Swimming 26%
5. Gym/working out 23%

Similarly, interest in the sport and recreational activity was reflected in the level of participation, with the top five participated activities for individuals living in Auckland for 2017, being:

1. Walking 35%
2. Tramping/camping 20%
3. Swimming 18%
4. Gym/working out 17%
5. Running 17%

However, for the Dairy Flat-Redvale area unit, the top five expected participation rates vary slightly in comparison to the wider Auckland region. This is with the top five expected participation sport and recreational activities, being:

1. Walking 56%
2. Jogging 27%
3. Gym/working out 23%
4. Playing games 23%
5. Gardening 20%

While there is a variation of interest and level of participation from residents living in Dairy Flat-Redvale and the wider Auckland region, it is evident that walking, jogging and gym/working out are preferred sport and recreational activities.

### 3.3 Park Trends

As discussed in the Auckland Council Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (2013), parks and open spaces play a big role in how Auckland looks and feels. Parks and open spaces contribute to making Auckland the world’s most liveable city. They provide opportunities for Aucklanders to:

- Express their culture and heritage
- Get active and stay fit through sports and recreation
- Gather together as a community through events and festivals.
- Link the city together, helping people get to their destination
- Take care of the environment and enhance native biodiversity.

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan focuses on protecting and improving Auckland’s parks and opens spaces and maximising the social, economic and environmental benefits that they deliver.
National Trends
According to the Community Survey for Regional Parks and Forests Research for the Greater Wellington Regional Council (Peter Glen Research, 2018), park users most value their quality of park experience. This report states that park visitors undertake a range of activities at parks, which include:

1. Walking/ bush walking 75%
2. Family outings/ recreation 26%
3. Mountain biking/ cycling 24%
4. Picnics and barbecues 22%
5. Walking/ running with a dog 16%

These findings are similar to Synergy’s (2012) Peri-Urban Recreation paper, which identified that in New Zealand, there is a growing demand for informal recreation opportunities, such as: tramping, running, mountain biking and horse riding.

Most notably, the Greater Wellington Regional Council regional park survey has discovered that over the last seven years, there has been a significant increase in family related activities in parks such as:

- Family outings
- Walking the dog
- Camping
- Swimming
- Picnics/ barbecues

However, it has been identified that park users have expressed concern on park facilities and whether they meet the needs of the community. This is particularly in respect of:

- Toilets
- Upgrade of tracks
- Charging facilities
- Park rules (leashing of dogs)

Auckland Trends
Referring to the Waitakere Ranges Visitor Management Plan Report (2013), whilst it is primarily focused on the regional park of the Waitakere Ranges, it does provide an insight into that major visitor attractions, amenities and facilities that Aucklanders value in regional parks and reserves.

These elements include:

- Landscape/ aesthetic value
- Recreational opportunities
- Quierness
- Native forest and wildlife
- Inspirational, artistic and spiritual values

Additionally, it was evident that those who attended the Waitakere Ranges valued the following activities:

- Tramping/ bushing walking
- Picnic
- Sightseeing
- Visiting friends/ family

From the Synergy’s (2012) Peri-Urban Recreation paper and the Waitakere Ranges Visitor Management Plan Report (2013), it would suggest that across New Zealand, there is a consistent trend whereby there is a growing demand for outdoor recreational opportunities. This is with more communities wanting to interact with the natural environment, such as parks, reserves and open spaces.
However, it is essential that there are park facilities which are suitable for the community needs. These facilities include:

- Sufficient toilets
- Widening tracks for push chairs and bikes
- Information and rules for the park
- Charging facilities and mobile coverage
4 Sport Strategy and Facility Plans

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this section of the report is to complete a review of the strategy of each sport code and/or facility plan, and to examine the potential need and compatibility for the sport and recreation activity to take place at the Green Road Reserve and to guide future decision making.

A detailed review was conducted for each sport code or recreation activity, using the most updated version of the strategy and/or facility plan at the current time of analysis. There were, however, several codes whereby a facility plan or strategy plan was not able to be utilised (orienteering and netball). In these instances, the code’s business plan, facility plan or implementation plan was reviewed. The reviews are presented in alphabetical order (refer section 4.4.4).

4.2 Strategic Context

Aktive Auckland Sport and Recreation is a strategic partner to Sport New Zealand and Auckland Council, focused on delivering the “Auckland Approach to Community Sport” which is a strategic framework supported by the four regional sport trusts across Auckland. The Auckland Approach to Community Sport is a targeted community sport system that looks at developing community, sector and iwi ability to engage people and increase participation in sport and recreation.

The Auckland Approach to Community Sport focuses on five main areas:

1. Advocacy – attract new funding, find efficiency savings and advocate at local and central government for the sport and recreation sector
2. Schools and communities – more of Auckland’s young people participating in sport and recreation
3. Coaching and Talent Development – programmes, support and resources for coaches, athletes and organisations
4. Sector Development – improved club, regional sport and recreation capability
5. Spaces and Places – improved access to spaces and facilities for all Aucklanders.

Aktive Auckland Sport and Recreation has also created and co-delivered the Auckland Sport Sector: Facility Priorities Plan (2017). The Facility Priorities Plan is a sector-based plan to help inform and shape sports code plans and future sport facilities investment in Auckland. It focuses on appropriate provision of sports facilities to enable sport participation at the community level including social and casual participation. This plan responds to the need for more planning and investment in sports facilities and has four key components:

1. Confirms sector-wide strategic principles and priorities for sport facilities investment
2. Provides a process to evaluate and prioritise significant (> $500K) sport facility investment proposals
3. Identifies options to make the best use of existing sport facilities
4. Provides for current and future demand for sport facilities

4.3 Draft Indoor Courts Facilities Plan

The Auckland Indoor Courts Facility Plan is currently in a draft stage and is therefore unable to release recommendations for the individual sport codes. These codes include: basketball, futsal, volleyball, netball, table tennis and badminton. However, this research has identified that there is a need for indoor courts across Auckland and specific recommendations for each code should be referred to for further insight when the plan is released.

4.4 Sport Codes

Archery
Archery New Zealand is the National Sport Organisation for archery in New Zealand. From the 2015-2020 strategic plan, Archery NZ has a vision which is “Archery is recognised as an important sport within New Zealand with the Archer at the core of everything we do”. In this strategic plan, it has highlighted that Archery New Zealand has placed a focus on growing membership and participation as well as providing quality archery services. At present, there is only one archery club based on the North Shore, with the Shore Archery Club a 30-minute drive from Green Road Reserve. With a lack of facilities offered in the North Shore region, there could be an opportunity for the reserve to provide this sport and recreational activity for the community.

**Aero-Modelling**

The Model Flying New Zealand (MFNZ) is a non-profit body dedicated to the promotion and protection of aeromodelling in New Zealand. According to the MFNZ Business Plan (2014) there are two key threats and weakness for the sport in the upcoming years, these being securing long term access and declining membership numbers. A further concern are noise impacts for neighbouring residents in non-rural areas and the demand from other sport and recreational activities to use the ground/space.

The Auckland Region Model Flying Facility Plan has identified Green Road as a key facility and priority site to secure. Currently, the North Shore Model Aero Club is an air modelling club that is based on Green Road. It is recommended that Air Modelling New Zealand, looks to establish an Auckland Regional Model Flying Group, and that this group actively engages with the community to help create and maintain good relationships and avoid adverse effects on neighbouring residents.

To help increase utilisation of Green Road Reserve, Auckland Region Model Flying should also look to share their space/flying site with other sport and recreational groups and activities. These complementary users could include: cross country athletics, trail running and cyclo-cross.

In the interim, it is recommended that the North Shore Model Aero Club works with Auckland Council and the Rodney Local board to help facilitate secure short-medium term access to suitable flying sites in private ownership.

**Athletics**

Auckland Athletics Incorporated (AAI) is a not-for-profit Regional Sport Organisation for athletics in Auckland. Auckland Athletics has an aim to provide continuous improvement in services such that levels of membership satisfaction are high and AAI is the respected provider of choice for all stakeholders. Their vision is “To be recognised as the centre that uses best practice for delivery of athletics on behalf of Athletics New Zealand”.

Athletics Auckland’s strategic plan highlights that while there is a focus on increasing growth of the sport, there are several athletics clubs within the North Harbour region (Takapuna, North Harbour and Torbay). The Torbay Athletics Club a 15-minute drive time and the North Harbour Bay Athletics Club an 18-minute drive time from Green Road Reserve. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that AUT Millennium which is a high-performance institution for a range of sports, including athletics, is also an 18-minute drive time. Taking the location of the nearby clubs into consideration, it is suggested that Green Road Reserve does not establish an athletics club or track.

There is, however, an opportunity for the Green Road Reserve to create cross-country running trails around the reserve. Cross-country trails are not available at the Takapuna, North Harbour, Torbay or AUT Millennium facilities and is therefore an opportunity for the reserve to implement these. The nearest cross-country trail is at the Riverhead Forest, which has a 24-minute drive time. This track would be part of the greenway multi-use network and could be utilised for walking, horse riding and cyclo-cross biking and could also include short, middle and long courses.

**Badminton**

Badminton North Harbour’s vision is to be a highly regarded and financially sustainable organisation that successfully delivers badminton as a lifelong sport embraced by the North Harbour region. Their mission statement is that their members and the general public are provided with a quality badminton facility and a diverse range of badminton services and programmes.

A strategic plan for 2016-2020 has been prepared by the Board of Badminton North Harbour. This plan identifies Building Development and Facility Operation as the fifth strategic focus, with the strategic outcome that badminton in the North Harbour region is adequately serviced with well-maintained and modern facilities.
Badminton New Zealand has identified that badminton has had a large growth in participation and is one of New Zealand’s fastest growing sports. The strategic plan has highlighted that there is a need to provide modern facilities and new facility developments to meet the increase in player participation. Taking this into account, there could be a long-term opportunity to provide for an indoor multi-sport court facility that includes the badminton markings, should there be a continual growth and increase in the number of badminton players.

**Basketball**

Basketball New Zealand is the national governing body of basketball in New Zealand. Their strategic plan (2016-2018) has a vision of “Growing New Zealanders, growing the game”. Basketball New Zealand has five key priorities; the second priority “Community” places a large focus on providing opportunities and facilities to play basketball. It has been identified that over the last year (2017) basketball has increased 11% in secondary school students playing basketball and has increased 27% in participation over the last five years.

With this growth, Basketball New Zealand (2018) has stated that there is a need for more facilities if they are to continue to meet the increasing demand. However, it has been noted that Metro Park in Millwater has been identified as a potential site for an indoor court facility, which would include basketball courts. Taking this into account, it is suggested that there may be a future long-term opportunity for an indoor multi-sport facility to be developed at the reserve, should the courts in Millwater reach capacity and there is a significant continual growth of the sport.

**Bike**

Green Road Reserve has been identified as a potential link in a future greenways network, connecting east coast urban areas with Riverhead Forest and South Kaipara. The Bike (2013) plan highlights seven key issues across the various Auckland bike codes (mountain biking, BMX, road). Some of these issues relate to the development of facility hubs and shared facilities, securing access to cycle friendly roads lack of an indoor velodrome and existing outdoor venues requiring significant upgrading. This strategy has highlighted that there is a gap in the bike sector, which requires additional pump track, key cycling routes and a bike hub.

The 2013 bike plan has firstly suggested that given the new BMX track in North Harbour (10-minute drive time), the possibility of developing a BMX and Pump track and a bike hub (sharing facilities with other bike clubs) is examined

Secondly, it has been identified that cyclo-cross is a popular and growing recreational activity that could be implemented at the Green Road Reserve. As the cyclo-cross utilises a similar course to cross-country athletics, this would allow for further multi-utilisation of the track.

There are also two options for a criterium to be implemented at the Green Road Reserve:

1. A bespoke criterium track, which would be open for public use and also be used for competition events.
2. An internal park road to serve as a criterium track on an event basis.

In summary there are a range of options for bike facilities to be created at the Green Road Reserve with cycleways, shared off-road trails and mountain biking single tracks all having large recreational use profile alongside organised club bike competitions and events. These opportunities allow the Green Road Reserve to develop a network of facilities that cater for a variety of skill level and bike provisions (learn to ride and skill areas).

**Bowls**

Auckland Bowls has a strategic plan (2017-2020) which is to “Lead and develop the growth of bowls in Auckland”. It also includes the vision of having “More people playing bowls more often”. However, over the last few years, the sport of bowls has had decreasing participation numbers and as a result have had underutilised playing greens. It has been acknowledged by Auckland Bowls that they will look to reduce the number of venues from 102 to 75 venues. Currently, Auckland Bowls apply the metrics whereby there is one bowling venue per 20,000 population, with a 2km catchment applied. It has been identified that the closest bowls club to Green Road is at Bowls North Harbour which is located 13 km away. Furthermore, there are a further seven bowls clubs within the North Shore region, which are open to the community.
Overall, as the sport of bowls is decreasing in participation, it is suggested that Green Road does not develop any bowling greens.

**Cricket**

It is identified through the Auckland Cricket (2011) plan that there is a need to address community club needs with a shortfall in field hours in some areas. However, while it is evident that there is an overall shortage of quality cricket fields across Auckland, Rodney has not been identified as a priority board for future cricket grounds. Therefore, cricket is not recommended to be provided for at Green Road Reserve.

**Diamond Based Sports**

Auckland Baseball Association’s role is to engage and support all baseball lovers in Auckland and the surrounding areas. Auckland Baseball strives to become an active baseball leader by providing competitive and recreational opportunities to local residents. The Auckland Baseball (2011) Plan has acknowledged that there are several issues for the sport including:

- A large under-supply of baseball diamonds in the North Shore region.
- Lack of quality of existing facilities.
- Addressing high performance needs e.g., lack of a National Baseball Stadium.

Softball New Zealand is the national governing body of softball in New Zealand and is committed to leading the development of the game. Their 2014–2018 strategic plan has a vision of creating “Softball as a champion sport on and off the diamond”. This is with a focus on connecting softball national, and to build excellence through their people, affiliates, facilities and partners. Key issues include securing access to fields and quality of current facilities. However, despite the stated need for additional fields, this strategic plan has noted that for many softball clubs within the Auckland region, they have the capacity within their facilities to meet future growth. Instead, the greatest barrier is the capability and resources of clubs and volunteers to meet this demand. This is considered to be a greater barrier to future participation than securing access to additional fields.

There is an opportunity for diamond-based sports to be implemented at the Green Road Reserve. Due to the size and shape of baseball and softball diamonds, it is difficult to retrofit existing green spaces and fields to accommodate baseball and softball diamonds. As such, there is an opportunity for the Green Road Reserve to develop multiple, quality, permanent or semi-permanent multi-use diamonds that would accommodate for future growth of both baseball and softball in the region.

**Disc Golf**

According to New Zealand’s disc golf 2016 AGM, disc golf is growing in New Zealand and there is a need for more courses across New Zealand as the sport continues to increase in participation. As Disc Golf New Zealand has stated, they are struggling to have permanent courses across New Zealand. Disc golf requires a Frisbee disc and elevated metal basket (pole hole) to play. A nine-hole disc golf course can be established on as small as two hectares of land and can also be expanded to 18-hole courses on larger spaces.

For the Green Road Reserve, there is an opportunity for a disc golf course to be created. It is a relatively easy sport and recreation activity to be accommodated into parks and can co-exist with other outdoor recreational activities such as running, biking and walking trails. It is a sport and recreational activity that can cater for a range of ages and skill levels and would positively add to the diversity of multi-use sporting activity at the reserve.

**Equestrian**

Equestrian Sport New Zealand is the national sport organisation for Equestrian in New Zealand. They aim to deliver quality equestrian competitions for five disciplines, which are: dressage, eventing (cross country), endurance and CTR, jumping and show hunter, and para equestrian.

The New Zealand Pony Club Association (NZPCA) is a separate organisation and has a mission “as the national youth equestrian organisation to support young people in equestrian sport”. Both organisations have faced challenges over the last few years, particularly securing facilities and good quality surfaces. According to the plan from Equestrian Sport New Zealand, Puhinui Reserve, Clevedon Showgrounds, Woodhill Sands Equestrian Centre and the Puhinui Reserve are current facilities which are important to securing the growth and development of the sport.
North Shore Riding Group which is located 6 km away, provides facilities for equestrian activities. It is recommended that this group be consulted further on their future plans, utilisation of facilities and their current lease. If they are wanting to stay at their current facility, it is recommended that Green Road Reserve does not look to provide any new equestrian venues.

Silverdale Pony Club has been at Green Road for more than 15 years. It is recommended that if the club is happy with the facilities at the reserve, they work with Auckland Council to see if they can secure a short-medium term lease arrangement, subject to the quality of the land and ground conditions being suitable.

In the medium to long term, there is an option for Silverdale Pony Club to amalgamate with Wainui Pony Club which has a 14 minute drive-time from Green Road Reserve. An amalgamation of the two clubs at Wainui Reserve would allow for Green Road to be utilised for other growing sport and recreational activities.

New Zealand Horse Network is a recognised recreational horse riding incorporated society focused on creating better access to recreational riding. The NZH Network has noted that there is a trotting track at Dairy Flat Landfill Access Road which has been recently upgraded to include both trotting trainers and recreational riders. Given this track is located off Green Road (4-minute drive time to reserve) there is an opportunity for a bridle track to be created to link Landfill Access to Green Road Reserve. This track could form part of the multi-use greenway network which could also be used for walking, cross-country cycling and cross country running.

Floorball

Floorball New Zealand (FNZ) was set up in 2009 as the National Sports Organisation for Floorball and has achieved full member status with the International Floorball Federation (IFF) in 2010. FNZ has a vision “To become a popular sport played by many New Zealanders at all age levels”.

Floorball is a type of indoor hockey which has seen strong growth in New Zealand over the past four years. Linked to one of their goals of “Growing the Game”, one of their objectives is to collaborate with indoor sport venues to add Floorball to the activities on offer.

There is an opportunity for Green Road Reserve to create an indoor court facility that could include the following sports: basketball, netball, table tennis, volleyball and floorball. This potential new indoor facility would allow for floorball to gain further public recognition, increase floorball participation within the community and allow floorball to create partnerships with other sporting codes.

As an indoor court facility would require significant support from the national and regional sporting body and constitutes a large financial cost for the build, it is recommended that floorball supports the larger codes such as basketball, volleyball and netball to have a multi-use indoor court facility which would be allocated through an agreed use system. This would help optimise the court usage and also grow floorball within the community.

Football

The Auckland Football (2012) plan has identified that with an increasing number of football teams in leagues, larger team numbers and new ethnic leagues, there is a significant shortage of field capacity and high quality playing surfaces across Auckland, with three key issues:

- Current shortfall of -1,120 hours.
- Securing access to high quality playing surfaces to enable community football to grow.
- Inability to meet future demand.

According to the strategy plan, the following have been identified as potential sites to assist with the field shortage:

- Rosedale Park South
- Bay City Park
- Albany Domain
- Greens Road
- Metro Park
- Glenfield/Takapuna
With both an increase in the popularity of football and the field shortfall it is recommended that consideration be given to the implementation of multi-use fields to meet the expected demand by football. This will allow for further growth and sporting opportunities as well as alleviate pressures on current nearby fields such as Metro Park in Millwater. It is recommended that Auckland Football works with Auckland Council to develop policies around optimisation of fields through multi-use, artificial turfs, floodlights, and other technologies aimed at intensification and increased efficiency.

**Golf**

The Auckland Golf (2013) facility plan was prepared for New Zealand Golf to provide strategic direction for golf facilities in Auckland. The need for an additional golf course at Green Road has not been identified as a priority and as such is not recommended for consideration.

**Hockey**

The North Harbour (2014) Hockey Plan has identified that there is a high level of community need for access to hockey turfs, with the shortfall continued to grow across the Auckland region. Currently, it has been identified that the shortfall in North Harbour is at -117.9 hours and this is expected to grow to -311.2 hours by 2031. The greatest shortfall is in meeting the demand for training, with no additional water-base turfs required to meet the current or 10-year projected community demand. The Plan aligns with the North Harbour Hockey Strategic Plan (2017-2022) which has five key strategic focuses, one of which is ‘Quality places to play’.

Taking both the North Harbour Hockey Plan (2014) and the North Harbour Strategic Plan (2017-2022) into account, it is suggested that the potential development of hockey turfs or satellites to assist with the current shortage be considered for Green Road. It has been noted that Harbour Hockey is being moved to Rosedale, which will serve as a facility to host international tournaments and the capacity to host up to 10,000 people for possible events.

It is therefore recommended that any potential development of hockey turfs at Green Road is co-ordinated with Harbour Hockey, New Zealand Hockey and Auckland Council to determine the need and feasibility of turfs on this site.

**Netball**

The Auckland Regional Netball Facilities Implementation Plan (2018) focuses on the current and future demand for netball within the Auckland region. With netball a growing sport in Auckland, it is critical that sufficient quality facilities are available across the Auckland region to cater for current and future demand. This implementation plan gives effect to the Auckland Regional Netball Facility Plan (2010) which has a strategic priority of securing access to additional courts by the year 2031.

The implementation plan identifies that the Northern Netball Auckland zone will have a potential shortfall of 23 netball courts. It highlights the priority for additional courts to meet the needs for training, junior participants and local competitions. Some of this shortfall will be taken up at Metro Park in Millwater - a 10-minute drive-time from Green Road - which has been allocated $1 million from Auckland Council to build 10 netball courts for the community.

Taking the proposed new facility at Millwater into account, together with the strategic goal of sharing facilities with providers such as schools, it is suggested that Northern Netball should firstly look to maximise the use of school/public courts prior to considering new facilities at Green Road.

**Orienteering**

Orienteering New Zealand is the national governing body for orienteering in New Zealand. According to Orienteering New Zealand’s (2013-2016) strategic plan, they have a vision which is “Inspiring Kiwis to experience the fun and positive sense of adventure and achievement which comes from orienteering and return for more”.

Local scout and girl guide groups have also noted that orienteering is a recreation activity that would be beneficial for the community. It is a sport and recreational activity that is easily accommodated with other activities, has a low environmental impact, is inexpensive and caters for a wide spectrum of the community.

It is therefore recommended to implement foot orienteering courses and/or mountain biking orienteering at Green Road Reserve. Foot orienteering can occur at any location, which includes farms and urban areas. As orienteering does
not require a track and no additional infrastructure, the Green Road Reserve would be suitable for introductory level races due to the low complexity. Furthermore, orienteering would not require significant on-going costs, would not require participants to purchase equipment, and would cater for a large range of ages and fitness levels. Mountain biking orienteering also presents an opportunity for Orienteering New Zealand to work along a community mountain biking organisations and Mountain Biking New Zealand, which would increase optimisation of track usage.

**Water sports**

Rowing New Zealand’s (2014-2020) vision is to be “The best rowing nation in the world”. While Waka Ama New Zealand’s (2016-2020) strategic plan has a vision to “To lead the development, practice and promotion of the sport and culture of Waka Ama”. From these two strategic plans, it has been highlighted that facility development, infrastructure and fit-for-purpose facilities are a focus for both sport organisations.

Although these plans have highlighted the need for the development of additional Rowing and Waka Ama sites, it has been noted that the Hyundai Marine Sports Centre in Okahu Bay is set to be open in early 2019. The Hyundai Marine Sports Centre will be a multi-sports facility and will be a base for the Royal Akarana Yacht Club, Waka Ama New Zealand, University of Auckland, Ocean Blue Water Sports, Akarana Sailing Academy, Sailability Auckland and the Auckland City Triathlon Club. Once opened, the Hyundai Marine Sports Centre will also be used for New Zealand’s High-Performance sailing and paddling athletes and International sport events. Developed to be a water-sports facility, this centre will cater to sailing, paddling, canoeing and waka ama for wider Auckland.

Taking this new facility development into account, it would suggest that there is a low demand and need for a regional or elite waka ama facility to be built at Green Road Reserve. Although Auckland rowing will not be based at the Hyundai Marine Sports Centre, it is likely that any facility development at the reserve could only meet the needs of the local community. It is therefore not recommended that Green Road be developed as a site for a rowing or waka ama hub.

**Rugby**

From the New Zealand Rugby (2012) document, it has been identified that there are several sport field and field capacity issues across Auckland. As there is a current shortage of fields in North Harbour, it is suggested that several multi-code fields are established at Green Road with the installation of floodlights on the fields. With the added development of floodlights, this would provide the opportunity to enable even greater participation. In addition, with quality sand carpet grounds, this will assist with reducing ground closures during the winter period. Furthermore, with rugby being primarily a winter sport code, these fields and lights will allow summer sport codes such as summer football and touch rugby to use these fields during the summer season.

**Rugby League**

New Zealand Rugby League is the national sport organisation for rugby league in New Zealand. The aim of the New Zealand Rugby League Facility Strategy (2015) is to identify the priorities for the development of league facilities at a national and NPC level and to provide a framework to support the development of facilities at club and local community levels. While ‘The Playbook’ does not specifically state the development of facilities as a key objective; having access to high quality facilities has been noted as critical to the development of the game.

Overall, this facility strategy has identified that there whilst there is an increase in demand to play rugby league, the regional rugby league organisations and community rugby league clubs have difficulty accessing club facilities and good quality fields. As a result, it is recommended that several multi-code fields are established at Green Road with the installation of floodlights on the fields, to share between several codes, such as football and rugby union.

**Squash**

Squash New Zealand has a strategic plan (2016-2021) which has the following purpose “Squash New Zealand’s purpose is to lead, develop and promote squash in New Zealand, and to work with districts and clubs to deliver and grow the game at all levels”. One of their goals is to improve facilities and accessibility. Key challenges include aging facilities and geographic challenge for high performance players.

Despite some of the challenges that squash clubs face, squash courts also provide an ability to generate revenue from the space through business houses and pay-for-play systems. However, it has been noted that Metro Park in Millwater may be looking to also develop squash courts.
It is recommended that discussions are held with Auckland Council to determine the preferred location for squash courts and whether this is Millwater or Green Road. If squash courts are developed at Green Road, the courts should be designed with doubles squash, making it one of only two facilities in Auckland.

**Table Tennis**

The North Shore Table Tennis Strategic Plan (2017-2022) was created with the vision of ‘Making table tennis accessible and affordable across the North Shore region’. In this strategic plan, accessibility and affordability have been highlighted as two key focus areas.

In this strategic document it highlights the focus of the North Shore Table Tennis focusing on increasing their participation numbers. With the North Shore Table Tennis facility 19km away, it does suggest that there could be potential for Green Road to develop a satellite facility for table tennis. With a possibly mutually beneficial partnership between North Harbour Table Tennis, it is recommended that discussions are held with North Harbour Table Tennis and Table Tennis NZ to further discuss this option.

**Tennis**

The Auckland Region Tennis Facility Strategy (2015) provides a framework for the development of tennis facility in the Auckland region. In this strategy it was identified that there are 100 tennis clubs in the Auckland region, with 89% of these clubs affiliated with either Tennis Northern or Auckland Tennis. In this strategy, it was identified that the local boards with the greatest shortage by 2031 will be in:

- Hibiscus Coast and Bays Local Board (17 courts)
- Waitakere Local Board (14 courts)
- Howick Local Board (9 courts)
- Devonport- Takapuna Local Board (5 courts).

Based on this regional facility strategy, it would suggest that there is a lack of tennis court facilities across the upper Auckland areas of the Tennis Northern region. It has been noted that the Dairy Flat Tennis Club, has four floodlight astroturf courts and further discussions need to be held to identify the demand for additional courts. Furthermore, it has been identified that Metro Park in Millwater has planned to develop up to 10 public hard surface tennis courts. Taking this into account, it is recommended that to help meet the demand for tennis participation, it would be useful for Tennis Northern to explore maximising use of public courts and establishing school and community partnerships for tennis courts.

**Touch Rugby**

Touch New Zealand is the national governing body for touch rugby in New Zealand. They have a vision statement of “The sport in every community”. One of their strategic goals in their 2015-2019 strategic plan is “Celebrating the social game of touch” through working partnership with other entities, connecting and engaging with communities with an emphasis on healthy lifestyles, social well-being and community cohesion, and advocacy with Councils to support green field space access.

There is an opportunity to create several quality sand fields that would cater for a number of sports, which could include: touch rugby, ultimate frisbee, football and rugby. Taking into account the second strategic focus of Touch New Zealand, by providing field access this will allow for Touch New Zealand and Auckland Touch to deliver touch modules, connect with the Dairy Flat community and also increase touch rugby participation. Furthermore, as touch rugby is played throughout the week, this would increase optimisation of field usage. As touch rugby is primarily a summer sport, this would allow for the field to be used in the winter for rugby and football and in the summer for touch rugby.

**Ultimate Frisbee**
New Zealand Ultimate is the national sport organisation for ultimate frisbee in New Zealand. Their vision is to have “More players playing Better Ultimate”. As part of their strategic framework a Community Sport Plan has been created focusing on participation and development from the grassroots level up to national competition. New Zealand Ultimate will work with Regional Sports Organisations to produce a series of consistent participation programmes able to be rolled out nationwide.

Based on this community sport strategy, it is recommended that Green Road Reserve considers creating several quality multi-sport fields that could cater for a number of sports, which may include: touch rugby, ultimate frisbee, football and rugby. Taking into account the community sports focus from Ultimate Frisbee New Zealand, by providing field access this will allow for Ultimate to implement their various participation programmes and also increase participation in the sport. In addition, ultimate frisbee is a sport and recreational activity that is able to cater to a range of ages and skill level.

**Volleyball**
Volleyball New Zealand is the national governing body for volleyball in New Zealand. They have a vision which is “To be the leading participation sport in Aotearoa New Zealand”. In their 2018-2021 strategic plan Volleyball New Zealand, one of their key strategic goals is “Growing the game” with a focus on allowing access to volleyball and leveraging off quality infrastructure to grow participation. This is with the outcome that there will be a promotion of connections between volleyball providers and existing sport sector infrastructure, which will actively enable access to facilities and spaces to play. It was identified in the strategic plan that having limited access to facilities to train and play was seen as a threat to volleyball.

Taking into account the strategic focus of Volleyball New Zealand and its facility challenges, it is suggested that if there are other sport codes such as netball and basketball who express interest in moving to Green Road Reserve, there is an opportunity for volleyball to partner with these organisations for indoor courts. As the indoor court size space is relatively similar to other indoor codes, partnerships would ensure that the indoor court space is effectively utilised. However, it has been noted that the draft Auckland Indoor Courts Facility Plan may have other specific recommendations for volleyball in the Green Road Reserve and this should be referred to for further insight when the plan is released.

### 4.5 Passive Recreation Activities

**Dog Park**
The Auckland Council Policy of Dogs (2012) was created with the objective “to keep dogs as a positive part of the life of Aucklanders by maintaining opportunities for dog owners to take their dogs into public places while adopting measures to minimise the problems caused by dogs”.

For the Rodney Local Board area, dogs are allowed under control off a leash on all park, beaches, or foreshore areas not specifically identified as a prohibited or under control on a leash area. During certain times, dogs are allowed at the specified 11 beaches and may be off a leash if under control. However, it has been identified that there are a number of reserves, beaches and strips, whereby the dogs must be under control on a leash or are prohibited to protect wildlife.

In identifying a park as a designated dog exercise area, the site must be well-located with vehicular and pedestrian access and have clearly visible boundaries on the ground achieved through transition zones, vegetation, topography and fencing. As Green Road Reserve has significant green space available, there is an opportunity to create an aspect of the park to be off leashed for a dog park, as well as create a fenced dog exercise area.

**Running**
Across North Harbour there are a range of formal and informal running recreational activities. There are a range of community running/walking events which can be held throughout summer or can also be a one-off event.

It is recommended that Green Road Reserve promotes the vast green area as a location for community fun runs. There is an opportunity to consider implementing trail paths as this may also appeal to trail and cross-country runners. This low maintenance recreational activity is suitable for a large range of ages and fitness abilities. It is an opportunity to encourage the wider community in Auckland to visit and run at Green Road Reserve.
Play
Green Road Reserve has been identified as a Destination Park which will become a tourist attraction and will include a premium playground and numerous informal play opportunities. Play facilities need to cater for all ages and abilities and have high Play Value as the primary objective.

The (draft) Rodney Local Board Strategic Parks Provision plan (2018) states that play takes many varied forms and happens in a wide variety of settings. A play network consists of a group of interconnected places where play is encouraged - both formally and informally - throughout a neighbourhood, community and the wider city.

Referring to the plan, informal playspaces may be a grassy open space in the local park, a slope to roll down or tree to climb, a stream to drop twigs and leaves into and areas to explore. For Green Road Reserve, there is an opportunity for this reserve to be a unique destination through the natural landscape features and the ability to play and interact with the natural environment in the reserve.

Given the ageing population in Rodney, and the increasing diversification of Auckland with high Asian population, it is recommended that any play facilities cater specifically for the needs and preferences of these groups.

Parkour
Parkour is a training discipline using movement that encourages people to get from one point to another in a way that overcomes obstacles in the natural and built environment. It is a measured approach that allows one to grow and learn without hurting oneself, others, or the environment (NZ Parkour, 2018). The ideal parkour route largely takes advantage of the existing environment but can be augmented with purpose-built bespoke and proprietary apparatus.

A parkour facility at Green Road Reserve could encourage the wider community in Auckland to visit, play and exercise at Green Road Reserve. It is recommended that the Green Road Reserve looks at implementing equipment and obstacles that would cater for parkour.

Walking
There is an opportunity for the reserve to be developed to provide a neighbour pathway network (greenways) through the implementation of trails and paths. Provision of connected off-road walking routes will contributing to greater personal and community wellbeing, reduced pressure on roads and associated sustainability benefits.

 Provision of walking linkages will help fulfil the parks and sport outcomes in the Rodney Local Board Plan, where it has been identified by the local board that walkways, cycle ways and bridle ways are used for leisure, health and wellbeing. This low maintenance recreational activity is suitable for a large range of ages and fitness ability. It is also an opportunity to encourage the wider community in Auckland to visit and walk at Green Road Reserve.

Wheels Based Park
It has been identified that in Auckland, existing venues do not adequately cater for the diverse range of skills or skating styles that are evolving today. As such, there is an opportunity for Green Road Reserve to create a leading-edge wheels-based park which would be suitable for skateboards, skates, scooters, and bikes and would create a regional scale attraction. Key wheels-based parks considerations should include accessibility, site suitability and be close to compatible facilities as this will assist with creating a well-integrated connected play space.
4.6 Key Findings

There is an opportunity for Green Road Reserve to offer a wide range of sport and recreational activities that currently have limited provision or will not meet future demand associated with population growth in the North Shore region, including; multi-use indoor and outdoor sports surfaces, orienteering, bike trails, bridle tracks, running/walking tracks and a dog park.

Community level sports and recreation
As there are already several high-performance sport facilities and centres within the North Shore and Auckland region, the facilities and amenities developed at Green Road Reserve should primarily be developed for community use and provide multi-use functionality targeted at the projected residential growth of 20,400 dwellings in the surrounding area between 2033 and 2037.

Provide for sports fields
It is recommended that multi-use sport fields be provided at Green Road Reserve. These fields should be developed and allocated in a way that optimises levels of use and allows efficient use of resources. Consideration should be given to a collaborative approach to sharing facilities between codes such as football, rugby union and rugby league, as well as technical solutions such as advanced turf technology and floodlights. These fields should also cater for ultimate frisbee and touch rugby.

A formal agreement or MOU could be established with the various other sport organisations who may use the fields and with Council to secure allocated field and facility access.

Further community and club consultation is required to be held with softball, baseball, skateboarding and archery to determine the specific needs and feasibility of these sport recreational activities to be located at Green Road Reserve.

Provide for indoor recreation
It is recommended that a feasibility study is conducted for an indoor multi-sport facility at Green Road Reserve. This facility could include; basketball, badminton and table tennis. There is also a possibility for additional partnerships and consultation to be held with netball, squash, volleyball and floorball. This study should take account of pending decisions for development of nearby facilities such as at Millwater, to avoid duplication and ensure an evidence-based approach to facility provision.

Passive recreation
The reserve will provide significant opportunities to cater for passive recreation use, whether as a regional destination, local neighbourhood park or civic park. These activities, including play, picnicking, kick-a-ball, lying back on the grass or fossicking by the stream have considerable biophilia benefits to human wellbeing through connection with nature.

The of the reserve’s spaces to accommodate active and passive recreation - including location of facilities and connections to and through the reserve - is vital to ensuring that the park caters for the widest range of passive recreation use.

A summary of the needs for each sport and recreational activity researched can be found in Table 4.1.

---

Table 4-1: Needs Analysis Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Needs Analysis Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

Attachments Page 37
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Maybe</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aero Modelling</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics (cross country- athletics)</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike (cyclo-cross, criterium)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowls</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Based Sports</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disc Golf</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equestrian</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floorball</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orienteering</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby League</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Tennis</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch Rugby</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate Frisbee</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheels Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play (Destination Playground and Parkour)</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5 Consultation Results

### 5.1 Methodology

A key part of this project was to undertake consultation and engagement with key stakeholders including adjacent neighbours, park users, sport clubs and resident groups. The engagement was undertaken in accordance with IAP2 Public Participation Practice. An engagement plan was prepared to facilitate this work and was approved by Auckland Council.
The key objectives of the engagement phase were:

- Ensuring that all stakeholders as identified by Auckland Council provide input and ideas into/ be engaged with the process where they are interested in doing so,
- Understanding the needs of stakeholders; and
- Communicate the stakeholder needs back to Auckland Council.

The following general engagement tools and techniques were used throughout the consultation process:

- Face-to-Face meetings with external stakeholders were held at times agreeable to the parties.
- Workshops brought user groups together to understand the collective issues and opportunities of the groups.
- Phone calls were used primarily to set up face to face meetings with stakeholders. Phone calls were also used to clarify information where necessary, particularly if a key stakeholder was unable to attend.
- An easy to understand online survey was developed to capture the input from the wider community.
- A community open day was held within the consultation phase to engage the community and bring them together.

In undertaking the consultation, a number of limitations were identified. These need to be considered when interpreting the results and themes, and are as follows:

- Respondents’ knowledge of the site, and the context and purpose of this study.
- There may be individual misinterpretation of the questions.
- Online survey participants didn’t answer all the questions. Therefore, each result cannot be compared; they can only be judged on their own merits (e.g., Question 1G had 895 responses, Question 9A had 859 responses).
- There were some inconsistencies in the responses, providing no direct or indirect correlation to the question.

The following sections outline the key themes from the consultation with the community and key stakeholders.

5.2 Themes from Online Survey

The following is a summary identifying core statistical trends from each survey question. Refer to Appendix for visual representation (pie charts and bar graphs) of the results of the online survey.

- 53% of 895 respondents to the online survey were from Rodney, and Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Districts, 19 other local boards where represented by remaining 47% of respondents.
- 76% of survey participants selected the most important option of this park as the potential activities in such a large park.
- The highest proportion of survey participants regarded recreation values (33%) as the most important way to use the park, followed by Environmental (21%), Formal sports (20%), Community (13%) and Entertainment (11%). Recreation values consist of: walking, jogging, dog walking and horse trekking
- A similar, very even distribution of participants regarded everyday activities that they would like to undertake at Green Road Reserve as: walking, cycling, jogging/running & fitness equipment/trails.
• 28% of participants provided other recommendations on what kind of outdoor sports they would most like to see as a part of any future for Green Road Reserve, compared to the suggested sporting activities of: Equestrian (20%), Field sports (19%), Court sports (16%), Archery (10%) and Model aircraft (7%).

• Three sporting activities that respondents would most like to see at Green Road Reserve were: 30% Court sports (netball, basketball, futsal), 26% Racquet sports (badminton, squash, tennis), 20% Mat based sports (gymnastics, martial arts, dance) and 24% would like to see other sporting opportunities provided for

• Recreational cycling and Mountain biking combined for 57% of the most popular cycling activities that the respondents would most like to see most at Green Road Reserve.

• The three types of play spaces, Obstacle course, Nature play, and School aged play attributed to a combined total of 56%, portraying that respondents would like a natural/informal aesthetic to the play spaces at Green Road Reserve.

• An interactive and dynamic community/environmental space/s that can be utilised for native planting, community gardens, ecological restoration including gatherings and events.

• Of the 895 participants of the online survey, 295 provided feedback to question 98, ‘Are there any comments you would like to make?’ The feedback from this question was categorised into the following categories:
  • Equestrian/cross country/trail riding/ bridle path – 34%
  • Cycling/mountain biking/criterium/biking – 18%
  • Dog park/dog exercise area/off leash dog agility area – 16%
  • Walking/jogging/running/orienteering – 14%
  • Garden/nature/environment/lake – 10%
  • Water/wakeboarding/kayaking/boating – 5%
  • Obstacle course/fitness/outdoor education/rural – 3%

• 49% of respondents identified as female and 51% identified as male.

• 58% of survey participants identify with belonging to the age range of 40-59 years.

• 88% of respondents identified their ethnicity as Pakeha/NZ European.

5.3 Themes from Community Open Day

As part of the community open day, there were a number of poster board questions with multiple categories that could be allocated a yellow dot or sticker. Each person who visited the open day was given three dots each (per question) to prioritise their preferences. Post-it-Note comments were grouped together by key words from each poster board question to best communicate the participants’ views in table format.

The following key themes were identified from the public workshops:

• 51% of the 198 dots the community allocated to equestrian as the outdoor sport they would most like to see at Green Road Reserve, followed by 29% for model aircraft.

• 13 Post-it-note comments directly corresponded to provision for equestrian disciplines, 5 commented on the design of a multi-purpose facility for various sports, clubs and groups.

• 77% of the 38 dots the community assigned to court sports (i.e. netball, basketball, futsal), racquet sports (i.e. badminton, squash) and mat based sports (i.e. gymnastics, martial arts, dance), for the types of indoor sports they would most like to see at Green Road Reserve. Other indoor sports suggestions by the community included, shooting, equestrian, outdoor education facilities and camping area.

• Post-it-note comments covered equestrian and sharing of multi-use facilities.
94% of the 58 dots the community apportioned to recreational cycling, learn-to-ride and mountain biking, regarding what types of cycling activities they would most like to do at Green Road Reserve.

Of the Post-it-note comments, two were opposed to any cycling at Green Road Reserve.

38% of the 119 dots the community identified walking as their preferred everyday activity they would most like to see at Green Road Reserve, while BBQ areas (11%), cycling (10%), jogging/running (10%), fitness equipment/trails (9%), everyday horse riding (8%) and town square (8%) equate to 56% of the total number of dots.

76% of the 59 dots the community allocated to obstacle course (37%), school age play (17%), nature play (12%) and outdoor education facilities (10%) as the priority play spaces they would most like to have at Green Road Reserve.

The post-it-note comments reflected community support for an engaging and challenging obstacle course.

Park activities and environmental outcomes the community prioritised (a total of 122 dots) in the following order: Native planting, ecological restoration, riparian planting (25%), amphitheatre for cultural and musical performances (15%), market space (11%), farm park (11%) and formal gardens (11%), encompassing 73% of the total of dots.

The post-it-note comments reflected similar sentiments, with three comments regarding the restoration and enhancement of the natural environment, two reflecting preferences for a market space.

When workshop participants were asked: ‘Tell us why Green Road Reserve is important to you’, the location in Dairy Flat was the most popular (24%), followed by the potential activities in such a large park (19%), history of the park (15%), the environment, special trees, plants (15%), outdoor education & access to bush and streams (11%), from a total of 53 dots.

Post-it-note comments regarded the rural landscape and its key features (e.g., large trees, open unimpeded spaces, views) as important. Including the opportunities for future outdoor education uses.

Individuals ranked how important the following ways to use Green Road Reserve are to them: 53% Recreation (walking/jogging/dog walking/horse trekking), 26% environment (green space/ecology etc.), 10% entertainment (events/picnics/shows/music), 7% formal sport (rugby/netball/equestrian), 2% community and 2% cultural/historic.

Post-it-note comments from the workshop reflected the community’s preference for a mix of formal and informal areas whilst retaining its rural and natural setting.

5.4 Themes from Stakeholder Engagement

One-on-one interviews were held with a number of key stakeholders including sport and community groups. Table 5-1 sets out a summary of the key points of these meetings (in alphabetical order).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aktive &amp; North Harbour Sport</td>
<td>• Accommodate all types of equestrian disciplines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Facilitate all types of biking disciplines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support archery and shooting disciplines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archery</strong></td>
<td>- Multi-use building required (e.g., meeting space, toilets)&lt;br&gt; - Connect with public transport services&lt;br&gt; - Time of year for Nationals conflicts with other users elsewhere (New Year's)&lt;br&gt; - Minimum size area 300m x 300m for safety purposes&lt;br&gt; - Sports fields are used for competitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coatesville Hall Committee</strong></td>
<td>- Retention of the park’s existing ambience and farm ponds&lt;br&gt; - Pathways should be kept of a natural formation&lt;br&gt; - The Reserve should serve as a community park&lt;br&gt; - Existing buildings could be used by the local community&lt;br&gt; - Appropriate for walking, riding and biking but also sports e.g., netball&lt;br&gt; - Tree planting in the early stages of development should be a focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coatesville Pony Club &amp; associated members</strong></td>
<td>- Health and safety for participants and horses&lt;br&gt; - Permanent equestrian facilities (e.g., three arenas, storage area)&lt;br&gt; - All weather equestrian facilities (e.g., indoor arena &amp; parking)&lt;br&gt; - Parking for vehicles with trailers&lt;br&gt; - Grazing required close to facilities&lt;br&gt; - Washdown area for vehicles and horses&lt;br&gt; - Multi-use building required (e.g., meeting space, toilets)&lt;br&gt; - Interconnected tracks and trails between user groups&lt;br&gt; - Low level development&lt;br&gt; - Protect and enhance natural environment&lt;br&gt; - Environmental play spaces (e.g., obstacle course)&lt;br&gt; - Café integrated into building design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>McKechnie Nurseries</strong></td>
<td>- Open spaces with native and heritage planting combined&lt;br&gt; - Low level of development (e.g., green amphitheatre)&lt;br&gt; - Multiple-use tracks and trails&lt;br&gt; - Encourage families to visit and use reserve&lt;br&gt; - Multi-use building required (e.g., meeting space, toilets)&lt;br&gt; - Café integrated into building design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model Aeroplane Club</strong></td>
<td>- Unable to fly over populated areas&lt;br&gt; - Provide a quality airstrip to hold events (e.g., concrete strip)&lt;br&gt; - Multi-use space for drones/helicopters and planes&lt;br&gt; - Access to public transport&lt;br&gt; - Protect and enhance natural environment (e.g., weed control, pest control trapping)&lt;br&gt; - Retain rural landscaping feel&lt;br&gt; - Accommodate all types of equestrian disciplines&lt;br&gt; - Interconnected tracks and trails between user groups&lt;br&gt; - Dog park/off leash area&lt;br&gt; - Environmental education&lt;br&gt; - Farm park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Harbour Cycle Club</strong></td>
<td>- Facilitate all types of biking disciplines&lt;br&gt; - Off-road biking facilities for health and safety purposes&lt;br&gt; - Multi-use building required (e.g., meeting space, toilets)&lt;br&gt; - Café integrated into building design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pickleball NZ</strong></td>
<td>- Sheltered outdoor spaces are suitable&lt;br&gt; - Able to utilise multiuse courts e.g., tennis courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redvale Environmental Protection Society</strong></td>
<td>- Accommodate all types of equestrian disciplines&lt;br&gt; - Multi-use building required (e.g., meeting space, toilets)&lt;br&gt; - Dog park/off leash area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Additional Information Provided

During the course of the engagement phase of this project, additional information was provided to the project team:

### Submission on behalf of the Hibiscus Coast Dog Training Club

The Hibiscus Coast Dog Training Club provided a submission to Auckland Council, Rodney Local Board regarding the provision of a large fenced off-leash dog park for Green Road Reserve in Dairy Flat. The submission presented a petition with 1,705 signatures gathered in 16 days.

As stated in the submission, the Rodney Local Board area has the highest number of registered dogs in Auckland, with a total of 11,547 or 34% of all registered dogs in Auckland. Coupled with the neighbouring local board area of Hibiscus and Bays, 60% of all registered dogs live north of the Auckland Harbour Bridge.

### Consultation Summary

Feedback from the community and sporting groups was obtained via one-on-one meetings, online survey and a community open day with common threads in outcomes sought. While general feedback sought a mix of formal and informal spaces, it is clear in the consultation that although the park lends itself to multiple uses given its vast area, the priority need is in the informal recreation space. In particular, there is strong support for provision of walking and jogging trails, biking trails, horse trekking, an off leash dog park as well as opportunities for general fitness including obstacle courses, play spaces for varying age groups and nature based play.

The feedback was very supportive of capitalising on the reserve’s existing rural setting and uses (horse/equestrian based activities and potential farm park) and opportunities to recognise its historical and environmental context to bring together and engage the community through additional tree/bush planting of natives, community gardens, ecological restoration and enhancement of existing features. The priority needs for informal recreational uses sought by the community would align well with the reserve’s open outlook and rural setting while further ecological enhancement would be supported by Council policy. Areas of the park that could become a focal point for the community could be supported by BBQ and picnic areas, together with public facilities (e.g., toilets). These areas could be established fairly easily.
While the provision of a café was supported by several stakeholders, the Council may wish to consider leasing parking space to a mobile coffee/food truck/trailer until such time that a permanent facility could be established. A mobile food trailer would allow Council to gauge the need for such a facility and trial a number of locations across the park.

Mixed use court-based sports combined with meeting rooms/sport facilities was supported by both the general public and key stakeholders but was not identified as a pressing immediate need.
6 Discussion

6.1 Priority Uses

There is good alignment between the consultation and the research. Consultation provides community evidence to back up the literature research and which gives Auckland Council confidence and a solid foundation for proceeding to the next step.

Priority uses as part of a first phase of development should primarily be based on those activities that capitalise on its existing features (hills, waterways, forests) and which do not require substantial upfront investment. These activities should include running tracks, biking tracks, equestrian, orienteering and obstacle courses, playgrounds for a variety of ages and a secure dog park. These activities are compatible with existing uses of the Reserve (passive recreation, Pony club and Model Aero Club).

There is also opportunity to provide sports fields that would also require little upfront investment, but which can be supported by a growth in facilities over time. Initial supporting infrastructure should include toilets, changing rooms and car parks as a minimum, and incorporation of club rooms/community hall over time. Sports fields can be shared by a number of sports codes including ultimate Frisbee, football, rugby, rugby league and touch rugby.

![Image of an obstacle course](source:unknown)

Figure 6-1: Obstacle Course (Source:unknown)

6.2 Vision for Green Road Reserve

Generally, a low level of development is envisaged for the future sports and recreation facilities at Green Road Reserve, with the objective to protect and enhance the current values providing accessible opportunities for people to experience nature and other natural landscapes.

Restoration and enhancement work may be undertaken to recreate lost values and features, which may include ancillary visitor facilities such as changing rooms, car parking, signage and toilets with designs referencing the farming heritage and rural aspect (e.g. use of corrugated iron cladding for facilities).

A staged approach to development of Green Road Reserve will capture the changing needs of the community and taking on board current views of the community through the consultation process prior to the start of each development phase. Consultation throughout the development of the park is important to ensure the needs of the community are catered for as this area’s social demographic will change from semi-rural to a peri-urban population over the next couple of decades.

The primary vision should be consistent with the Auckland Sport and Recreation Action Plan 2014-2024 and its focus on infrastructure as one of its key priority areas, and in particular, providing:

- Accessible and activity-friendly environments
- Fit-for-purpose network of facilities
- Facility partnerships
The vision for Green Road Reserve should give effect to the following:

- A multi-use, cohabiting space without conflict between formal and passive recreation uses.
- Establish a spatial framework for the park underpinned by natural patterns and processes, including vegetation, waterway and ecological features.
- Work with the natural topography of the site so as to minimise earthworks and take advantage of its natural setting.
- Provide a mix of organised and casual/passive activities.
- The vast openness of the Park should be retained as a feature in its own right so that numbers of people can enjoy the space at the same time and value its rural setting.
- Development should respect its open and rural setting and ensure development is not inconsistent with the Auckland Unitary Plan.
- Provide strong linkages with Green Road.
- Provide for the park to work at various scales including regional, local neighbourhood parks and civic park functions.

6.3 Key Principles for Development and Management

The binding development principles identified within the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Rodney District Council and the previous Land Owner are to be maintained and implemented to the extent that is reasonably and practicably possible. They are as follows:

Principle 1 - Sports and informal recreation
Principle objective for the property is to establish a sports park and reserve for arrange of active and passive recreational pursuits, open to arrange of users both organised and casual.

Principle 2 - Management by Rodney District Council
Management responsibility remains with Rodney District Council as a single management entity, individual leases or licences may be entered into with individual user groups.

Principle 3 - Retain & enhance waterways
To the extent that is reasonably and practicably possible, the existing wetlands, water features & native vegetation will be retained and enhanced as habitat for native birds and other indigenous wildlife.

Principle 4 – Design
To the extent that is reasonably and practicably possible, any built works will be designed in a visually coherent manner respectful of the environment and landscape context.

6.4 Framework

It is recommended that a framework be adopted for Green Road Reserve which will provide for its ongoing sustainable development and management. The methodology for achieving sustainability outcomes should incorporate key design principles of Council service principles, Te Aranga Māori Design principles, community needs and aspirations, and site opportunity and recreation need. These principles feed into the ISCA infrastructure sustainability tool for a design led masterplan.

For the development of the Reserve, we recommend a sustainable framework is adopted as part of the masterplan and propose the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA) infrastructure sustainability themes as demonstrated in the following figure. The ISCA tool is now accepted as best practice and it is proposed that this framework is used for Green Road Reserve to achieve sustainable outcomes for the park.
Figure 6-3: Infrastructure Sustainability Themes for Masterplan Development (Source: ISCA)

Figure 6-4: Key Design Principles (Source: WSP Opus)
7 Summary and Recommendations

Recommendations for Green Road Reserve development are as follows:

- Adopt and implement the principles from the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), prepared for the Sale and Purchase Agreement to any future development to Green Road Reserve.
- Investigate commercial investment opportunities that align with the MOU principles, local, regional and national facility strategies, code development strategies and Council plans and strategies.
- Levels of development of sports and recreational infrastructure to support access and participation should be applied using a staged approach.
  - Stage 1: Experience and/or protection of the natural environment, developments to provide facilities for walking, biking, horse riding, picnicking, bird watching, scenic viewing and visitor information. Development will generally be limited to low impact activities such as walking and bike tracks. Higher use sites may include ancillary visitor facilities such as carparking, signage and toilets.
  - Community Consultation – Ensuring Stage 2 is fit-for-purpose
  - Stage 2: Informal recreation and sporting activities, play and family-based activities and social and community activities, typical characteristics include: playgrounds, half courts, picnic facilities e.g. barbecues/tables/shelters, sports fields for junior or informal use, multi-purpose community service buildings.
  - Community Consultation – Ensuring Stage 3 is fit-for-purpose
  - Stage 3: higher investment options e.g., development of a communal market space, market entertainment space (amphitheatre), as population density increases with development over the next two decades
  
  Commercial activities accessory to sport and recreation is also enabled in appropriate locations under the UP

- It is recommended that a 6,000 m² space close to transport and with street frontage and a separate 2,500 m² space be reserved for community facility provision, subject to the outcome of the structure planning process.

- Levels of service should cater for the projected residential population growth of 20,400 new residences in the 2033-2037 period and in consideration of opportunities for shared facilities as development in the area grows.

- Provide for an integrated network of informal recreation opportunities focused on walking and access to nature.

- Provide for activities that cater for all ages and abilities, with special consideration given to the large Asian population and increasing ageing population who will increasingly access the reserve.
References


Basketball New Zealand (2016), *Basketball New Zealand Strategic plan 2016-2018*.

Engineering Geology Ltd (2000), *Proposed Recreational Reserve PT, Allotment 282, Parish of Pukeatau Green Road, Dairy Flat – Geotechnical Investigation*


LA4 Landscape Architects (2006), *Green Road Property – Landscape Assessment*

Model Flying New Zealand (2014), *MFPNZ Business Plan*


North Shore Table Tennis Association (2017), *NSTTA Strategic Plan 2017-2020*, [https://www.sporty.co.nz/northshoretta/Documents-Policies/tab1](https://www.sporty.co.nz/northshoretta/Documents-Policies/tab1)


Appendix A

Statistics New Zealand (2013), 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Rodney Local Board Area,

Statistics New Zealand (2013), 2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Auckland Region,

Synergy (2012), Opportunities and Challenges in Peri-Urban Recreation,
http://www.synergy.co.nz/Images/Publications/Adrian%20Field%2OPeri-Urban%20Recreation.pdf

Touch New Zealand (2015), Touch NZ 2015-2019 Strategic Plan,
https://www.sportnz.co.nz/asset/downloadasset?id=6e12452e-4a82-45eb-8301-55d8a31400e

Volleyball New Zealand (2018), VNZ Strategic Plan 2018-2021,
https://www.volleyballnz.org.nz/about/strategic-plan

Waitakere Ranges Local Board (2013), Waitakere Ranges Visitor Management Plan,

Waka Ama (2016), 4 Year Strategic Plan for the Sport of Waka Ama 2016-2020,
Online Survey Results

Question 1C: Your Local Board. Check here.
Question 1H: Local Board Suburb. If you don’t know which local board area you live in, please tell us the suburb you live in.
Question 1H: Local Board Suburb. If you don’t know which local board area you live in, please tell us the suburb you live in.
Question 2A. Select the most important option.

- The environment, special trees, plants: 76%
- The location in Dairy Inn: 9%
- History of the land: 8%
- Other: 5%
Item

Attachment C
Question 3A. Select your THREE most important ways to use the park.
Attachment C

Question 3A. Select your THREE most important ways to use the park.
Question 4A. Select your THREE everyday activities that you would most like to do at Green Road Park.

- Walking: 25%
- Cycling: 15%
- Jogging/running: 15%
- Fitness equipment/trails: 15%
- BBQ areas: 8%
- Town square: 2%
- Other: 15%
Question 5A. What kind of outdoor sports would you most like to see at Green Road Park?

Select your THREE sporting activities that you would most like to do at Green Road Park.

- Field Sports (cricket, rugby, football, hockey) 28%
- Court sports (tennis, badminton) 19%
- Archery 7%
- Model aircraft 10%
- Other 10%
- Equitation 10%
Question 5A: What kind of outdoor sports would you most like to see at Green Road Park?

Select your THREE sporting activities that you would most like to do at Green Road Park.
Question 6A: Select the THREE sporting activities that you would most like to see at Green Road Park.
Question 6A. Select the THREE sporting activities that you would most like to see at Green Road Park.

- Court sports like netball, basketball, futsal: 450
- Racquet sports like badminton, squash: 379
- Mat based sports like gymnastics, martial arts, dance: 303
- Other: 364
Question 7A: Select the THREE cycling activities that you would most like to do at Green Road Park.
Question 7A. Select the THREE cycling activities that you would most like to do at Green Road Park

- Recreational cycling: 620
- Mountain biking: 503
- Learn to ride: 253
- Criterium (road racing track): 299
- BMX: 197
- Other: 97
Attachment C

Question 8A: Select the THREE play spaces you would most like to see at Green Road Park.
Question 8A: Select the THREE play spaces you would most like to see at Green Road Park.

- Preschool/Toddler play: 483
- School-age play: 419
- Skate Park: 400
- Half court: 357
- Nature play: 300
- Obstacle course: 269
- Hang out space: 233
- Other: 130
- Total: 123
Question 9A. Select the THREE cultural activities and environmental outcomes that you would most like to see at Green Road Park.
Attachment C

Question 9A: Select the THREE cultural activities and environmental outcomes that you would most like to see at Green Road Park.

- Botanic or formal gardens
- Community gardening days
- Native planting, ecological restoration, riparian planting
- Art
- Community garden/orchard
- Amphitheatre for cultural and music performances
- Space for community gatherings and events
- Market space
- Other

Bars show the number of votes for each option.
Question 9B. Are there any comments you would like to make?
Question 98: Are there any comments you would like to make?
Question 10A. What gender do you identify as?

31% Female
49% Male

Question 10A. What gender do you identify as?

- Female: 445
- Male: 430
- Gender diverse: 1
Attachment C

Question 108. Which of the following best describes the age group you belong to?

- 14 years or younger: 103
- 15-17 years: 154
- 18-24 years: 148
- 25-29 years: 110
- 30-34 years: 101
- 35-39 years: 100
- 40-44 years: 80
- 45-49 years: 62
- 50-54 years: 45
- 55-59 years: 49
- 60-64 years: 40
- 65-69 years: 9
- 70-74 years: 2
- 75 years or older: 3
Question 10C. What ethnicity/ethnicities do you identify with?

- Pakeha/NZ European: 88%
- Maori: 5%
- Samoan: 1%
- Tongan: 1%
- Cook Islands Maori: 1%
- Niuean: 0%
- Chinese: 0%
- Indian: 0%
- Korean: 0%
- South East Asian: 0%
- Middle Eastern: 0%
- Latin American: 0%
- African: 0%
- Other - Please specify (total)
Question 10C: What ethnicity/ethnicities do you identify with?

Bar chart showing the distribution of responses for various ethnicities.
Question 10C. What ethnicity/ethnicities do you identify with? (Other - Please specify - Summary)
Attachment D: ENGLISH GREAT PARKS

London has a number of Great Parks including the Royal Parks such as Regents Park, Richmond Park, Kensington Gardens, Greenwich and Bushy Parks.

The parks are unique but have similar characteristics which are relevant Green Road Park, they are all large parks with mature trees and memorable landscapes. The parks offer a wide range of sport and recreation opportunities including busy active spaces and quiet natural spaces.

Most of the Royal Parks in London were former hunting grounds and some still have livestock. Bushy Park and Richmond Park have herds of wild red and fallow deer. Green Park is grazed by sheep and other Great Parks are home to rare breeds of sheep and cattle.

Figure 1 Deer and cyclist in Richmond Park, London. Source www.cyclingtorque.com

The parks accommodate a wide range of organised sports and include sportsfields, courts and indoor recreation facilities. Regents Park sportsfields are the largest sportsfields in Central London.

The landscape character of each of the parks is unique but generally consists of formal and informal spaces, mature trees, meadows and buildings of high architectural quality. The parks have a network of very wide shared paths that cater for a variety of users including walking, running, cycling and horses.

Figure 1 wide paths in Hyde Park, London. Source http://londonphotos.sweb.cz