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

**Date:** Thursday, 19 September 2019  
**Time:** 4.00pm  
**Meeting Room:** Local Board Office  
**Venue:** 560 Mt Albert Road  
Three Kings

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**Puketāpapa Local Board**  
**OPEN ADDENDUM AGENDA**

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**MEMBERSHIP**  
Chairperson: Harry Doig  
Deputy Chairperson: Julie Fairey  
Members: Anne-Marie Coury, David Holm, Shail Kaushal, Ella Kumar, JP

(Quorum 3 members)

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Selina Powell  
Democracy Advisor - Puketapapa  
11 September 2019

Contact Telephone: 021 531 686  
Email: selina.powell@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Fearon Park - Additional Play Space Funding Request</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Feedback on central government’s 'Action for Healthy Waterways' discussion document</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Te take mō te pūrongo  
**Purpose of the report**
1. To seek an additional $100,000 of Locally Driven Initiatives (LDI) capex funding in financial year 2019/2020, to proceed with the design and construction of a small playground adjacent to Fearon Park rugby fields.

Whakarāpopototanga matua  
**Executive summary**
2. The Puketāpapa Local Board has been progressively undertaking the redevelopment of Fearon Park and Harold Long Reserve. This was done in order to create a linkage between the two reserves, increasing security and facilities on offer in the area, and growing the number and age range of park users.
3. In previous financial years a greenways linkage has been constructed along with a new large play space development within Harold Long Reserve. This formed stage two of the reserve development.
4. As a part of stage two works the existing small playground in Fearon Park was removed as it was at the end of its usable life and the renewal funding available to that asset was used to contribute to the new play space development in Harold Long Reserve. This formed part of the overall development plan which saw public consultation completed in 2014.
5. The Puketāpapa Local Board has recently received a number of requests to reinstate a small playground suitable for young children closer to the sports fields at Fearon Park. This enables parents to monitor and safely entertain their younger children more closely while watching sports events. Older children not requiring supervision are able to use the new play space developed in Harold Long Reserve.
6. This report seeks to obtain approval from the Puketāpapa Local Board to allocate LDI capex funding to enable the detailed design and construction of the new small playground as per the Fearon Park and Harold Long Reserve Master Plan.
7. The capex funding would be required to be allocated from the local board’s discretionary LDI capex budget for financial year 2019/2020, as it is not a renewal and does not qualify for development funding.

Ngā tūtohunga  
**Recommendation/s**
That the Puketāpapa Local Board:

a) approve $100,000 of financial year 2019/2020 locally driven initiative capex funding for the detailed design and construction of the small playground in Fearon Park.

Horopaki  
**Context**
8. Fearon Park and Harold Long Reserve have seen staged development over the previous five financial years consistent with the adopted master plan for the reserves. The staged approach has been necessary to allow progressive construction of assets as funding has become available.
9. To date the new carpark at Harold Long Reserve has been constructed, along with the shared path linking Parau Street to Fearon Road through Harold Long Reserve and around the perimeter of Fearon Park (Stage one). A large play space development at Harold Long was also completed in 2018/2019 and the existing small playground at Fearon Park removed (Stage two).

10. Stage three is scheduled for construction in 2019/2020 and includes the reconstruction of the Fearon Park carpark, installation of security lighting for the Fearon Park car park, and construction of a new hardcourt facility and associated minor landscaping.

11. The consented and publicly consulted master plan for the two reserves included the removal of the existing playground, however, it also included a new small playground located between the sports fields at Fearon Park and the new hardcourt facility adjacent to the Winstone Park Tennis Court facility. The new small playground had been removed out of the scope for stage two due to budget limitations.

12. Park stakeholder groups have requested that, following the removal of the small playground located within Fearon Park, the small playground included in the adopted master plan be prioritised for delivery this year. Excerpt from the master plan showing this is below.

13. The distance from the newly developed play space in Harold Long Reserve to the Fearon Park sports fields is approximately 120 metres. Fearon Park users have raised the issue of being able to watch sports being played and allowing their young children to play within their field of vision.

14. The proposed playground will be targeted to younger age groups who require supervised play and will include two or three large pieces of spinning or swinging play equipment that will be suitable for multiple users at once.

**Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu**

**Analysis and advice**

15. In order to construct this small playground in the location outlined in the master plan (on the northern edge of the hardcourt, adjacent to the Winstone Park Tennis Club courts) the
existing footpath leading from Fearon Park to the cul-de-sac end of Fearon Avenue would need to be reconstructed to withstand vehicle usage.

16. Winstone Park Tennis Club currently gain maintenance vehicle access to the rear of their courts by traversing a passive grassed area within the footprint of the proposed playground. With the playground in situ, their new access route would see vehicles having to traverse the currently pedestrian only standard footpath to reach their facility.

17. To ensure that users of the basketball facility do not inadvertently strike children using the small playground with errant basketballs, a safety net would need to be installed between the two assets.

18. It is an opportune time to undertake this additional work as the proposed and consented location is within the area of construction for the Fearon Park carpark renewal and the new hardcourt facility.

19. Including it within the scope for stage three contract works will reduce costs to the ratepayer, as site establishment and preliminary and general costs will already be incurred by the existing construction developments planned for 2019/2020.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera

Council group impacts and views

20. The proposed installation of the small playground is in accordance with the previously adopted Fearon Park and Harold Long Reserve Master Plan, in agreement with Community Parks and Places.

21. Collaboration with staff within Community Facilities will be ongoing to ensure that developments on these sites are appropriately integrated into operational maintenance and asset management systems once completed.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe

Local impacts and local board views

22. The benefit to the community of providing this smaller playground adjacent to Fearon Park sports fields, is that young children can play in direct proximity to where adults are spectating. This provides for increased safety for children who are young and must always be within sight.

23. The project aligns with the following Puketāpapa Local Board Plan 2017 outcomes and objectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Objective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vibrant and popular parks and facilities</td>
<td>An accessible network of open spaces that provides a variety of sports and recreational opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved wellbeing and safety</td>
<td>Provision and promotion of opportunities and services supporting healthy and active lifestyles.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori

Māori impact statement

24. Engagement with Mana Whenua was undertaken during the creation of the Fearon Park and Harold Long Reserve Master Plan and through the resource consent process.

25. Engagement was achieved through written communications and a series of site meetings through the design stage with iwi groups who requested to participate.
26. Feedback and input were sought to inform the master plan design, biodiversity and cultural history considerations for the site. Significant input for the design of a sculptural art installation at the entrance to Fearon Park, commissioned by the Arts and Culture team, was also sought.

27. The proposed small playground adjacent to the sports fields in Fearon Park constituted part of the consulted and consented master plan and therefore would not require further iwi consultation.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea

Financial implications

28. High level indicative cost estimates for the detailed design and construction of the small playground, the safety netting or fence and the upgrade of the pedestrian foot path to vehicle strength have indicated that additional $100,000 capex funding will be required to undertake this work.

29. The capex funding would be required to be allocated from the local board’s discretionary LDI capex budget for financial year 2019/2020, as it is not a renewal and does not qualify for development funding.

30. Renewal funding that would have been allocated to the now removed Fearon Park playground has previously been utilised to support the construction of the significant Harold Long Reserve play space development.

31. Further items to be delivered as part of stage three for Fearon Park include carpark renewal, security lighting, tree canopy play area in Harold Long Reserve and a basketball/hard court facility. These items already have capex funding allocated to them as part of the financial year 2019/2020 Community Facilities work programme.

32. The Puketāpapa Local Board currently has $173,000 unallocated LDI capex funding available to allocate to projects within the financial year 2019/2020 and financial year 2020/2021.

33. Upon approval of the $100,000 LDI capex, the Puketāpapa Local Board will have $73,000 LDI capex funding remaining to be allocated.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga

Risks and mitigations

34. There is a risk that following the detailed design process the funding required to deliver all of the assets will be insufficient. If this eventuates, Community Facilities Project Delivery will meet with the local board to discuss any options that may be available for reducing the scope while still achieving the desired outcomes.

35. There is a risk of negative perceptions from members of the public for allocating additional funding to install a second playground within the now linked reserves. The design of the new Fearon Park play space should be minimalistic and targeted to young children, given the more significant play space located in Harold Long Reserve which is suitable for older children playing without supervision.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

36. Following LDI capex budget approval, detailed design works can commence. This is expected to be undertaken concurrently with other elements undergoing detailed design, for a period of approximately eight weeks.

37. Engineer’s estimates will be produced to ensure the assets are deliverable within the allocated additional funding.
38. Should the funding be insufficient, the local board will be informed of the options available reducing the scope while still achieving the desired outcomes.

39. Construction of all of the stage three approved scope of work is planned to be undertaken early in the 2020 calendar year.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Phil Goulter – Project Delivery Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Rod Sheridan - General Manager Community Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victoria Villaraza - Relationship Manager</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Feedback on central government's 'Action for Healthy Waterways' discussion document

File No.: CP2019/17327

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To delegate authority to a member of the local board to approve local board feedback on central government’s ‘Action for Healthy Waterways’ discussion document, which is a key outcome of the Essential Freshwater work programme.

Whakarāpopototang matua
Executive summary
2. On 9 September 2019 local boards were provided with an update (via memorandum) on the central government’s proposals for improving water outcomes as part of the Essential Freshwater work programme through a discussion document entitled ‘Action for Healthy Waterways’.

3. Public submissions on this discussion document are open until 17 October 2019 with local boards having the opportunity to provide input to be considered in the final Auckland Council submission up until 7 October 2019. The due date for local board feedback is 7 October 2019. Additional information provided in the memo is outlined below.

4. The ‘Action for Healthy Waterways’ discussion document places significant emphasis on improving freshwater outcomes through regulatory and non-regulatory actions. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management is the primary regulatory instrument being reviewed, with introduction of other measures through a new National Environmental Standard for Freshwater Management.

5. Proposals include greater emphasis on te mana o te wai, ecosystem health attributes, and reducing the effects of rural activities.

6. There is an interrelationship with wastewater and stormwater consenting and discharge management through the Three Waters Review. National Environmental Standards are being developed by central government to improve consistency, transparency and national oversight for human drinking water, as well as for wastewater discharges and overflow management.

7. A summary of the discussion document on national direction for freshwater is attached to this report (Attachment A).

8. It is expected that a draft Auckland Council submission will be circulated to local boards in the coming weeks to provide a better understanding of likely council group responses to this discussion document.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Puketāpapa Local Board:

a) delegate authority to a member of the local board to approve local board feedback on central government’s ‘Action for Healthy Waterways’ discussion document, which is a key outcome of the Essential Freshwater work programme.
Item 32
Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Ben Moimoi - Local Board Advisor - Puketapapa</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Victoria Villaraza - Relationship Manager</td>
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Ngā tāpirihanga
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Action for Healthy Waterways Summary</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Action for healthy waterways summary

An 'at a glance' summary of the discussion document on national direction for freshwater

New Zealand Government
New Zealanders value our freshwater. Our rivers and lakes, and how we care for and use them, are a fundamental part of who we are. We respect the mana of our freshwater – Te Mana o te Wai.

New Zealanders want to be able to swim, fish, gather mahiwhākai, and enjoy freshwater as our parents and grandparents did. We also need clean water to drink and irrigation to support a sustainable economy.

But our water is suffering as a result of human activity – urban development, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and other activities – and because of a lack of robust regulation, monitoring and enforcement.

What do we need to do?
Many people, including farmers and growers, are already taking action to reduce their impact on freshwater. However, their efforts are undermined by those who are not. We want to acknowledge positive efforts and follow good examples wherever we can, and make sure everybody contributes.

Urgent action is required to stop our water getting worse so that water quality is materially improving within five years. We want to bring our freshwater to a healthy state within a generation.

To reduce the amount of pollution entering our waterways from our cities and our farms, and to uphold Te Mana o te Wai, we have to put the water first in our decision-making.

This document summarises proposed new requirements that are intended to both quickly stop water quality getting worse, and set us on a path to healthier freshwater in a generation.

These regulations would require different actions in different regions and catchments, but in general would mean:
- better management of stormwater and wastewater
- no further loss of wetlands and streams
- tighter controls to prevent sediment loss from earthworks and urban development
- farmers and growers understanding and managing environmental risks and following good practice
- new standards and limits on some farming activities in some regions or catchments.

Beyond these proposals, the Government is continuing to work on other parts of its plan for freshwater, including allocation of allowances to discharge nutrients, institutional oversight arrangements for the freshwater management system, and addressing Māori rights and interests in freshwater.

What’s on the table?

The proposals are outlined in the table on the next page, and more detail can be found in the discussion document *Action on Healthy Waterways*, available on the Ministry for the Environment’s website.

How will Government help?
As well as setting out requirements through legislation and regulations, the Government is investing in supporting communities, including farmers and growers, to take action.

In a number of catchments where the risk to freshwater and indigenous species is higher, the Government is working with communities to understand how best to leverage and accelerate community-led action, help target investment, and assist with access to other funding support.

The Government is also investing in helping farmers and growers, businesses, and Māori transition to sustainable land use. This includes providing practical advice, information and tools; protecting high-value food exports; and further developing decision-support tools like Overseer®.

The Government will work to ensure up-to-date qualifications are available for farm advisors, and improve skills development for rural professionals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal</th>
<th>What will be different</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed up the implementation of freshwater regulations through amendments to the RMA</td>
<td>Better, faster, more nationally-consistent freshwater management plans and implementation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduce a new freshwater planning process that will require councils to have new plans in place no later than 2025.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Set and clarify policy direction to bring our freshwater to a healthy state within a generation in a new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM)</td>
<td>The health and wellbeing of the water will be put first in decision-making; providing for essential human needs, such as drinking water, will be second, and other uses will follow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthen and clarify the requirement to manage freshwater in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai; this refers to the integrated and holistic health and wellbeing of waters as a continuum from the mountains to the sea.</td>
<td>Councils and the communities they represent will find it easier to put the health and wellbeing of the water first because they will have stronger and clearer direction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restructure and redraft the NPS-FM to improve clarity and reinforce a holistic approach to freshwater management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthen the requirement to identify and reflect Māori values in freshwater planning, with two options set out in the discussion document for feedback.</td>
<td>Lwi and hapū values for freshwater in a region will be a focus for freshwater management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support renewable energy targets by exempting major hydro-electric schemes from some freshwater management requirements.</td>
<td>Status of major existing hydro-electric schemes will be clarified but this is not expected to result in any change to current freshwater management requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise the bar on freshwater ecosystem health by introducing new attributes and requirements in the NPS-FM to protect threatened species and habitats</td>
<td>Land and water resources will be managed so that in a generation our freshwater will be healthier for people, animals, native fish, trout and salmon, plants, and other species that live in or alongside waterways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broaden the focus of national direction and planning to a more holistic view of freshwater ecosystem health and require better monitoring and reporting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New attributes (indicators of ecosystem health) to be monitored and maintained or improved:</td>
<td>Land and water resources will be managed to maintain or improve ecosystem health in each catchment. This is likely to require different actions in different catchments, including reducing soil loss, reducing nutrient run-off, and/or investing in upgrading wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; sediment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; fish and macroinvertebrate numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; lake macrophytes (amount of native or invasive plants)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; river ecosystem metabolism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; dissolved oxygen in rivers and lakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher standard for swimming in summer.</td>
<td>Greater efforts to reduce contamination where people want to swim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect urban and rural wetlands and streams.</td>
<td>There will be no more draining or development of wetlands. Remaining streams in urban and rural areas will not be piped or filled in unless there is no other option, for example to provide a crossing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Proposal | What will be different
---|---
Protect threatened indigenous freshwater species. | Land and water resources will be managed in a way that helps indigenous species thrive.  
Provide for fish passage. | Fish that need access to the sea to breed will face fewer barriers.  
Improvements to setting minimum water flows and reporting on water use. | Better management of water allocation within the current system.  

### Support the delivery of safe drinking water through amending the National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water

- Strengthen requirements to assess and control risks to drinking water sources.  
- Tighter management of land use in areas that are sources of drinking water supply so drinking water is not contaminated.

### Better manage stormwater and wastewater to stop things getting worse and improve freshwater health in a generation, through new regulations and potentially new legislation

- Set minimum standards for wastewater discharges and overflows and require all operators to follow good practice risk management.  
- There is less pollution of rivers, lakes, groundwater and the sea from stormwater and wastewater.

### Improve farming practices where needed to stop things getting worse and improve freshwater health in a generation, through new National Environmental Standards for Freshwater and regulations

- Ensure all farmers and growers have a plan to manage risks to freshwater.  
- There is less pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater from agriculture and horticulture because all farmers and growers understand and manage environmental risks and follow good practice. All farmers and growers have a farm plan by 2025.
- Tightly restrict any further intensification of land use through interim measures until all regions have operative freshwater management plans.  
- From June 2020, changes such as new irrigation or conversion to dairying will only happen where there is evidence it will not increase pollution.
- Reduce nitrogen loss in catchments with high nitrate/nitrogen levels through interim measures until all regions have operative freshwater management plans.  
- In catchments with high nitrate/nitrogen levels there will be a reduction in nitrogen loss within five years.
- Exclude cattle, deer and pigs from waterways on low-slope land and where stock rates are similar to dairy.  
- There will be more fencing and wider setbacks to keep stock out of waterways, reduce erosion, and capture contaminants before they reach the water.
- Apply standards for intensive winter grazing, feedlots, and stock holding areas.  
- There will be less erosion and less pollution of waterways from nutrients, sediment and pathogens.
Action across a catchment

This diagram shows proposed actions intended to limit pollution and improve the health of our waterways.

**REDUCE SOIL LOSS**
Plant the right trees in the right place and tightly manage activities such as earthworks and land clearance.

**MEET STANDARDS**
Ensure intensive water grazing of forage crops meets standards.

**REDUCE POLLUTION**
Strive to regulate stormwater and wastewater discharge and promote water sensitive urban design.

**PROTECT EXISTING ECOSYSTEMS**
Protect streams and wetlands from draining or development.

**IMPLEMENT TIGHTER RULES**
National rules implemented, including through regional council plans and management frameworks or improve ecosystem health.

**IMPROVE FARM PRACTICES**
Restrict intensification and feedlots; reduce nitrogen loss; keep cows, pigs and deer out of waterways; ensure stock-holding areas meet standards.

**PROTECT DRINKING WATER SOURCES**
Control activities that can affect sources of drinking water.

**PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH**
Clear standards for swimming spots in summer.
What do you think?

The Government is interested in your views.

If you want more detail before you have your say, download the full discussion document on the Ministry for the Environment’s website.

Join the kōrero and have your say:

- @airenvironment
- @mfe_news
- www.facebook.com/ministryfortheenvironment/
- www.linkedin.com/company/449977

Here’s some questions to get you started

- Do you agree that the health of our freshwater should be our first priority?
- Do you think the proposals will result in water quality materially improving within five years?
- Do you think the proposals will achieve healthier freshwater in a generation?
- What difference do you think these proposals would make to your local waterways, and your contact with them?
- What would you have to do differently, under these proposals?

Timeline

- **2019**
  - Support for community-led action, investment in tools and support and advice for farmers

- **Late 2019 – early 2020**
  - Government makes final decisions on National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management and National Environmental Standards for Freshwater

- **2019-2020**
  - Ongoing work on allocation of allowances to discharge nutrients

- **June 2020**
  - Implementation of new requirements

- **2020**
  - Further consultation on wastewater and stormwater regulations

- **2025**
  - All councils have plans to implement new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

- **2025-2050 and beyond**
  - Land and water resources are being managed to maintain or improve freshwater health and monitoring shows material improvements