

POINT RESOLUTION TAURARUA DEVELOPMENT PLAN ADOPTED BY THE WAITEMATĀ LOCAL BOARD 14 APRIL 2015

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Figure 1: Looking over Parnell to the east, Point Resolution Taurarua to the left, Auckland Council Stock Photo 2012.

1.0 Introduction



Figure 2: Scope of the Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan (map not to scale)

1.1 Purpose And Scope

The purpose of the Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan is to provide a clear design framework to guide how Point Resolution Reserve and public access to it, including the Hobson Bay Walkway, should be improved over the short, medium and long-term. This framework will facilitate an improved and better connected open space, that meets the aspirations and goals of the community and iwi.

The scope of the development plan includes:

- Point Resolution Reserve
- Hobson Bay Walkway (from Point Resolution to Thomas Bloodworth Park)
- connections from Point Resolution Reserve to Judges Bay and around the bay to Parnell Baths

1.2 Plan Development

This plan has been developed in collaboration with iwi and key stakeholders. Site meetings, walkovers and workshops were held with these groups at various stages of the plan's development, to gain their feedback and input.

Representatives from the following iwi contributed to the development of the plan:

- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki
- Te Kawerau a Maki
- Ngāti Pāoa

The following key stakeholders from the local community contributed to the development of the plan:

- Parnell Community Committee
- Parnell Heritage
- Friends of Parnell Baths
- Parnell Baths – Community Leisure Management (CLM)
- local residents

In addition, experts from Auckland Council, Auckland Transport and Watercare were consulted to gain their input and feedback, and to ensure that the plan is in accordance with other plans for the area. In particular, the development plan acknowledges the contribution of council's Heritage, Stormwater, Coastal and Biodiversity representatives.

A draft development plan was consulted with the wider community for one month at the end of 2014. This included a display at the Parnell Festival of Roses on 15 November 2014. The community were asked for their feedback on the draft proposals. This feedback helped to shape the final plan. (Refer Appendix 4.1 Consultation process and 4.2 Feedback summary - pages 38-39).



Figure 3: Point Resolution Taurarua - showing the open grassed area. 2014.



Figure 4: Hobson Bay Walkway - showing mudcrete and stone wall. 2014.

1.3 Development Plan Model

The development of the Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan follows a model that is represented by the diagram below (see figure 5). This model ensures that the development plan considers three core components that make up the reserve and its values – heritage, people and place. These components are interlinked and any impact on one will affect the other. This is important as it means that all recommended changes to the park have to be carefully and sensitively considered with the community and iwi.

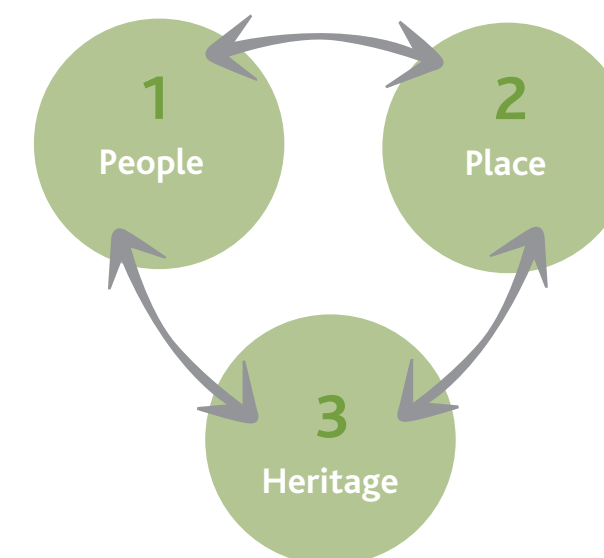


Figure 5: Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan Model

1.4 Outcomes

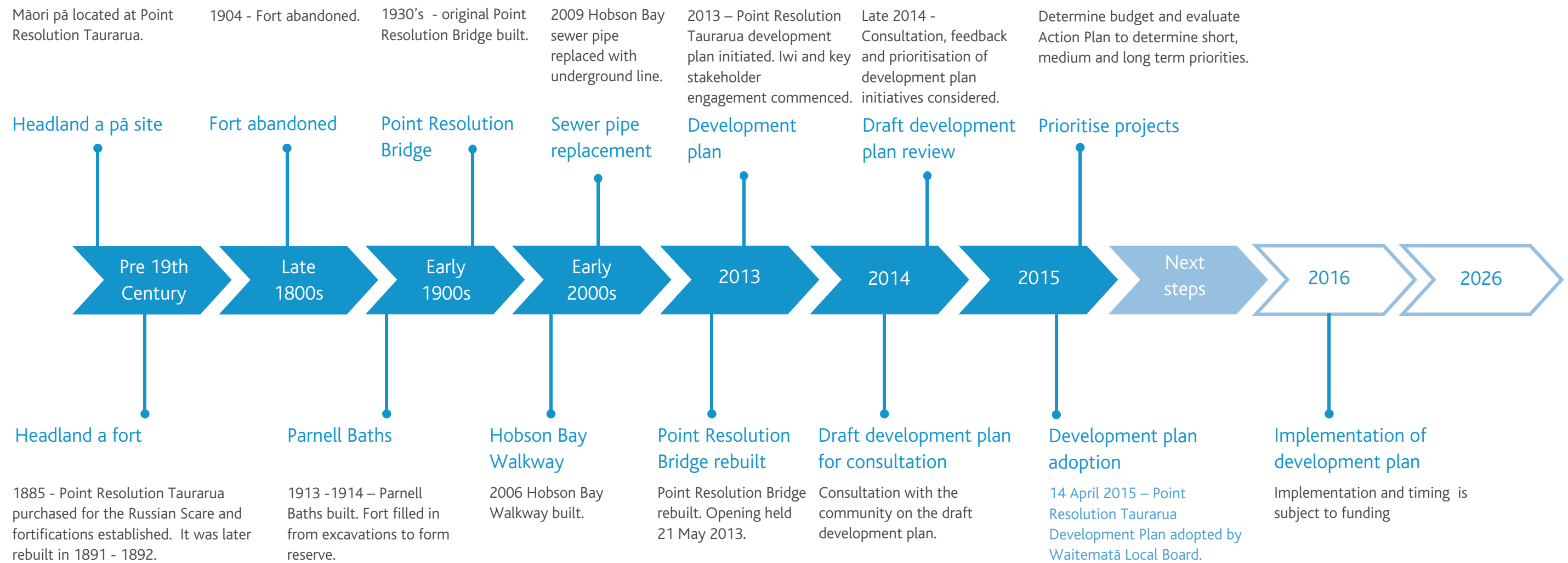
The Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan will:

- establish a vision and prioritised action plan for Point Resolution Taurarua to guide existing and future investment
- enhance the heritage, biodiversity and cultural values of Point Resolution Taurarua
- improve the open space connectivity around Point Resolution Taurarua
- meet the needs and aspirations of the community and iwi.

The Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan will achieve this by:

- integrating and coordinating projects to maximise benefits for the public
- recommending and prioritising projects, and providing guidance for them
- providing a framework to ensure park maintenance, park renewals and park upgrades are coordinated.

1.5 Timeline



1.6 Design Principles

The following design principles have been developed from stakeholder and local board workshops. They are designed to provide guidance for any future development of Point Resolution Taurarua.



1) Improve cliff stability:

- install a geotech mesh above Parnell Baths
- plant native species on the reserve's cliff faces and edges
- reduce stormwater flows down cliffs
- educate and advocate to private landowners to control weed species and plant the Parnell cliffs
- consider effects on erosion during walkway upgrades.



2) Enhance ecology and the natural environment:

- remove invasive weed species from the reserves and public open space
- plant native species on the reserve's cliff faces and edges
- improve the planting area at the south edge of the reserve
- educate and advocate to private landowners to plant the Parnell cliffs
- promote opportunities for the public to appreciate the natural environment.



3) Celebrate history:

- install interpretive signage in Point Resolution Taurarua describing the history of the site as a pre-European Māori Pā and later as a 19th century armoured fort built during the Russian Scare
- implement other interpretive features to give context to the site's history, including its relationship to the surrounding landscape.



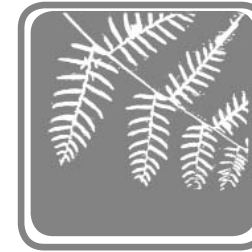
4) Increase connectivity:

- upgrade the Hobson Bay Walkway
- investigate opportunities to connect the Hobson Bay Walkway to Point Resolution Reserve
- investigate the potential for a pedestrian boardwalk connection between Judges Bay and the Parnell Baths
- improve lighting through the reserve to Point Resolution Bridge
- visually link Point Resolution Reserve and St Stephen's Cemetery through street planting, way-finding and place-making elements.



5) Enable recreation opportunities:

- create a wide range of options for sitting and viewing the landscape
- maintain a large area of open grass in the reserve for informal recreation
- create opportunities to explore the reserve and wider landscape, to discover views, interpretive elements and other points of interest.



6) Adoption of Te Aranga Māori Design Principles:

- Mana - Rangatiratanga, authority
- Whakapapa - Names and naming
- Tohu - The wider cultural landscape
- Taiao - The natural environment
- Mauri Tu - Environmental health
- Mahi Toi - Creative expression
- Ahi Kā - The living presence



Figure 5: View over Judges Bay and Tāmaki Drive to Waitematā Harbour, Point Resolution Taurarua to the far right. Auckland Council Stock Photo 2012.

2.0 Background Analysis

2.1 History Of Point Resolution Taurarua

Point Resolution Taurarua is a place of significant historic heritage value and of traditional importance to iwi. It was the site of a pre-European pā (Taurarua pā) and subsequently of Fort Resolution, a Victoria-era Russian scare fort. The point is immediately adjacent and forms to the setting for the Parnell Baths, originally constructed in 1913-14 and redeveloped in the 1950s.

Both the Fort Resolution site and the Parnell Baths below Point Resolution are Category B scheduled historic heritage places in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan heritage provisions have had legal effect since the plan was notified in 2013.

The site of Fort Resolution and of the earlier Taurarua pā site is an archaeological site and subject to the provisions of the New Zealand Historic Places Act 1993. There are a number of other archaeological sites or features within the wider area.



Figure 6. Model at the Auckland War Memorial Museum of a typical coastal defensive pā

Taurarua pā

Prior to the construction of Fort Resolution, the headland was the site of Taurarua pā, a headland pā (earthwork fortification). Originally occupied by Waiōhūa, it was one of the last strongholds of that iwi that were finally taken by the Te Taoū branch of Ngāti Whatua during the 18th Century (the others were at Orākei and Kohimarama). The pā is said to have subsequently been rebuilt or re-occupied by Ngāti Whatua. The site of the pā has long been recognised as a place of traditional importance, in part because it was the site of conflict that had long term consequences for the iwi involved (it marked the conquest of Tāmaki by Ngāti Whatua).

The size and configuration of the pā are unknown. There appear to be no photographs or other illustrations in which the pā is discernable. There is also no physical surface evidence and little chance of any subsurface remains of the pā having survived in the area that was occupied by the later fort. There are sparse scatters of shell on slopes surrounding the headland and in other parts of the park and this is likely to be midden (food refuse) associated with occupation of the pā or locality. Not all shell can be assumed to be midden associated with Māori occupation however as some shell scatters in the wider area may be beach shell that has been used to surface paths, or graves in the vicinity of St Stephens Church and Cemetery, or relate to later historic period use of the site.

Given the nature of the topography it seems likely that the pā was broadly of the same dimensions as Fort Resolution, and that the earthwork defences on the south and west of the pā were reconfigured when the fort was built. undefended areas of settlement (terraced house sites, gardening areas etc) would likely have been present beyond the defended area.

St Stephen's Point

In 1850, known then as 'St Stephen's Point', the site was part of just over 77 acres of land granted by Governor Grey to the St Stephen's Native School Trust, to support and maintain a native school to be established at Taurarua *"for the education of the children of her Majesty's subjects of both races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons being inhabitants of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, so long as religious education, industrial training, and instruction in the*

English language shall be given to the youth educated therein and maintained thereat."¹ The gift was part of a system of land endowments made by the government at the time to support religious, health and educational institutions in the region.

However, the land remained mostly unused; in 1863, it was surveyed and subdivided for residences,² but as at 1867 was reported as still attracting no revenue,³ while in 1871 it was reported that only four small, leased cottages were in the vicinity.⁴ So the land at Point Resolution was likely left vacant.

In 1873, the trustees offered 23 sites for lease by public auction, for a term of 60 years.⁵ The two-acre site at Point Resolution was leased by Theophilus Heale from 1876, and then assigned by Heale to George Swartz Kissling in 1883,⁶ who built a house near the point.

Surveying of Point Resolution by the government with the view to establishing the fortifications began in March 1885, and the government formally took part of the Kissling property under retroactive legislation after the family began legal proceedings to have the fortifications removed due to trespass and damage caused to their property.⁷



Figure 7. Fort Resolution ca 1885. Looking north with North Head in distance

- 1 Southern Cross, 10 August 1867, p. 3
- 2 See NZ Map 4495-24, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries; also Deed Blue 35, LINZ records
- 3 Southern Cross, 10 August 1867, p. 3
- 4 NZ Herald, 29 April 1871, p. 2
- 5 Advertisement, NZ Herald 11 August 1873, p. 4
- 6 DI 1A.577, LINZ records
- 7 Auckland Star, 29 July 1885, p. 2; NZ Herald, 4 August 1885, p. 3

Fort Resolution

During the 19th century, the Russian and British empires were involved in a number of conflicts, prompting many New Zealanders to view the Russians as potential aggressors. In the aftermath of the Crimean War of the 1850s, unannounced visits by Russian warships to the South Pacific created alarm in New Zealand. A full-blown Russian scare in 1885 grew out of Anglo-Russian rivalry in Afghanistan and led to the building of major fortifications near coastal cities.

The land at Point Resolution Taurarua was purchased hurriedly in the Russian scare of early 1885 and the fortifications were thrown up in haste by Armed Constabulary labour. The rapid construction saw a crude earthwork redoubt (see Figs. 10 and 11), containing two 64 pounder RML's (rifled muzzle loading) cannons on iron dwarf traversing carriages, with a central brick magazine beneath an earthen mound. A small caretaker's quarters was also built.

During 1891-1892 the fort was rebuilt to overcome the deficiencies inherent in its rushed temporary construction. All the wooden reinforcing and defective concrete was removed and replaced with concrete or brick, the communications were rearranged, the magazine altered and improved to include a brick artillery store and shelter in place of sheds previously used.

Volunteers did use the cannons for practice and for a brief time these practices were somewhat of a picnic event for some of the local population. The fort was abandoned around 1904 and the cannons dismantled and taken to North Head.

There is little visible surface evidence of Fort Resolution as the fort was levelled in 1914 from the excavated material in making Parnell Baths and to allow the site to be used as a public park. The only feature that can be seen is part of the eastern gun emplacement (see Fig. 15). Extensive archaeological remains of the fort are likely to be present beneath the surface as demonstrated during an exploratory excavation undertaken in 1995.

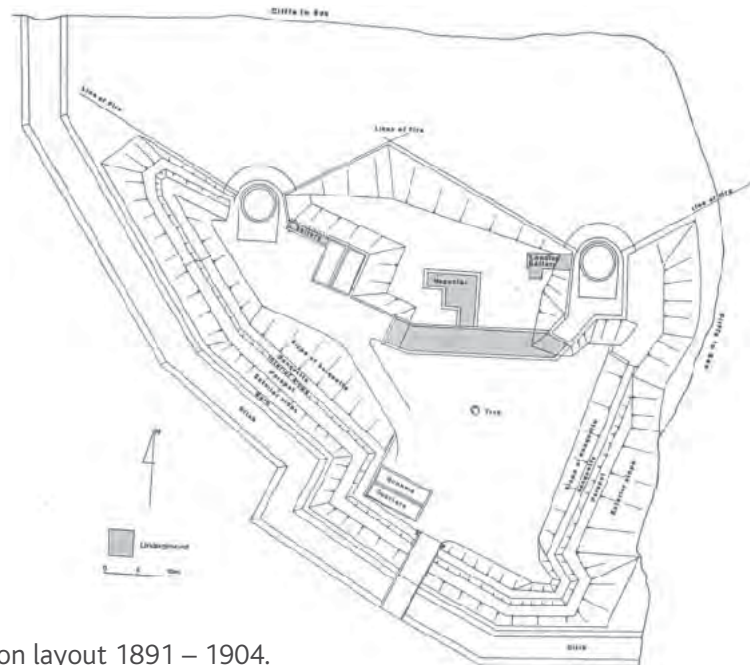


Figure 8. Fort Resolution layout 1891 – 1904.



Figure 9. Opening ceremony of the Parnell Baths in 1914.



Figure 10. Point Resolution Fort ca 1885. Looking east.



Figure 12. The western cannon emplacement at Fort Resolution during a training exercise. The cannon barrel faces the loading gallery. (Date estimated 1885-1891 period).



Figure 11. Fort Resolution in 1908, after its abandonment in 1904.



Figure 13. Aerial view of Point Resolution taken in 1950.

Historical Cannons

Eleven 64-pr 64 cwt Mk 3 cannons were purchased by the New Zealand Government (along with eleven 7-in 7-ton cannons) in 1878 at the time of the first Russian scare. They arrived here in 1879 but were placed in storage until the time of the second Russian scare of 1885, when two of the cannons were installed at the newly constructed Fort Resolution. They remained there until 1904, when RML cannons were declared obsolete and they were removed for display.

The subsequent history of the cannons has not been fully researched. It seems likely that the Fort Resolution cannons were two of four obsolete cannons that were placed on display at Albert Park. The cannons in the park were removed during WWII, and some of them were buried in Albert Park. Two of the four Albert Park cannons (a 64 pr and a 7" RML), understood to be from North Head, were excavated and reinstated in the park in 1977, where they remain today (see: Cooke 2000: 102-3; Cooke & Maxwell 2013: 145-6; <http://timespanner.blogspot.co.nz/2013/01/the-fate-of-yesterdays-guns-part-2.html>).

It appears that the two Fort Resolution cannons escaped burial and eventually ended up on display at the entrance of the NZ Defence Force armaments depot at Kauri Point (see figure 14). They were subsequently offered to, and were accepted by, Auckland City Council. The cannons are now in the possession of Auckland Council and are currently in storage. The only original parts of the cannons are the barrels.



Figure 14. One of the Fort Resolution cannons before removal from Kauri Point.



Figure 15. Part of the eastern gun emplacement as is visible today.



Figure 16. Aerial photograph showing the northern section of Hobson Bay and Point Resolution Tauraru (centre), with the former Point Resolution Bridge, 2012.

2.2 Analysis Mapping

This aerial photograph shows the broad landscape patterns surrounding Point Resolution Taurarua and the Hobson Bay Walkway. The sites sit within Waitemata Local Board area, and are bordered by Orākei Local Board, where Hobson Bay meets the coastal cliffs of Waitemata Local Board.

The land use in the area south of Point Resolution Taurarua, and adjacent to Hobson Bay is predominantly residential with connecting passive open spaces. The parks and reserves in close proximity to Point Resolution include Dove Myer Robinson Park and Judges Bay Reserve, both of which are considered in this development plan. The Hobson Bay Walkway currently connects to Shore Road Reserve, Thomas Bloodworth Park and Awatea Reserve. This development plan proposes a staircase connection from Hobson Bay Walkway to Point Resolution (refer to page 30 - 3.2 Connecting the headland to Hobson Bay).



Parks, Reserves and Walking / Cycling Connections

This map shows existing walking connections within open spaces and proposed cycle and walking routes, including the draft Auckland Cycle Network (ACN) and Waitematā Greenways.

The Waitematā Greenways Plan July 2013 proposes a shared path through Point Resolution and along St Stephen's Avenue and through Point Resolution Reserve to connect Parnell to Tamaki Drive. Along with connecting people, the vision for greenways is to connect habitat, improve ecology and create wildlife corridors. In the street environment this would be through planting the verges with native species and creating raingardens to help filter heavy metals and other contaminants from stormwater runoff, before they discharge to the sea.

The draft ACN is broken into three types of cycleways, two types are shown in this map:

- Metro route (shown in red)
- Connector route (shown in blue)
- Feeders route

'Metro' routes offer the highest level of service to the cyclist, in that they are dedicated connections, continuous, direct and traffic free. The 'Connectors' routes follow arterial routes, and are designed to connect people quickly and directly to key destinations and public transport nodes. They are 'on road' connections. 'Feeders' are local neighbourhood connections. These may include and/or double up with Greenways routes. 'Feeder routes' are intended to connect open spaces /parks, and are likely to follow quieter streets.

Within internal officer workshops for the development of the Greenways, Auckland Transport has expressed an interest in adjusting their 'feeder' routes to align with those routes chosen in the Greenways plans.



Unitary Plan Map

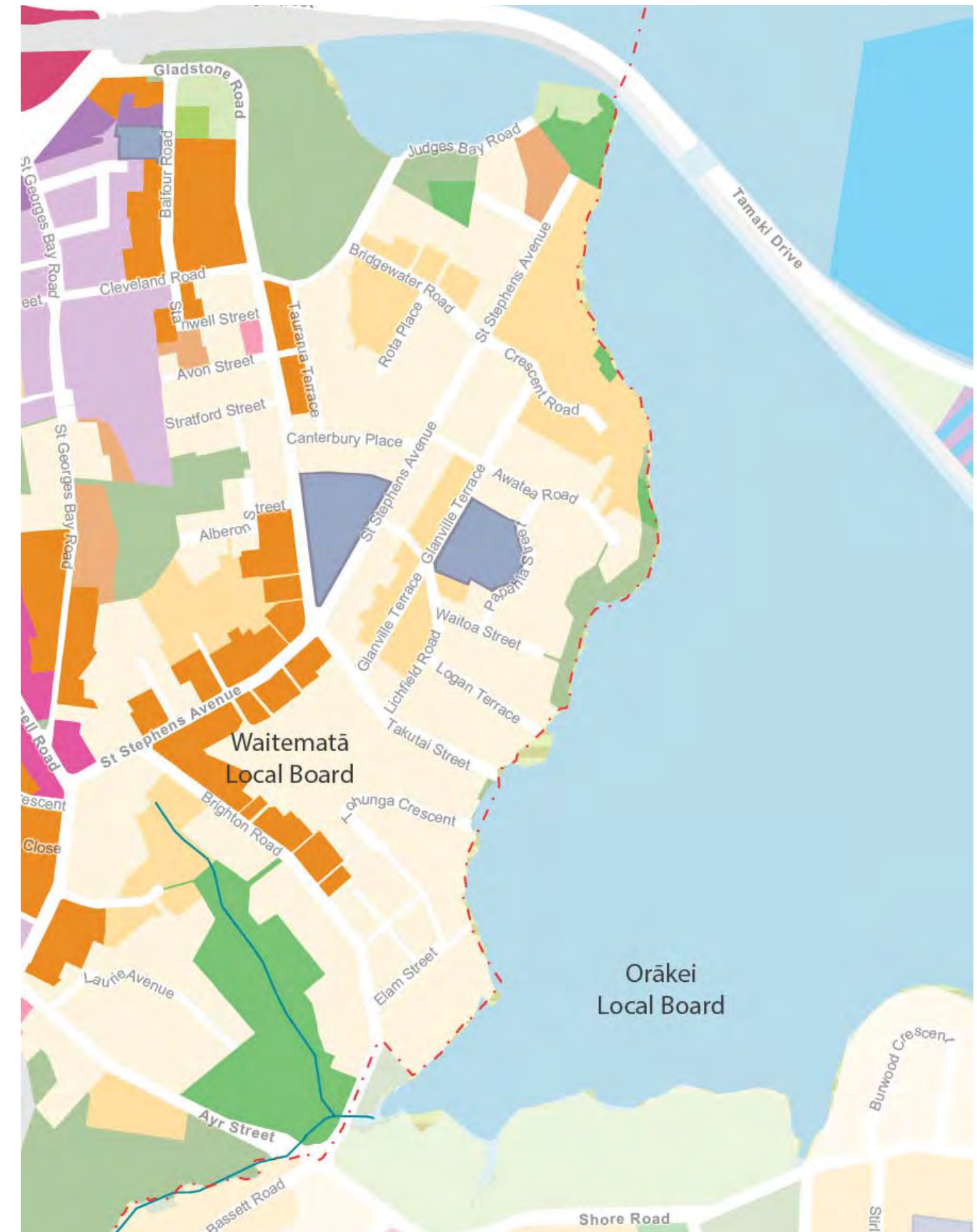
This map shows proposed Auckland Unitary Plan Zoning. The land adjacent to Point Resolution and the Hobson Bay Walkway is primarily zoned residential, this being generally a mix of single and mixed residential types. Some clusters of terrace/apartment residential exist around Parnell Village.

A summary of the key zones found in the Waitematā area includes:

- **special purpose:** schools/tertiary institutions owned by the Ministry of Education or Trust serving education
- **residential:** Single and Mixed Suburban and Urban housing, with a concentration of Terrace Housing and Apartments Buildings along St Stephens, St Georges Bay, Brighton Road and Balfour Road
- **commercial:** Mixed Use typically along St Georges Bay Road, with town centre (predominantly retail shops) along Parnell Road
- **public open space:** mix of Conservation, Informal Recreation, Sports and Active Recreation. Point Resolution Reserve is zoned as Conservation. Hobson Bay Walkway crosses conservation and Informal Recreation. The remainder is in the General Coastal Marine Area
- **marina and mooring:** Mooring shown in the coastal waters adjacent to Tāmaki Drive

Figure 15. Auckland Unitary Plan Legend

	Special Purpose		Countryside Living
	Large Lot		Rural Coastal
	Single House		Mixed Rural
	Mixed Housing Suburban		Rural Production
	Mixed Housing Urban		Public Open Space - Conservation
	Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings		Public Open Space - Informal Recreation
	Future Urban		Public Open Space - Sport and Active Recreation
	Green Infrastructure Corridor		Public Open Space - Community
	Rural and Coastal Settlement		Public Open Space - Civic Spaces
	Neighbourhood Centre		Strategic Transport Corridor
	Local Centre		Road [I]
	Town Centre		Defence [rcp/dp]
	Metropolitan Centre		Ferry Terminal [rcp/dp]
	City Centre		Minor Port [rcp/dp]
	Mixed Use		Marina [rcp/dp]
	General Business		Mooring [rcp]
	Business Park		General Coastal Marine [rcp]
	Light Industry		Water [I]
	Heavy Industry		Coastal Transition
	Rural Conservation		



— streams / rivers
 - - - local board boundary

Geology

The underlying geology and geomorphology of the Waitematā area is heavily influenced by the volcanic history of Auckland. For the most part, alternating sandstone, mudstone and interbedded grit overlay a majority of Waitematā’s volcanic foundations, with the exception of some areas like the Auckland Domain, where lapilli tuff surrounds a basanite and mix of sand, silt, clay and peat.

Point Resolution headland is formed from Waitematā Group rock. The Waitematā Group is comprised of siltstone and sandstone, and forms the majority of Auckland’s eastern coastal cliffs including those that form the boundary of Waitematā and Orakei Local Board area’s. The Hobson Bay Walkway follows the toe of the cliff on the east side, and is subject to tidal action at Hobson Bay. Parnell Grit also exists in behind the Parnell Baths building, and is listed as an ‘Outstanding Natural Feature’

The cliff faces are for the most part heavily vegetated, although weed species are prominent and stabilisation is an issue in some areas. The Ecological Assessment carried out in 2014 (refer Appendix Page 40) recommends weed control and native planting of the cliffs to enhance biodiversity values of the site, reduce further erosion and slumping of the steep cliffs, and to protect the important scheduled geological feature and recreational facilities below.



Vegetation Cover and Ecology

Point Resolution can be classified as a 'Pohutukawa treeland and rockland' ecosystem. The cliffs can be characterised as steep, erosion and drought-prone sandstone slopes, which are exposed to gusty harbour winds and periodic salt spray. Pohutukawa (New Zealand native) would have originally, and should ultimately, dominate these steep cliff habitats. The cliffs are seriously impacted by invasive weeds at present, which compromise biodiversity values.

In terms of bird species, black-backed gull and welcome swallow are abundant in this area. Expected native birds include; pied shag, red-billed gull, kingfisher, tui, silver eye, fantail and grey warbler. Introduced birds would likely be blackbird, starling, myna and sparrow. No lizards were present during the recent ecological survey (refer Appendix 4.3 Ecological Assessment, Page 30) although the introduced rainbow skink is probably the only remaining reptile. A good pest / predator control programme and appropriate native plant cover could create suitable habitat for the reintroduction of native lizards.

In the wider context Judges Bay and Hobson Bay offer important habitat for wading birds and there is a significant ecological corridor in Purewa Valley, within the Orākei Local Board area. Appropriate native planting between and within these ecological areas supports and links these ecological 'nodes'.



Hydrology

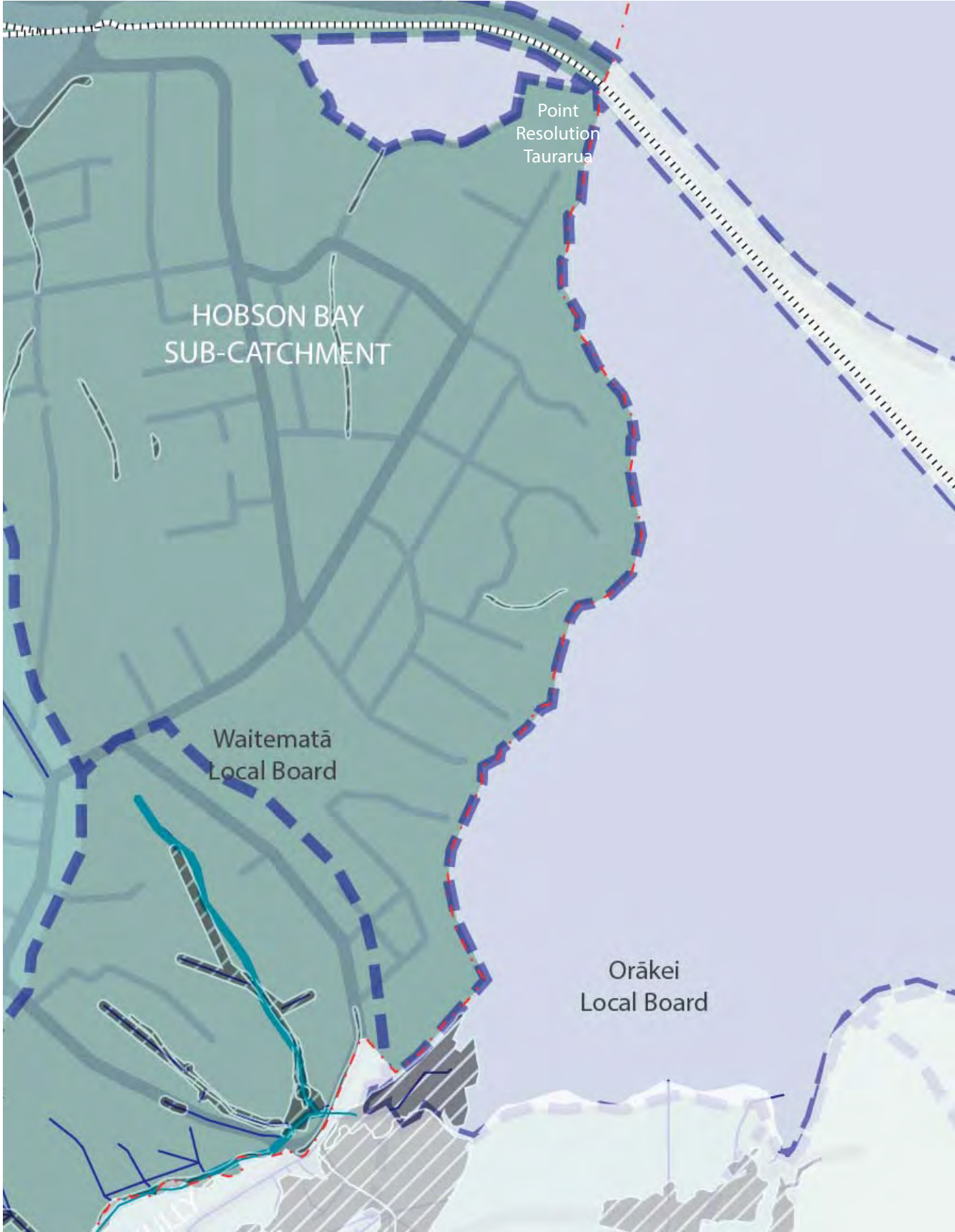
This map shows stormwater sub-catchments, the 100-year flood plain and above ground streams. Point Resolution and Hobson Bay Walkway fall within the Hobson Bay Sub-catchment.

From a broader perspective, many of Auckland’s streams and tributaries have been significantly modified - either straightened, lined or piped. The Waitemata Local Board are working towards rehabilitating streams in the Waitemata area through “daylighting”. Stream daylighting is the restoration of a stream from an underground pipe network to above-ground natural channel.

Key local board aspirations in relation to water quality include:

- ensuring clean water, free from pollutants such as road run-off, sewage, litter and pathogens including botulism
- encouraging Watercare to complete stormwater and wastewater catchment studies to help identify the best ways to improve the water quality in streams and beaches
- encourage swales (natural filtration systems), earth sinks, green roofs, green walls, grey water tanks and tree planting around streams to improve water quality

These goals can be achieved through the implementation of Low Impact Design (LID) stormwater management, to detain peak flows and reduce contaminant runoff into local water bodies. LID principles will be an ongoing consideration in the development of Point Resolution and Hobson Bay Walkway. Stormwater issues have been pointed out on Pages 27-29, under chapter 3.1 Wider context).



— streams / rivers
 - - - local board boundary
 ■ Hobson Bay Sub Catchment
 - - - catchment boundaries
 ▨ 100 year floodplain (from ARC)

Topography

The adjacent map shows the topography of the study area and surrounding context. Contours run from sea level along the Hobson Bay Walkway on the coast to the highest point in Parnell at 60m above sea level. Point Resolution Taurarua is 25m above sea level.



— streams / rivers
- - - local board boundary

Heritage

This map shows the 'Historic Heritage' overlay on the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan, which combines the following layers:

- **Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua [dp/rcp]:** sites and places that have been scheduled and protected for their significance to Mana Whenua.
- **Sites and Places of Value to Mana Whenua [dp/rcp]:** sites and places where the presence of Mana Whenua cultural heritage has been confirmed, but their significance has not yet been assessed in detail.
- **Historic Heritage Place [rcp/dp]:** places of significant historic heritage value which are on the historic heritage schedule (no places exist within the map extents).
- **Historic Heritage Extent of Place [rcp/dp]:** historic heritage places in Auckland which have significant heritage value, and are scheduled in the 'Schedule of Significant Historic Heritage Places' . Point Resolution is scheduled #01570 - Fort Resolution site R11_1718 Concrete and metal remnants, as having A: historical, D: knowledge and G: aesthetic heritage value.
- **Pre 1944 Building Demolition Control:** The pre-1944 building demolition overlay applies to areas in Auckland that were settled prior to 1944. It does not include those pre-1944 settlement areas already subject to the Special character overlay. The overlay proposes a precautionary approach to demolishing residential and non-residential buildings.
- **Auckland Museum Viewshaft:** Auckland War Memorial Museum is located in a prominent location within Auckland Domain (Domain not shown on this map). The Auckland Museum Viewshaft blankets St Stephens Avenue and Point Resolution, stretching over a section of the Waitematā Harbour. These controls limit building height and include parapets, chimneys communications antennae, support structures, housing, building services components and advertising signs.

References: **dp** - 'district plan' provisions
rcp - 'regional coastal plan' provisions

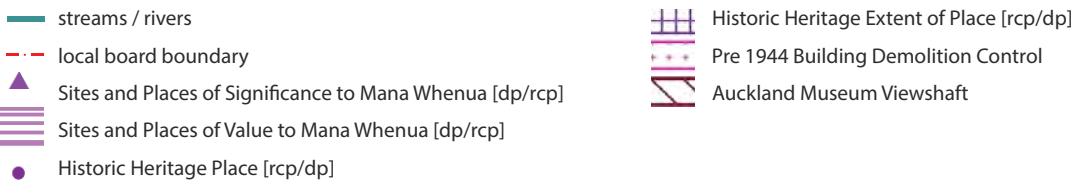




Figure 17: View over Ports of Auckland and Tāmaki towards Point Resolution Taurarua and Judges Bay. Auckland Council Stock Photo 2012.

3.0 Design Concepts And Action Plan

3.1 Wider Context, Hobson Bay Walkway

In 2006, after a lengthy process to obtain a resource consent that included going to the Environment Court, Auckland City Council developed the Hobson Bay Walkway. The walkway was developed for tidal access only and was intended to have minimal impact on the natural character of the Parnell cliffs and Hobson Bay. Over the last few years the walkway has been degraded by natural processes. The walkway will be maintained, renewed and upgraded in places to be more resilient to natural processes and storm events, and therefore safer and easier to use.

To minimise the impact on the natural environment, the walkway will remain accessible only during low tide.

Coastal Structures






The Infrastructure and Environmental Services team will be starting a project to assess the coastal assets across Auckland. This will provide a list of assets to be retained or renewed, and identify any unauthorised coastal structures for staged removal.





- new staircase leading up to the reserve headland
- new mudcrete path leading to stairs
- stormwater outlet closed
- new stormwater outlet
- current northern extent of walkway
- maintain and raise height of existing mudcrete path
- new low boardwalk (no balustrade)

Legend:

-  new boardwalk
-  maintain existing mudcrete
-  new mudcrete
-  sand
-  proposed staircase

scale 1:2500 @ A3



scale 1:2500 @ A3

- new low boardwalk around slip (no balustrade)
- drill drainage holes through retaining wall
- maintain existing mudcrete path. Re-surface / level. Clear minor debris and talus
- address storm water outlet alignment / crossing
- existing stepping blocks to be replaced with boardwalk
- new low boardwalk (no balustrade)
- existing boardwalk
- new mudcrete path
- existing sand bay

Legend:

- no significant work required
- new boardwalk
- maintain existing mudcrete
- - - new mudcrete
- sand
- - - existing stepping blocks



- natural ledge
- existing stepping blocks to be replaced with boardwalk
- address storm water outlet
- new sand required for natural bay area
- repair concrete path
- new low boardwalk (no balustrade)
- repair stairs
- existing boardwalk connection on Hobson Bay Walkway (boardwalk begins at Thomas Bloodworth Park)

Legend:

- no significant work required
- new boardwalk
- maintain existing mudcrete
- sand

scale 1:2500 @ A3

3.2 Connecting The Headland To Hobson Bay

The existing Hobson Bay Walkway currently extends north from Thomas Bloodworth Park (adjacent to Shore Road) in the south, along the base of the Parnell cliffs and ceases below the headland, approximately on the south east boundary of Point Resolution Reserve. The link between the top of the Point Resolution Taurarua headland and the Hobson Bay Walkway is a key missing piece in the connectivity of Parnell's open space network. This would complete the path network connecting Point Resolution Reserve, Judges Bay, St Stephen's Cemetery, Dove Myer Robinson Park, the Parnell Rose Gardens, Parnell Baths and Tāmaki Drive via Point Resolution Bridge. This proposal would install a staircase connecting the existing walkway along the western coastline of Hobson Bay with the paths that access Point Resolution Taurarua.

The alignment of the staircase would create a direct route, stay close to the cliff face and avoid disturbance to large significant vegetation. The stairway will include a number of platforms as it rises up the cliff face. The design would be visually recessive within the landscape.

The legacy Auckland City Council and Waitemātā Local Board have considered other options such as a boardwalk around the headland, however these have been dismissed due to negative impacts on ecology, visual and cultural objections from iwi, as well as geotechnical constraints and restricted channel width.

Both the legacy Auckland City Council and the Waitemātā Local Board have considered the alternative option to connect the walkway with the headland by using a boardwalk along the foot of the cliff and through the channel to join up with the Parnell Baths and the bridge.

After careful consideration, this option has been discounted on several grounds:

- not supported by iwi
- negative visual impact on the unmodified headland
- potential negative effects on the ecology and geology of the area
- restriction to the narrow channel.



Plan showing indicative location of the proposed staircase

3.3 Concept Plan - Alignment with Design Principles



3.4 Illustrative Concept Plan









Legend

-  permeable path (hoggin / crushed compacted aggregate), 2.5-3m wide
-  loop path through low planting (crushed shell / aggregate mix)
-  new mudcrete connection
-  existing mudcrete connection
-  stairs to connect to reserve headland or Parnell Baths boardwalk
-  fence (replacement of existing)
-  low planting (shown at cliff edge, adjacent paths)
-  cliff stability strategy with appropriate plant species
-  street planting to connect reserves
-  seating (double-sided bench style)
-  cannon placement - location indicative
-  interpretation signage / feature
-  existing fig and pohutukawa tree at the entrance of the reserve
-  parcel boundaries and shoreline

3.5 Action Plan

The following table summarises the development plan proposals and the type of budget required. It also identifies whether the proposal will be delivered in the short, medium or long term. The final column indicates how the proposal aligns with the Design Principles outlined Chapter 1.6 (page 9).

Design Principles:

-  1) Improve cliff stability
-  2) Enhance ecology and the natural environment
-  3) Celebrate history
-  4) Increase connectivity
-  5) Enable recreation opportunities
-  6) Te Aranga Māori Design Principles

Point Resolution Taurarua

Item / Project / Opportunity / Initiative	Capex -Renewal	Capex - Development	Opex	Short term priority (1-3yrs)	Medium term priority (4-6yrs)	Long term priority (7-10yrs)	Comments	Design Principles applied
improve cliff stability with erosion matting		✓		✓	✓			1, 6
interpretive signage location (Pā)		✓		✓				3, 6
planting recommendation as per ecological assessment, 'top down approach' - thinning and maintenance of the pines			✓	✓	✓			1, 2, 6
upgrade staircase and balustrade	✓	✓			✓	✓		4, 6
remove lower limbs of trees to allow views			✓		✓			5
planting recommendation as per ecological assessment. Removal of weed species, revegetate area.			✓	✓	✓			1, 2, 6
interpretation signage location (Fort)		✓		✓	✓			3, 6
replace existing fence	✓			✓				1, 6
planting recommendation as per ecological assessment. Plant low species to enable views			✓	✓	✓			2, 6
cannon placement (location indicative)		✓			✓			3
seating	✓			✓				5, 6
permeable path (hoggin / crushed compacted aggregate). 2.5-3m wide	✓	✓		✓				4, 5
maintain grass area for picnic / informal recreation	n/a			✓	✓	✓		5, 6
informal loop path track through low planting. Crushed shell / aggregate mix. (removal of existing asphalt path)	✓	✓		✓				4, 5
way finding signage		✓		✓				4, 6
upgrade lighting between park entrance and Point Resolution Bridge	✓	✓			✓			4, 5
re-route the stormwater outlet in cliff face and intercept more overland stormwater flows from St Stephens Avenue		Stormwater		✓				1, 2, 6
Upgrade the entrance to the reserve	✓	✓		✓				5, 6

Hobson Bay Walkway - Connection to Point Resolution Taurarua

Item / Project / Opportunity / Initiative	Capex - Renewal	Capex - Development	Opex	Short term priority (1-3yrs)	Medium term priority (4-6yrs)	Long term priority (7-10yrs)	Comments	Design Principles applied
staircase and new mudcrete leading to stairs up the reserve headland		✓				✓		4, 5, 6
new boardwalk sections		✓		✓				4, 5, 6
maintain existing mudcrete (replace)	✓			✓				4, 5, 6
new mudcrete (or other similar treatment)		✓		✓	✓			4, 5, 6
sand replenishment in beach areas			✓		✓			1, 2, 5, 6
drill drainage holes through retaining wall	✓			✓				1
address stormwater outlet	✓			✓				1
repair concrete path (near Tohunga Crescent)	✓			✓				4, 5
repair stairs (Elam Street)	✓			✓				4, 5
coastal structure asset identification project				✓			Delivered by Infrastructure and Environmental Services	2, 6

Judges Bay, St Stephens Avenue and the wider context

Item / Project / Opportunity / Initiative	Capex - Renewals	Capex - Development	Opex	Short term priority (1-3yrs)	Medium term priority (4-6yrs)	Long term priority (7-10yrs)	Comments	Design Principles applied
boardwalk connection from Parnell Baths to Judges Bay		✓				✓	requires scoping and further investigation	4, 6
improve the aesthetic character of the erosion barriers so that they blend into the natural landscape		✓					Auckland Transport - lead agency	1, 2, 6
educating and advocating to private landowners on cliff stability and appropriate native plant species for cliff edge planting			✓ (if leaflets required)	✓	✓	✓	working with Biodiversity and Biosecurity teams	1, 2, 6
work with Auckland Transport to investigate improved pedestrian connectivity in Judges Bay Road				✓			Auckland Transport - lead agency	4, 5, 6
renewal of existing paths in Judges Bay Reserve	✓			✓				4, 5
weed management in Judges Bay Reserve			✓	✓	✓			2, 6
way finding signage (connecting reserves)		✓		✓				4, 6
street planting to connect reserves. Linear park feel. (St Stephens Avenue a Greenways connection)		✓				✓		2, 4, 5, 6

3.6 Precedent Images

The precedent images on this page are specific styles of planting, seating, signage and interpretation, lighting and path materials that have been used in other parks and would be appropriate for use in Point Resolution Reserve. Not all of the elements shown will necessarily be put into the reserve but they give an idea of the “look and feel” of features that could be added to the reserve as it develops.



Low planting



Signage and interpretation



Paths



Seating



Mudcrete (for Hobson Bay Walkway)

Lighting

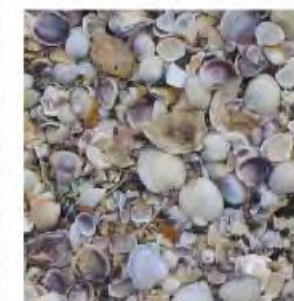




Figure 18: View over Hobson Bay and Tāmaki Drive to Waitematā Harbour. Auckland Council Stock Photo 2012.

4.0 Appendix

4.1 Consultation Process

The Waitematā Local Board has worked in partnership with iwi and key stakeholders to create this development plan. Site meetings, walkovers and workshops were held with these groups to gain their feedback and input.

Following this, the draft development plan was consulted on at the 'Help shape our Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan' public consultation event, which took place on 15 November 2014 at the Parnell Festival of Roses. The consultation material provided for this event included A1 panels of the draft development plan and background information, questionnaire forms and activities to engage children to participate in the consultation questions.

Following this active form of community engagement, the material was available online for comment until 5 December 2014.

Copies of the development plan were also available at community centres and libraries. A flyer was distributed to the surrounding neighbourhood and there was media advertising of the open day and consultation.



Figure 19. Public consultation event on the 15 November 2014.

The feedback from a total of 45 questionnaires was collated by Auckland Council Research Investigation and Monitoring Unit (RIMU). Feedback was sought in four key areas, which can be summarised under the following categories:

1. Ranking of the support for the 'Design Principles'
2. Preference on the Hobson Bay Walkway connection to Point Resolution Taurarua
3. Level of support for placement of the cannon on Point Resolution Taurarua
4. Suggested changes to the draft development plan

**Help shape our
Point Resolution Taurarua
Development Plan**

The Waitematā Local Board is seeking your feedback on the draft Point Resolution Taurarua Development Plan. The purpose of this plan is to provide a clear design framework to guide how Point Resolution Reserve and public access to it, including the Hobson Bay Walkway, should be improved over the near, medium and longer term future.

For more information and to talk directly with the team, come along to the information table at the Parnell Festival of Roses on Saturday 15 November from 10am.

This consultation ends 5pm, Friday 5 December 2014.

**Shape
Auckland
.co.nz**

Have your say to help create the world's most liveable city.

- For more information and to submit feedback visit shapeauckland.co.nz
- Visit the Waitematā Local Board Facebook page at facebook.com/waitemata
- Printed information and feedback forms will be available at Parnell Library
- Phone the Waitematā Local Board on 09 353 9654

**Waitematā
Local Board**
Auckland Council

A5 Flyer that was distributed to the surrounding neighbourhood to promote the development plan consultation

4.2 Feedback Summary

The questionnaire results are summarised below:

1. How important are the following statements to you as principles to guide the development of the Reserve?

Results: All five Design Principles are supported. Strongest support was for 'enhance ecology and the natural environment' (80% "strongly support"), followed by 'increase connectivity' (63%).

2. Which option for connecting Pt Resolution Reserve to Hobson Bay Walkway do you prefer?

Results: The boardwalk connection received higher support (56%) than the staircase option (37%). The main reasons for preferring the boardwalk connection centre on its utility for a wider range of people, improved accessibility, and aesthetic value.

3. Do you support the relocation of one of the historic Fort Resolution cannon onto Point Resolution Reserve?

Results: There is higher support for placing the historic cannon in Resolution Point Reserve than opposition. 69% of respondents supported this move, and 18% opposed. The main reason for support was its link to history.

4. Is there anything in the proposed plan that you would like to see changed? Or is there anything in the proposed plan that you are especially pleased to see included?

Results: There were many different suggestions for changes to the draft plan. Several respondents expressed concern that mudcrete was not robust enough for construction of the pathway. Several respondents suggested linking coastal walking tracks, including cycleways.



Figure 20. Public consultation event on the 15 November 2014, from left: Alice Fauvel (Waitematā Local Board Engagement Advisor), Mark Miller (Waitematā Local Board Parks Adviser), Claire Stewart (Community Development Facilitator), Deborah Yates (Waitematā Local Board member), Pippa Coom (Waitematā Local Board Deputy Chair).

4.3 Ecological Assessment - Summary Of Recommendations

An Ecological Assessment was carried out by the Biodiversity Team of Environmental Services Unit, at Auckland Council on May 2014. This divided the site into three Management Unit (MU); A, B and C. The recommendation state that in general, weed control and planting of the headland should be a gradual process from 'top-down', over a long term time frame. Immediate action is required for weeds in MUB (refer plan adjacent for map of Management Units) This will fall into the short term priorities for the Waitemata Local Board.

Immediate Priorities as per the Ecological Assessment:

Management Unit & action	Year
MUA – initial control of invasive weeds as identified above.	1
MUA – enhance site with additional planting / infill planting.	1
MUB – initial control of invasive weeds as listed above using 'top-down approach'. A high priority for control is the gorse and pampas growing on Parnell Grit exposure. As weeds die the area should be replanted with appropriate native plants to prevent further weed incursions.	1 1 1
N.B. planting into the scheduled geological feature will require Resource Consent.	
MUC – initial control of invasive weeds as listed above using 'top-down approach'. As weeds die the area should be replanted with appropriate native plants to prevent further weed incursions and erosion.	1 1

Long Term Priorities as per the Ecological Assessment:

Management Unit & action	Year
MUA – manage weed seed bank and new incursions (from yr 2 indefinitely)	2 +
MUA – maintain planting area, control invasive weeds, enhance as necessary using appropriate native plants	2-5
MUB – control weeds using 'top-down approach' (yr2 indefinitely); manage seedbank. As weeds die the area should be replanted with appropriate native plants to prevent further weed incursions. Gradual removal of tall pines. N.B. planting into the scheduled geological feature will require Resource Consent.	2+ 2+
MUC – control weeds using 'top-down approach' (yr2 indefinitely); manage seedbank. Gradual removal of tall pines. As weeds die the area should be replanted with appropriate native plants to prevent further weed incursions and erosion.	2+ 2-5
All management units – control pest animals (e.g. rats, possums) if considered necessary based on survey and monitoring.	2+



Figure 21. Map showing suggested Management Units Areas

Recommended Plant Species

The core management focus to enhance biodiversity values at Point Resolution Reserve should be weed control and native restoration using appropriate native plants.

Invasive species are well established at Point Resolution and are directly competing with and/or displacing native plants at present.

Weed control will need to be strategic, persistent and in some cases delicate considering the erosion risks present at this reserve.

It is recommended that a 'top-down approach be adopted to control weeds on the steep cliff faces (i.e in Management Units A & B). That is, weeds at the top of the cliff should be controlled first, then gradually moving downwards to the bottom (or toe) of the cliff. The principle here is that weeds will inevitably spread either vegetatively or by dropping seed from the top of a cliff to the bottom (i.e. through gravity).

One exception to the 'top-down' approach is the weed control associated with the Parnell Grit exposure in MUB. The weeds impacting on this feature should be controlled immediately and this maintenance should be continued indefinitely. This area should not be planted into unless relevant Resource Consents are granted.

The following table provides species recommendations for enhancement planting within the management units at Point Resolution:

Management Unit	Species
A	<p>Shrubs: Pōhuehue (<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>) – very hardy, ideal for difficult sites. Kōwharawhara/coastal Astelia (<i>Astelia banksii</i>) – grows on rocks & banks naturally; epiphytic. Harakeke/flax (<i>Phormium tenax</i>) – very hardy, grows in a range of conditions, full sun. Toetoe (<i>Austroderia splendens</i>) – tolerates drought and salt winds. Taupata (<i>Coprosma repens</i>) – hardy; can grow to a small tree. Berries attract birds. Rengarenga (<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>) – tolerates light or shade.</p> <p>Trees: Houpara/coastal five finger (<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>) – very hardy coastal tree. Cabbage tree (<i>Cordyline australis</i>) – hardy, effective for erosion control. Pohutukawa (<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>) – hardy, large tree. Wharangi (<i>Melicope ternata</i>) – has attractive shiny green foliage. Karo (<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>) – vigorous small tree. Tolerates strong winds & salt spray.</p>
B	<p>Shrubs: Pōhuehue (<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>) – suitable for steep areas. Kōwharawhara/coastal Astelia (<i>Astelia banksii</i>) – suitable for steep areas. Harakeke/flax (<i>Phormium tenax</i>) – plant at top and bottom of cliffs. Toetoe (<i>Austroderia splendens</i>) – suitable throughout. Taupata (<i>Coprosma repens</i>) – plant at top and bottom of cliff. Koromiko (<i>Hebe stricta</i> or <i>H. macrocarpa</i>) – suitable for planting up to the cliff edge.</p> <p>Trees: Houpara/coastal five finger (<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>) – plant at top and bottom of cliff. Cabbage tree (<i>Cordyline australis</i>) – suitable throughout. Pohutukawa (<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>) – large tree, plant at 10m intervals. Will grow on cliff faces. Wharangi (<i>Melicope ternata</i>) – plant at top and bottom of cliff. Karo (<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>) – plant at top and bottom of cliff. Manuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>) – hardy, good root system for stabilising banks.</p>
C	<p>Shrubs: Pōhuehue (<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>) Kōwharawhara/coastal Astelia (<i>Astelia banksii</i>) Harakeke/flax (<i>Phormium tenax</i>) Toetoe (<i>Austroderia splendens</i>) Taupata (<i>Coprosma repens</i>) Rengarenga (<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>)</p> <p>Trees: Houpara/coastal five finger (<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>) Cabbage tree (<i>Cordyline australis</i>) Pohutukawa (<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>) Wharangi (<i>Melicope ternata</i>) Karo (<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>)</p>



MUB: Pampas (*Cortaderia selloana*) in the centre, and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) shown right.



MUB: Looking north through pampas flowers towards Devonport and Rangitoto. Boneseed and gorse is visible in the foreground.

5.4 Site Photos



View over Parnell Baths to Mount Victoria, North Head and Rangitoto



View to Bastion Point and Orākei



Current park furniture and grassed open space



Current staircase down headland



View of Waitematā Harbour to Rangitoto and Orākei, asphalt pathway in foreground



Midden located adjacent new staircase



New staircase and recent bank stabilisation



Cliff face on the west side of the headland, adjacent Parnell Baths



Parnell Baths, the new bridge and staircase in the background



View of Hobson Bay walkway showing the slip on cliff face



View from Tāmaki Drive to the slip



Hobson Bay Walkway - location opposite Tohunga Crescent



Informal walkway materials (created by locals)



The narrow channel to Judges Bay at low tide



Concrete stepping blocks



Stairs to avoid pohutkawa tree



Hobson Bay Walkway - section of boardwalk



Hobson Bay Walkway showing informal pathway



Judges Bay Road - connection to Parnell Baths



Judges Bay and Dove Myer Robinson Park



Judges Bay Road - connection to Parnell Baths - no designated path for pedestrians



Interpretation signage



Judges Bay Road - connection to Parnell Baths (showing boardwalk section)



View looking north to Ports of Auckland over Judges Bay from Judges Bay Reserve



View to Point Resolution Taurarua from St Stephens Avenue

5.0 References

Text References

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Image References

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Figure 16. Aerial photograph showing the northern section of Hobson Bay and Point Resolution Taurarua (centre), with the from Point Resolution Bridge.

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Figure 17. View over Ports of Auckland and Tāmaki towards Point Resolution Taurarua and Judges Bay. Auckland Council Stock Photo 2012.

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Figure 18. View over Hobson Bay and Tāmaki Drive to Waitemātā Harbour. Auckland Council Stock Photo 2012.

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Figure 19. Public consultation event on the 15 November 2014.

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Figure 20. Public consultation event on the 15 November 2014

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Figure 21. Map showing suggested Management Units Areas

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Auckland Council Stock Photo (2012). *View over Tāmaki Drive to Point Resolution Taurarua and the Parnell Baths.*

