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Introduction

Develop parks which optimise environmental and economic benefits, and use resources efficiently. Designs should incorporate innovative, best practice and robust solutions that are cost effective to construct, maintain and renew. All designs should be resilient and sustainable, safeguarding the environment for the future.

Utilise The Environmental Benefits

Designs should work to intelligently harness the environmental benefits of our parks.

Parks should naturally manage stormwater, improve air quality, reduce flood risk and help mitigate the effects of climate change. Designs should also look to restore ecological and hydrological systems to promote healthy, thriving ecosystems. Auckland's parks should lead by example, using sustainable design ideas and showcasing these to educate and inspire the public..



Roads placed through park areas should follow existing topography and be located adjacent to vegetation, in order to limit the views of roads and cars.



Tawharanui Regional Park

This park continues to receive restorative planting along coastal dune edges and through valleys systems to enhance water quality, prevent erosion and increase habitats.

Utilise Our Resources Efficiently

Implement energy efficient systems that make the most of limited resources, such as power and water.

Building materials and design elements should be appropriate to context, cost efficient (considering whole of life cost), durable, and be made of parts that can be easily replaced if damaged. Design the park for ease of maintenance from the outset.

Integrate car parking and road infrastructure sensitively

Roads and car parking areas are functional elements which enable the public to access these special places, which are usually located some distance from residential areas. Careful integration of this infrastructure will minimise visual and environmental impacts and preserve the sense of an undeveloped rural landscape.

Integrate parking and road infrastructure sensitively by:

- ensuring roads follow and respond to existing topography
- ensuring lawn areas are designed for use as overflow parking areas
- locating car parking where some passive surveillance will occur

- locating car parking areas close to formal activity areas (e.g. roads and playgrounds) to maximise activity mix and minimise crime
- minimising paved parking areas and using semi-permeable or permeable surfaces wherever possible
- using planting within and around car parking areas to soften the visual impact, reduce stormwater runoff and mitigate views and glare from parked cars.



Tawharanui Regional Park

The road network successfully follows the natural topography and uses vegetation to frame sections, where possible.



Long Bay Regional Park

Pervious paving blocks, gravel or grass should be used to in car park stalls to increase permeable areas.

Utilise The Economic Benefits

Identify and develop relationships with neighbouring land owners such as churches, schools and businesses.

Work with them to use the park design as a catalyst for the improvement of the neighbourhood as a whole. Design to create a destination that can contribute to Auckland's tourism economy. Use interpretation to educate and inspire visitors about what makes Auckland unique and special.