

A close-up photograph of a plant with vibrant green, glossy, oval-shaped leaves. The leaves are arranged in clusters along thin, light-colored stems. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a dense foliage. Overlaid on the left side of the image is a white square containing the text '4.0'.

4.0

# OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

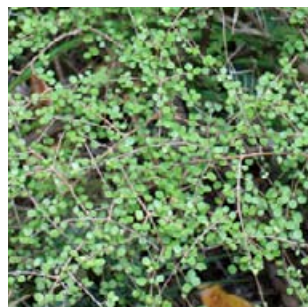
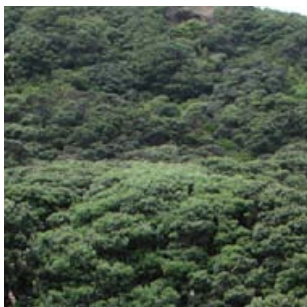
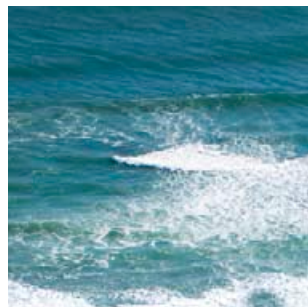
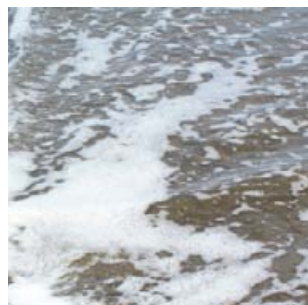
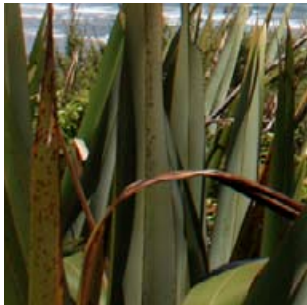






## 4.1 TEXTURES OF THE PIHA AREA

Many of the textures of Piha have been formed by the harsh coastal environment and the steep vegetated landscape surrounding the Piha valley. Materials used to construct buildings, roads/car parks, tracks/edges, signs/noticeboards, barriers/fences and tables/seating should reflect these textures.











## 4.2 COLOURS OF THE PIHA AREA

The landscape at Piha provides a variety of colours. When implementing new infrastructure, this colour chart of rich greens and pastel earthy tones can be used as a guide to reduce the impact of development. Bright and reflective colours should be avoided.









## 4.3 SIGNIFICANT VIEWPOINTS AND VIEWSHAFTS

The steep vegetated landscape surrounding the Piha, Whites Beach and Anawhata Valleys allow for spectacular viewshafts throughout the catchments. The tall native vegetation often accentuates and frames these 'open pockets' within the forest. It is important that these viewpoints are maintained against obstructive development and preserved at a human scale. This will ensure that residents and visitors can continue to experience the relatively undeveloped and rugged wilderness of this park. The map below identifies main viewshafts on ARC Parkland and viewshafts on WCC land that look into ARC Parkland:



## VIEWPOINTS AND VIEWSHAFTS OF THE PIHA AREA

**ANAWHATA CARPARK**  
 Maintain low lying vegetation in immediate landscape. Ensure larger species in valley do not outcompete view.

VP1



**TE WAHA POINT**  
 Maintain views to Whites Beach from Te Waha Point and back to Piha. Ensure predominance of pohutukawas over other native species.

VP2



**LAIRD THOMSON TRACK**  
 Ensure larger species below the clearing do not outcompete view. Upgrade seat.

VP3



**WHITES TRACK (HALFWAY)**  
 Retain low-growing natives to a suitable height and ensure any new or larger species do not block the viewshaft.

VP4



**LION ROCK**  
 Ensure the high pedestrian use of Lion Rock as a viewpoint locality does not detract from the natural qualities of the structure.

VP5



**MAUNGAROA RIDGE TRACK**  
 Maintain views down through the Piha valley by restricting the height of regenerating native bush in the immediate vicinity.

VP6





**TASMAN LOOKOUT**  
 Revegetate beside the rock wall with *Muehlenbeckia complexa* to reduce the dominance of the new structure on the landscape.

VP7



**THE GAP LOOKOUT**  
 Retain low-growing natives to a suitable height and ensure any new or larger species do not block the viewshaft.

VP8



**KITEKITE FALLS**  
 Maintain 'pocket' of open space surrounding Kitekite Falls. Retain existing natural seating structures e.g. logs, rocks (no built structures).

VP9



**PIHA ROAD**  
 First view of Piha and coast from road. Rodney District Council to manage viewshaft.

VP10



**NORTH FACING SEAT MERCER BAY**  
 Retain low-growing natives to a suitable height and ensure any new or larger species do not block the viewshaft.

VP11



**MERCER BAY LOOKOUT 1**  
 Establish low growing natives around the viewpoint platform.

VP12



**MERCER BAY LOOKOUT 2**  
 Plant directly below the new barrier with low growing flaxes and ensure views are maintained.

VP13











## 4.4 CPTED PRINCIPLES

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is about deterring and reducing opportunities for crime to occur through environmental design.

The Key Principles include:

- **SURVEILLANCE**  
i.e. who is present, when and whether they are able to see what is happening around them.
- **ACCESS MANAGEMENT**  
i.e. the design of public spaces in such a way as to attract people to some areas and discourage or restrict them from using other areas.
- **TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT**  
i.e. clear boundaries. Encourage “community ownership of spaces”.
- **QUALITY SPACES**  
i.e. good quality, well maintained environments attract people and support the informal surveillance process.

Safety is of paramount concern at Piha. At peak times (during the summer months), visitors to the West Coast beaches can reach up to 10,000 per day. In the quieter months visitation is primarily located around major destination areas including the beach and township. This creates a safety problem for the more isolated areas of the park.

Vehicle crime and vandalism to park infrastructure occurs on a regular basis within the Piha area. Most vehicles are left unattended for long periods at a time. Sightlines around carparks can be poor and there is a tendency to surround the spaces with large native species that encourage offenders.

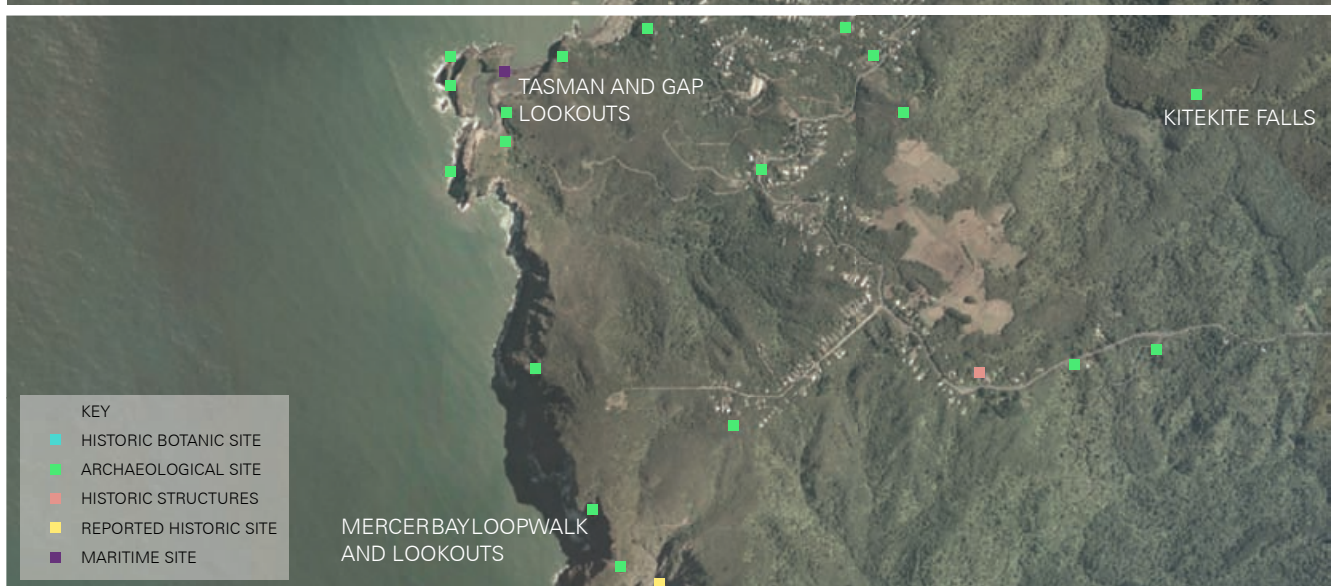
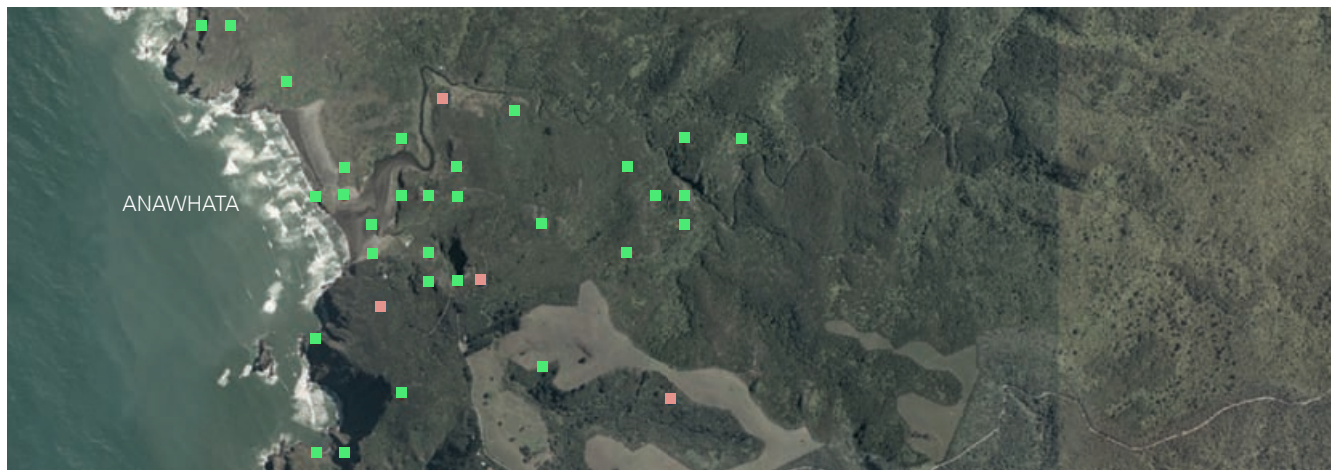
Steps to identify and then move to prevent crime and increase perceived safety of areas:

- 1) Locate crime hotspots
- 2) Identify vulnerable targets
- 3) Identify potential improvements and increase public awareness

Some simple prevention measures include:

- Ensure sight lines to surrounding populated areas e.g. main road, carpark.
- Install public amenities in noted high-crime areas e.g. picnic tables, seating.
- Install further signage to warn of possible safety concerns e.g. install signs to encourage people not to leave valuables visible within their vehicle.
- Encourage the community to create watch groups and become key guardians of the park landscape. In many cases this has proven to have lead-on effects that increase community pride and ownership of the space.
- Increase spacing between carparks reduces space for the concealment of offenders.
- Where possible ensure areas encourage more than one different activity.





**KEY**

- HISTORIC BOTANIC SITE
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- HISTORIC STRUCTURES
- REPORTED HISTORIC SITE
- MARITIME SITE



## 4.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE

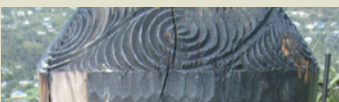
The numerous archaeological sites recorded at Piha are evidence of a long history of human occupation. Archaeological sites representing the full range of pre-European Maori settlement can be found there, along with sites of early European interest.

While some pedestrian archaeological survey and assessment has been undertaken at Piha, this survey has not been systematic or comprehensive. Given the long history of human occupation at Piha it is likely that unrecorded archaeological sites are present there.

All archaeological sites are protected under the

provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993 making it illegal to destroy, damage or modify them without the written permission of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. Cultural Heritage sites are scheduled in the Waitakere City Council District Plans. Contact with the local authority is important as consents may be required under the Resource Management Act (RMA).

Archaeological survey does not necessarily detect wahi tapu or sites of significance to tangata whenua, this information can only be supplied by tangata whenua. Consultation should be undertaken with cultural heritage staff and tangata whenua where appropriate in the design phase of projects at Piha.



Pou and signage on Te Piha (Lion Rock)

### DISCLAIMER:

#### INTERPRETATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FROM NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (NZAA):

The New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme was established in 1958 to encourage the recording of information about archaeological sites. Until mid 2009 it was a paper-based recording system using an electronic indexing system known as CINZAS (Central Index of New Zealand Archaeological Sites). This has now been replaced by the Digital Site Recording Scheme (DSRS) called ArchSite<sup>1</sup>.

Please note that all archaeological sites whether they are recorded, registered or not, are protected under the Historic Places Act<sup>2</sup> from unauthorised damage, modification or destruction, and their contents may be protected under the Protected Objects Act 1975<sup>3</sup>. Any interference with an archaeological site is an offence punishable by a fine of up to \$100,000.

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1. NZAA does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the GIS (geographical information system) data. To the extent permitted by law, NZAA, its officers, employees, agents and contractors will not be liable for any costs, damages or loss whatsoever suffered by the user or any third person caused directly or indirectly by any error in the information represented by the GIS data or in the incorrect use of the information by the user.
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  3. NZAA advises that the user independently commission on-site verification by a qualified archaeologist to ascertain the exact nature, extent or precise location of any archaeological sites on the property.
  4. The absence of data for any particular area should not be taken to mean that it contains no archaeological sites. It could reflect the fact that the area has not been surveyed or that sites were obscured at the time of survey.
  5. Some recorded sites may no longer exist having been destroyed subsequent to recording.
  6. Not all sites recorded in the DSRS are archaeological sites in terms of the Historic Places Act 1993. They may, for example, post-date 1900 or not be able, through investigation by archaeological methods, to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.
  7. NZAA does not necessarily record wahi tapu. Information about wahi tapu can only be supplied by appropriate iwi.
  8. Information about burial sites will, in some circumstances, be withheld.
- For many purposes, an inspection by a qualified archaeologist will be required. Information from the DSRS is not a substitute for this.

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1 <http://www.archsite.org.nz/>

2 <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1993/0038/latest/DLM300511.html>

3 <http://www.mch.govt.nz/protected-objects/index.html>



