

# Te Ara Tukutuku Vision Document

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For\_ Eke Panuku  
Issue\_ Te Ara Tukutuku - Vision + Framework  
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## Mihimihi

**Te Ara Tukutuku and ancient uruuru whenua incantations pull forward past threads for us to re-member.**

**In a way that reawakens the ihi, wehi and wana within the realm of Tangaroa and Hinemoana across this ātea that humanity has ‘claimed’.**

**So that we may stop to pause and listen with our hearts what the wairua of Te Ara Tukutuku, is calling forward, to de-claim, and return to a state of mauri ora\_**

## Background

Over the past 15 years, Aucklanders have experienced the transformation of their inner-city waterfront. This much-loved and celebrated place now reconnects people with Te Waitematā, and builds our collective sense of belonging to Tāmaki Makaurau.

The next part of the transformation will build on this legacy. The focus is on Te Ara Tukutuku, the land and water that surrounds them. With the area changing from industrial to mixed-use, we now need to consider how we can best serve these land and water spaces to the benefit of everyone in Tāmaki Makaurau.

The journey to design and open up Te Ara Tukutuku to the public began three years ago with Te Ara Tukutuku Plan – the guiding document for the next phase of design and delivery on this northern end of Wynyard Quarter. Te Ara Tukutuku Plan set out the first steps towards achieving this bold vision for the future of Te Ara Tukutuku (formally known as Wynyard Point).

Published in 2021, Te Ara Tukutuku Plan was created in partnership with Ngā Iwi Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau (Mana Whenua) and through close consultation with key stakeholders, including the Waitematā Local Board and Auckland Council whānau. The plan draws from the City Centre Masterplan 2020 and sits alongside the Waterfront Plan in setting the scene for Te Ara Tukutuku over the coming years.

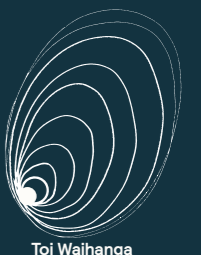
We’re now in the vision and framework phase in the journey alongside Mana Whenua representatives – delving deeper into the key issues identified in Te Ara Tukutuku Plan, framing a vision for the future, and commencing the restorative process for the whenua (land) and moana (ocean).

Since Winter 2022, we’ve been co-designing alongside Ngā Iwi Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau and design collective Toi Waihanga as well as technical specialists (both maatauranga and western) to develop and address the parameters of the site and the vision and healing for the place.

To bring the vision to life, design collective Toi Waihanga has been appointed by Eke Panuku and Mana Whenua representatives to design this public realm component of this northern end of Wynyard Quarter. Toi Waihanga comprises of LandLAB, Warren and Mahoney, Mott MacDonald (supported by DONE), Stellar Projects, BECA, Fresh Concept, and landscape architecture firm SCAPE, Morphem Environmental, Tataki Ltd (marine Science), Uru Whakaaro, and have been working alongside Eke Panuku and Mana Whenua.

eke  
panuku

Ngā Iwi Mana  
Whenua o Tāmaki  
Makaurau



## Te Ara Tukutuku\_

The project name Te Ara Tukutuku has been gifted by Ngā Iwi Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau.

(source: 2021 Te Ara Tukutuku Plan)

Te Ara Tukutuku is a name used for waka ramps. These were used mainly in places where the ground was rocky or highly elevated.

Te Ara Tukutuku is a metaphor for the binding of the land and the sea, and provides an elegant link between the domains of Tangaroa (the ocean) and Papatūānuku (Mother Earth).

Furthermore, awa (streams) such as Tunamaui acted as corridors and canoe ramps to Tangaroa and, as such, become an extension of the name, Te Ara Tukutuku.

This entire precinct was utilised as a large scale fish processing plant. Waka (canoes) were continuously dragged in and out of the water after fishing at Mangōnui, Te Ōnewa and Mahurangi.

The fish and sharks were scaled, gutted, and processed for winter at Te Kōranga, not far from Te Tō.

## Purpose of This Document\_

The purpose of this Vision document is to translate the Project Brief, which comprises Cultural, Emotional, Functional, Environmental and Procedural requirements into a vision for the future of Te Ara Tukutuku.

The document considers how the project evolves over time; now, during the remediation process and when Te Ara Tukutuku is beginning to thrive.

Supporting the project vision is the 'Framework Document' which captures detailed consideration of technical site challenges and remediation methodologies to support the vision and to enable further design development, refinement and testing in future design phases.

The content within this document is intended for further engagement and will continue to respond to valuable input from stakeholders and communities who seek to enhance the vitality and mauri of Te Ara Tukutuku and Te Waitematā.

An aerial photograph of the Te Ara Tukutuku area in Auckland, New Zealand. The image shows a residential neighborhood with numerous houses and buildings, situated along a waterfront. In the background, the Auckland city skyline is visible, including the Sky Tower and other high-rise buildings. The water of the harbor is in the foreground, with several sailboats. A white vertical line points from the text 'Te Ara Tukutuku' to the residential area.

Te Ara Tukutuku

# Contents\_

## Vision Document\_

000

Introduction/Purpose

Mihi / Acknowledgment

Project Background

Te Ara Tukutuku Meaning

Purpose Statement

Planning Framework

Regenerative Journey

Collective Journey

Design Timeline

001

Site Context and Place

Introduction

Original Foreshore and Headlands

Original Shoreline

Reclamation / Industry

Current Shoreline

Harbour, Headlands, and Parks Context

002

Vision

Te Ara Tukutuku Narrative

Land / Water / People

Heal / Form / Cultivate

Now / Soon / Eventually

Project Vision

003

Spatial Strategy

Key Moves

Hoe (Paddle) Narrative

Open Space Zones

Site Plan

Vision Summary

Now: Beginning the Healing Process

Document Control_		
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001	16/06/2023	Vision + Framework - Draft Issue
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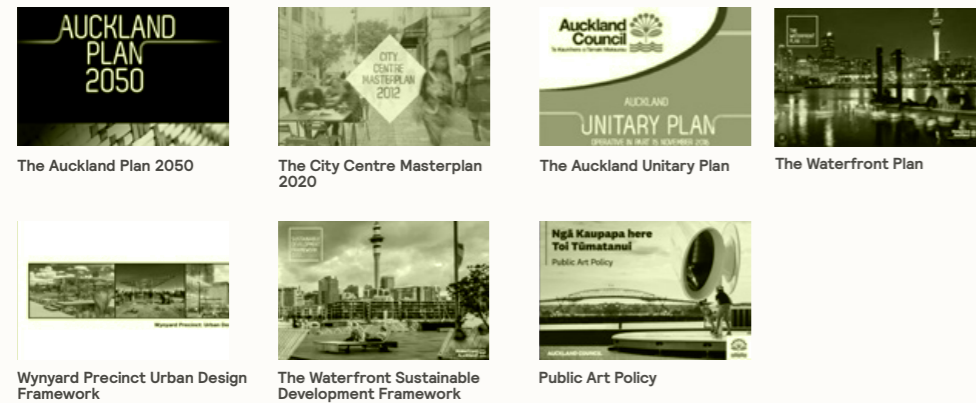
# Planning Framework\_

There have been a number of strategic documents developed by Auckland Council (pre-2010) that have, through wide consultation, gathered views and articulated desired outcomes for the waterfront. For example,

Waterfront Vision 2040, a document produced jointly by the former Auckland Regional Council and Auckland City Council involved extensive consultation. The draft Waterfront Vision, released in December 2005, informed the planning work for the Wynyard Quarter Plan Change.

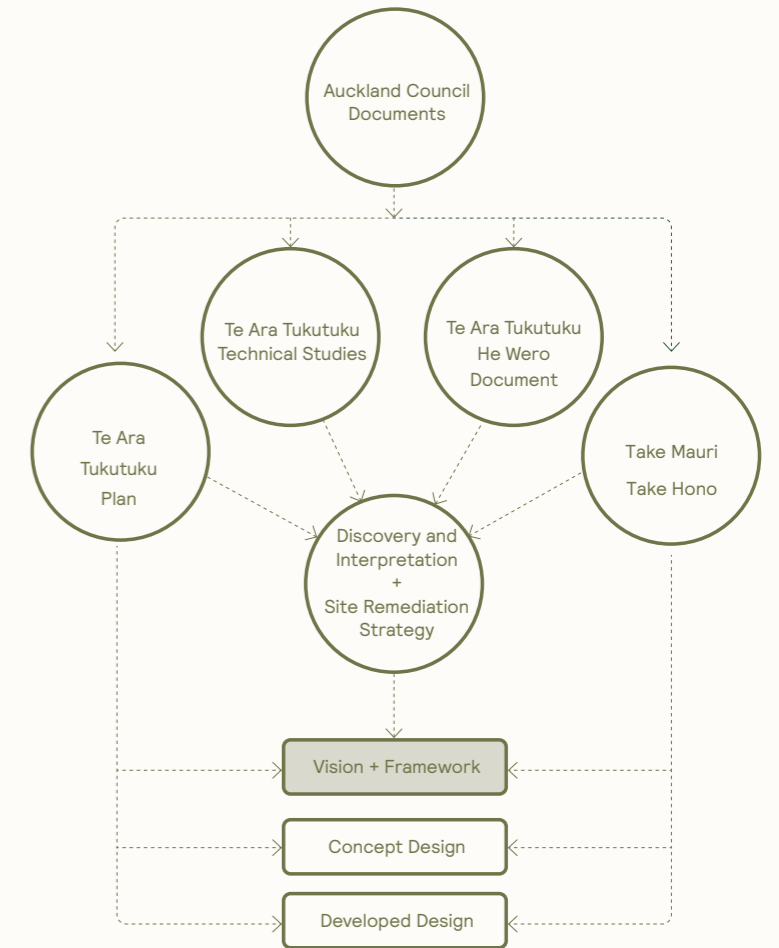
Strong support was established for better public access to and along the waterfront and protection of the waterfront's character, including the existing marine and fishing industries, improved accessibility and safety, and more open spaces and activities.

After the formation of Auckland Council in 2010 further strategic documents were produced, reflecting the direction of the new council and the council-controlled organisations.



## Te Ara Tukutuku Document Whakapapa

A series of documents set out the strategic and planning context for Te Ara Tukutuku. This Vision document is informed by the following pieces of work. This document hekp to set the trajectory of the project and become reference documents for the design.





## Collective Journey\_

The emergent design process is characterised by radical listening, design iteration, and healing through a culturally-led, place-sourced, and regenerative lens. 'Ehara tāku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini - my strength is not as an individual, but as a collective.'

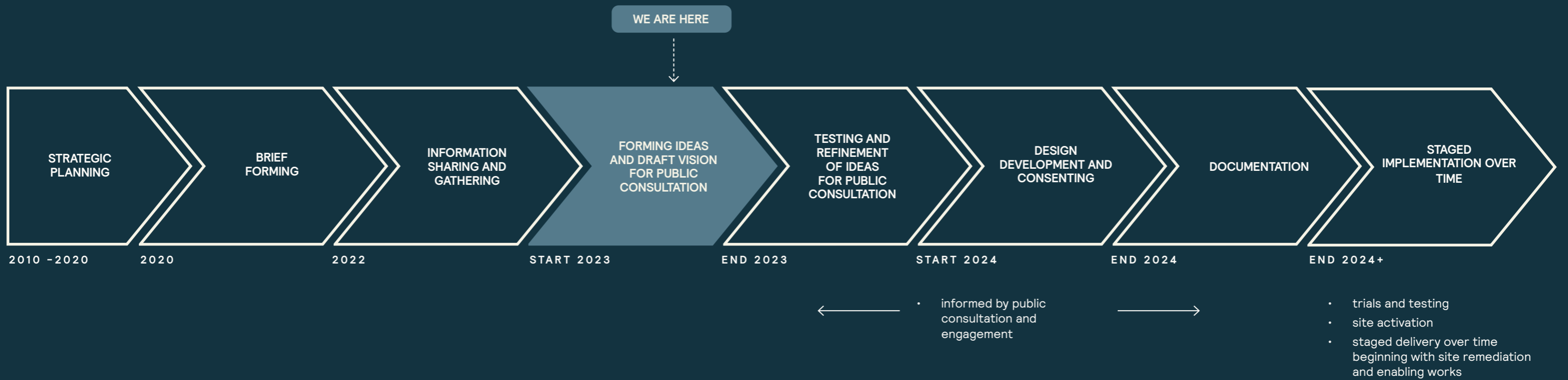




## Design Timeline\_

### Where We Are Now\_

In reimagining Te Ara Tukutuku as a space for everyone, the engagement process has focussed on regenerative co-design with Mana Whenua, advancing our understanding of the site's technical challenges, and early conversations with key stakeholders. Indicative timeline as follows:



# Site Context and Place



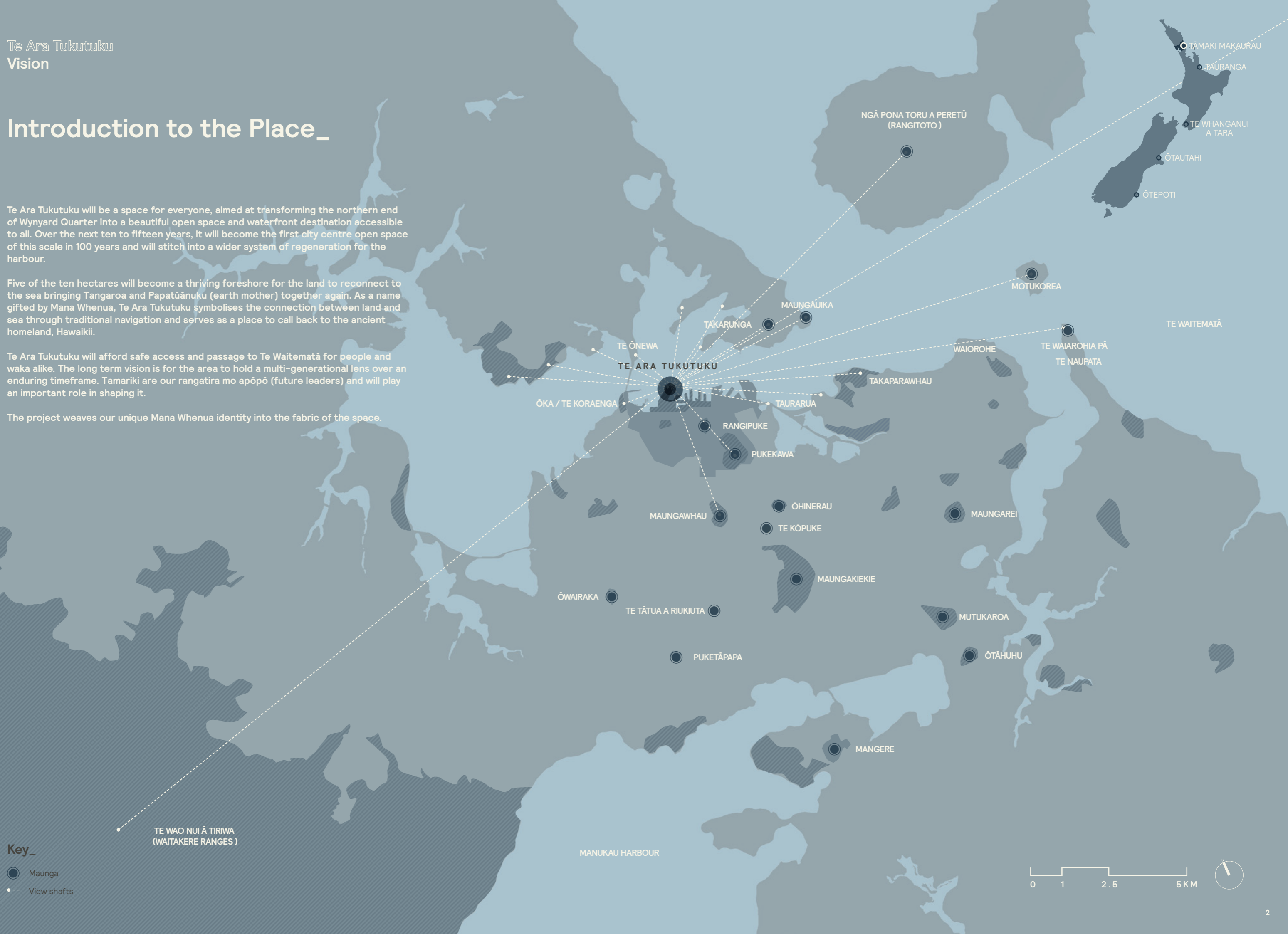
## Introduction to the Place\_

Te Ara Tukutuku will be a space for everyone, aimed at transforming the northern end of Wynyard Quarter into a beautiful open space and waterfront destination accessible to all. Over the next ten to fifteen years, it will become the first city centre open space of this scale in 100 years and will stitch into a wider system of regeneration for the harbour.

Five of the ten hectares will become a thriving foreshore for the land to reconnect to the sea bringing Tangaroa and Papatūānuku (earth mother) together again. As a name gifted by Mana Whenua, Te Ara Tukutuku symbolises the connection between land and sea through traditional navigation and serves as a place to call back to the ancient homeland, Hawaiiki.

Te Ara Tukutuku will afford safe access and passage to Te Waitematā for people and waka alike. The long term vision is for the area to hold a multi-generational lens over an enduring timeframe. Tamariki are our rangatira mo apōpō (future leaders) and will play an important role in shaping it.

The project weaves our unique Mana Whenua identity into the fabric of the space.



### Key\_

- Maunga
- View shafts

## Original Foreshore + Headlands\_

The original shoreline in Tāmaki Makaurau has changed dramatically since the reclamation began in the 19th and 20th centuries. There were numerous pā sites that were strategically located on headlands and dispersed along the coastline. These pā have been modified, altered and lost to the development of the waterfront.



### Key\_

- Headlands / Maunga
- Open Space



## Original Shoreline\_

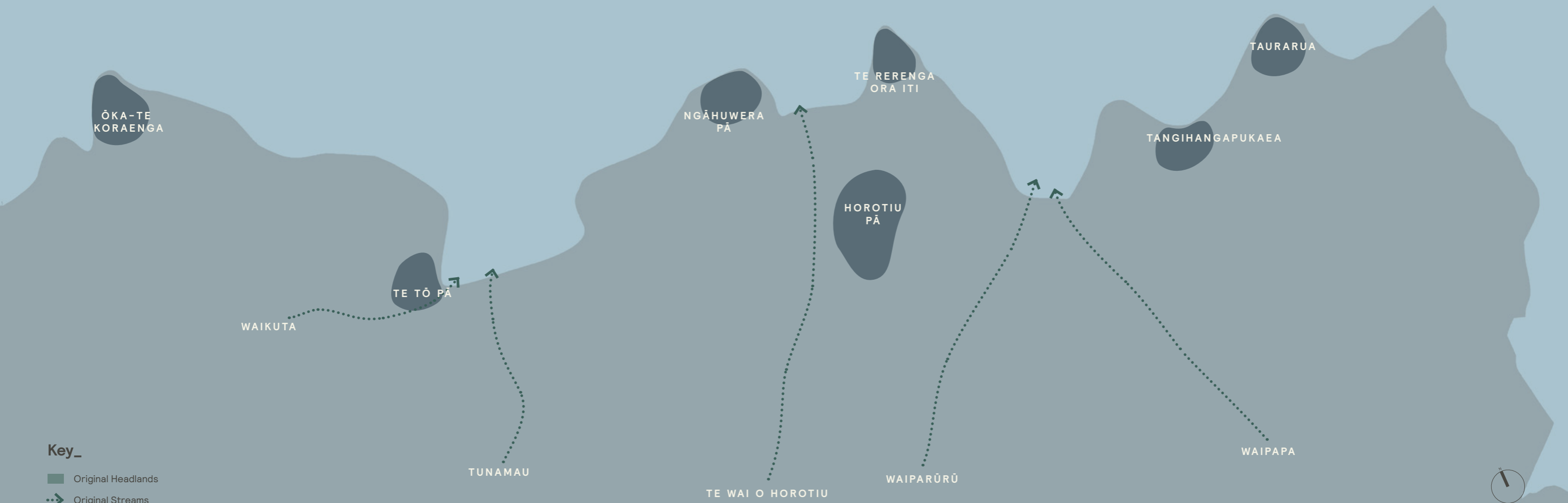
The original landscape of the waterfront pre-reclamation was prized for access to the sea and harbour, sandy beaches, rocky cliffs and mudflats, abundance of resources in the area and freshwater streams. Te Waitematā was previously a plentiful harbour for harvesting kai moana, and the sheltered bays for navigating waka made this place highly desirable.



Looking east along Te Waitematā Harbour 1861



Te Waitematā Harbour from Freemans Bay 1880



### Key\_

- Original Headlands
- Original Streams

## Reclamation / Industry\_

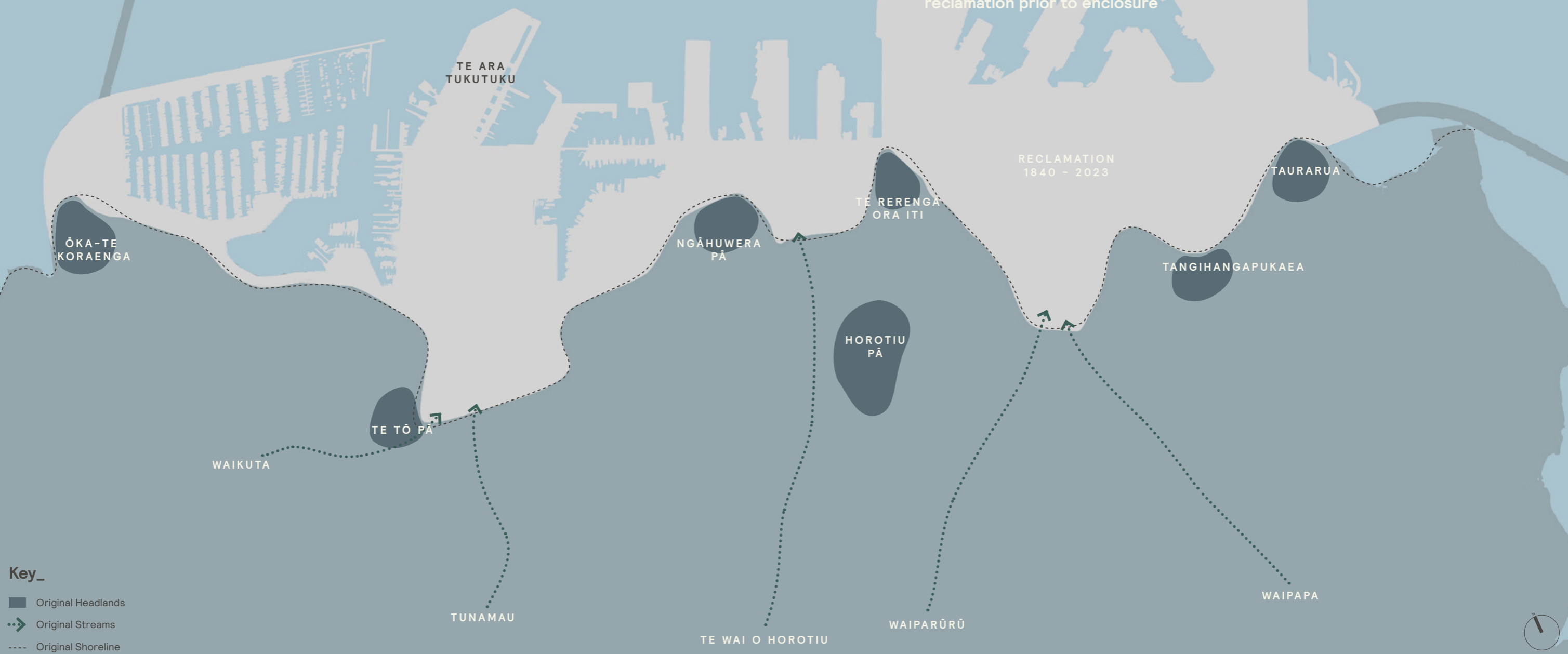
Te Ara Tukutuku is located within the original realm of Tangaroa and Te Waitematā. The land was incrementally reclaimed from Te Waitematā Harbour over the last century, and has served industrial purposes for most of that time which has contributed to the contamination of the site.



Historic photo of the western reclamation prior to enclosure



Aerial photo of the Gas Tanks



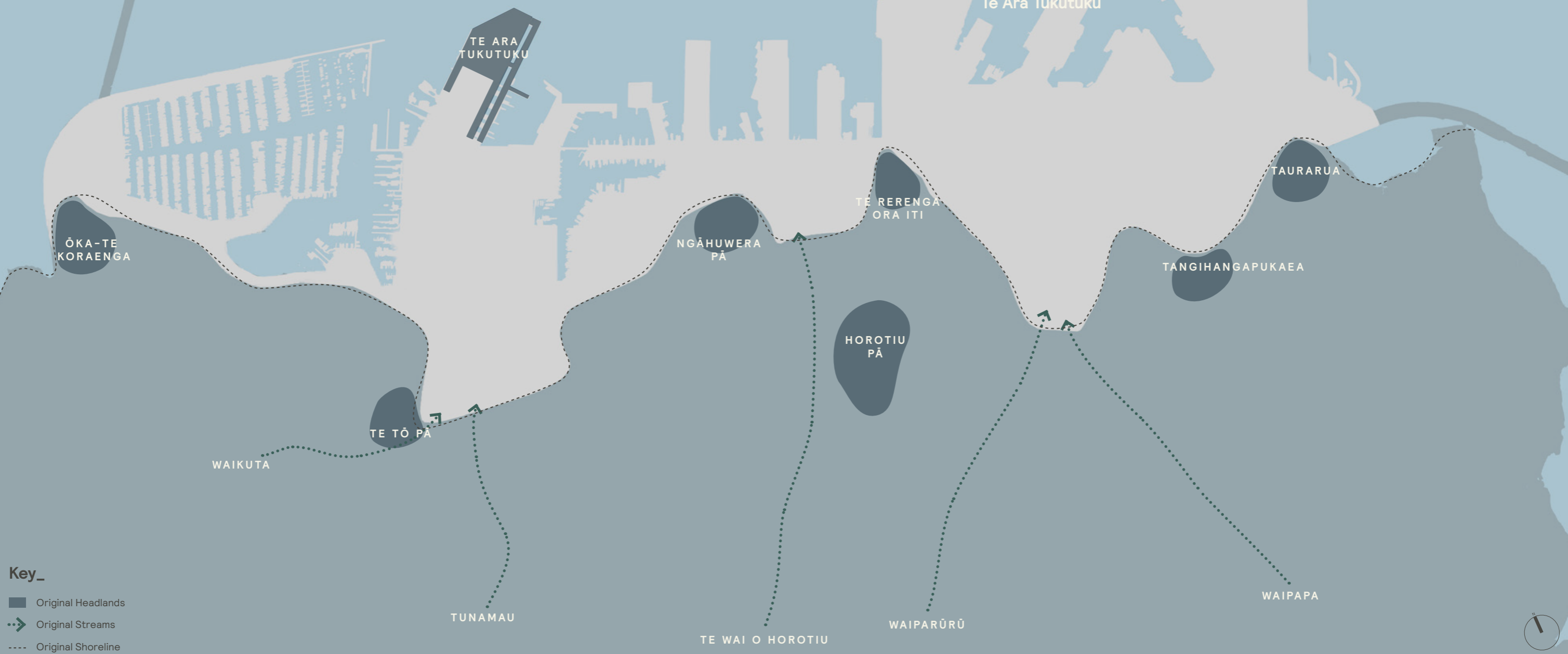
- Key\_**
- Original Headlands
  - Original Streams
  - Original Shoreline

# Current\_

The opportunity for Te Ara Tukutuku is to re-establish a headland on the edge of Te Waitematā, and to re-connect and rebind the relationship between land and sea.



Current remediation works underway at Te Ara Tukutuku



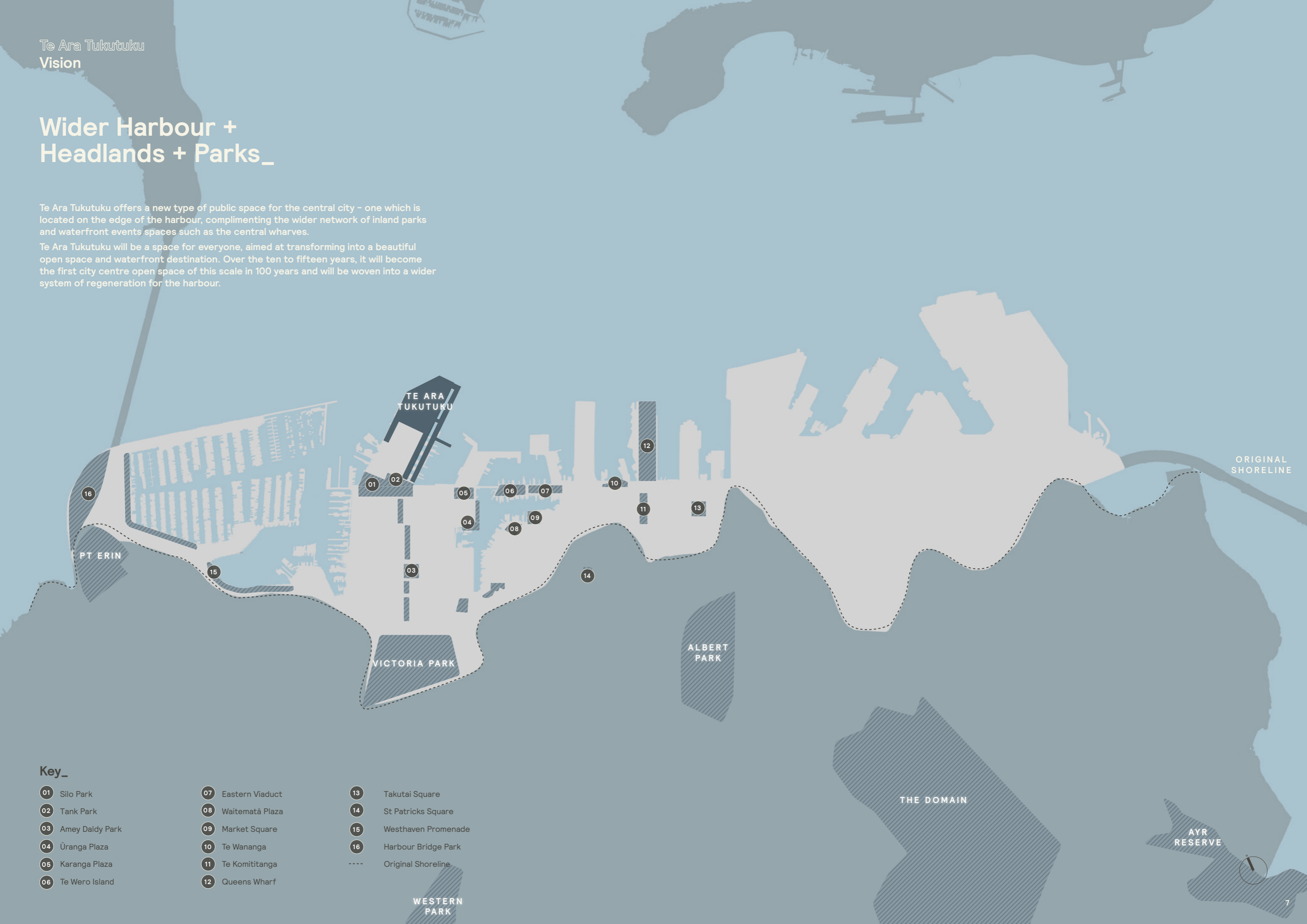
- Key\_**
- Original Headlands
  - Original Streams
  - Original Shoreline



## Wider Harbour + Headlands + Parks\_

Te Ara Tukutuku offers a new type of public space for the central city - one which is located on the edge of the harbour, complimenting the wider network of inland parks and waterfront events spaces such as the central wharves.

Te Ara Tukutuku will be a space for everyone, aimed at transforming into a beautiful open space and waterfront destination. Over the ten to fifteen years, it will become the first city centre open space of this scale in 100 years and will be woven into a wider system of regeneration for the harbour.



### Key\_

- |                    |                    |                         |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 Silo Park       | 07 Eastern Viaduct | 13 Takutai Square       |
| 02 Tank Park       | 08 Waitematā Plaza | 14 St Patricks Square   |
| 03 Amey Daldy Park | 09 Market Square   | 15 Westhaven Promenade  |
| 04 Ūranga Plaza    | 10 Te Wananga      | 16 Harbour Bridge Park  |
| 05 Karanga Plaza   | 11 Te Komititanga  | ---- Original Shoreline |
| 06 Te Wero Island  | 12 Queens Wharf    |                         |

WESTERN  
PARK

ORIGINAL  
SHORELINE

THE DOMAIN

AYR  
RESERVE





## Existing Site Constraints

### 01 Contaminated Site

The Wynyard Quarter area has had a long history of contaminative land uses including a portion of the material used for its original reclamation and bulk fuel storage for most of the last 100 years.

Gasworks wastes present in the reclamation fill (predominantly below the mean high water line) containing PAHs, Phenols, and a range of heavy metals including cyanide. Note these types of contaminants are difficult to 'eliminate'.

There is a risk of asbestos within the shallow soils as a result of historical pipes, and building materials.

### 02 Contaminated Marine Sediment

The area between Wynyard Wharf and eastern sea wall contains areas of contaminated marine sediment that has been deposited between the wharf bunds over time. Extent to be confirmed through site investigations.

### 03 Ground Water Leaching

Waste materials have been demonstrated to migrate in contact with groundwater and leech into the harbour.

### 04 Western Sea Wall

Western section extends over a length of approximately 235m, from the SeaLink facility northward. The concrete gravity wall appears to be in moderate condition while the condition of the shallow revetment ranges from moderate to poor. A section of the seawall at the southern end has been replaced with a new pile and concrete panel seawall as part of SeaLink works for the 36th America's Cup (AC36) project. The western sea wall profile (2.0m high) and large toe offers ecological enhancement and access to water opportunities.

### 05 Wynyard Wharf

Wynyard Wharf is 19m wide reinforced concrete structure with concrete deck slabs 175mm to 250mm thick and concrete piles 450mm square, offset 15m from the eastern seawall. Constructed from 1921.

Southern section of wharf repaired under AC36 works. No further work required for 10-15 years. This wharf can support heavy vehicles and light weight structures.

Due to their age the northern section of wharf is in variable condition and requires repair work in the next 5 years plus longer term strengthening works to extend their life and to support public realm use.



# Vision

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This section distils a deeply founded and complex project narrative and principles into a concise design rationale and project vision.



## Te Ara Tukutuku Narrative\_

**Te Ara Tukutuku is a waka metaphor for the binding of the land and the sea, and provides an elegant link between the domains of Tangaroa (the ocean), Tāwhirimātea (wind and atmosphere) and Papatūānuku (Mother Earth).**

This project creates a new culturally, environmentally, and socially driven space, that binds together whenua (land), moana (sea) and tāngata (people). Te Ara Tukutuku will emerge over time through the interweaving of Mana Whenua led initiatives that integrate maatauranga, science, infrastructure, design and place-making.

Governance by Ngā Iwi Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau and Auckland Council provides Te Ara Tukutuku the opportunity to build on existing initiatives, and to become a cultural expression of the Mana Whenua connection with Te Waitematā. Te Ara Tukutuku is a catalyst for change that will contribute to maatauranga led restoration of Te Waitematā and Tāmaki Makaurau.

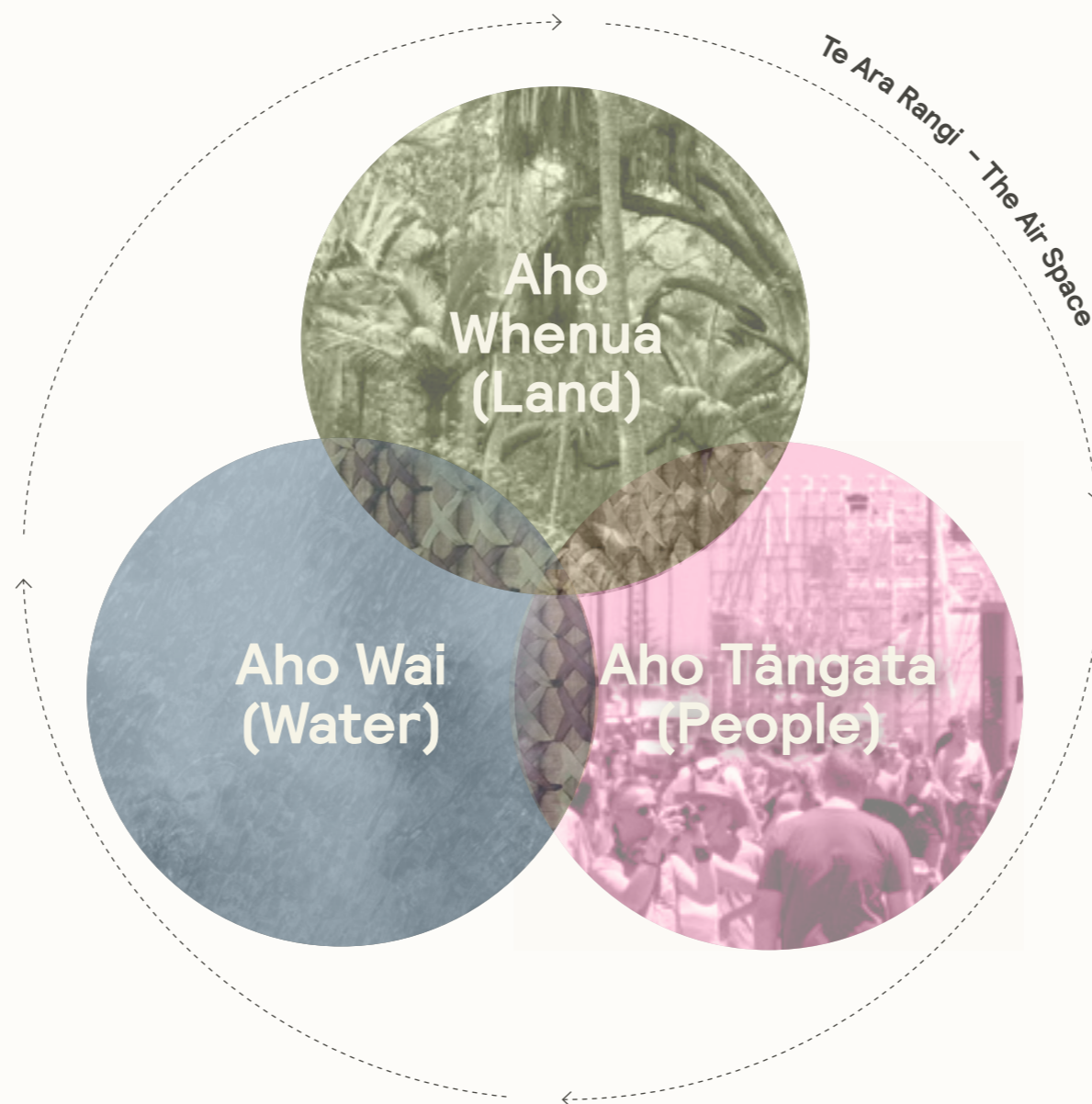
It begins by healing a contaminated and reclaimed former petro-chemical site to regenerate and enhance the mauri of the area. Te Ara Tukutuku forms a varied and responsive topography that establishes resilient eco systems and nature based programs that consider air, wind and light conditions. It enables the regeneration of a diverse terrestrial and marine ecology that restores the mauri (health and wellbeing).

Mai te rangi ki te whenua, mai te whenua ki te rangi, the flow between all spaces. The feeling of the wairua, the cleansing winds, it embodies connection between the elements and atua as the wind carries messages from tūpuna and atua, clean fresh winds contribute to the mauri, this serves as a reminder of the interconnectedness between taiao, atua and tāngata, emphasising the need for harmony, respect, and balance in our interaction with the environment.

A clean and clear atmosphere allows for stars to shine brightly in the night sky for tāngata to see. Te Ara Rangi also refers to the quality of air and ensuring discharges do not degrade the quality of air by minimising atmosphere emissions to reduce climate change impacts, support the use of sustainable, clean and green technologies, reducing emissions from transportation and surrounding industry.

Remove all noxious gaseous pollutants linked to contaminated land, preventing their release into the atmosphere.  
Urban form to consider and mitigate wind tunnels and sheltered zones within the ngahere to provide refuge both for tāngata and plants.

## Land + Water + People\_



**Te Ara Tukutuku is the enhancement of mauri through the restoration of land, water, people and the interaction and flow between these.**

### Aho Whenua (Land)

The creation of Te Ara Tukutuku is through forming the land to create a varied topography that allows for multiple spaces and places for people to reconnect with Te Ara Tukutuku and Te Waitematā. Te Ara Tukutuku refers to and acknowledges the significant cultural landscapes and headlands of the past, present and future, and strengthens connections to Te Waitematā. Working the land will create a functioning landscape system to acknowledge the original streams Tunamau and Waikuta, and the former bay, Waiatarau (now Victoria Park).

### Aho Wai (Water)

Te Ara Tukutuku is within the realm of Tangaroa, on Te Waitematā. The mana of Te Waitematā will be acknowledged by improving the degraded water quality, minimising contamination and related discharges, regenerating, and enhancing habitats and tāonga species.

### Aho Tāngata (People)

Only then can we bring Te Ara Tukutuku into mauri ora, through holistic wellbeing for place, culture and community. The organising transect of manaakitanga is through the transition and layering of shelter, social, and ritual as you navigate from land to sea informs the programming of the spaces and experiences.

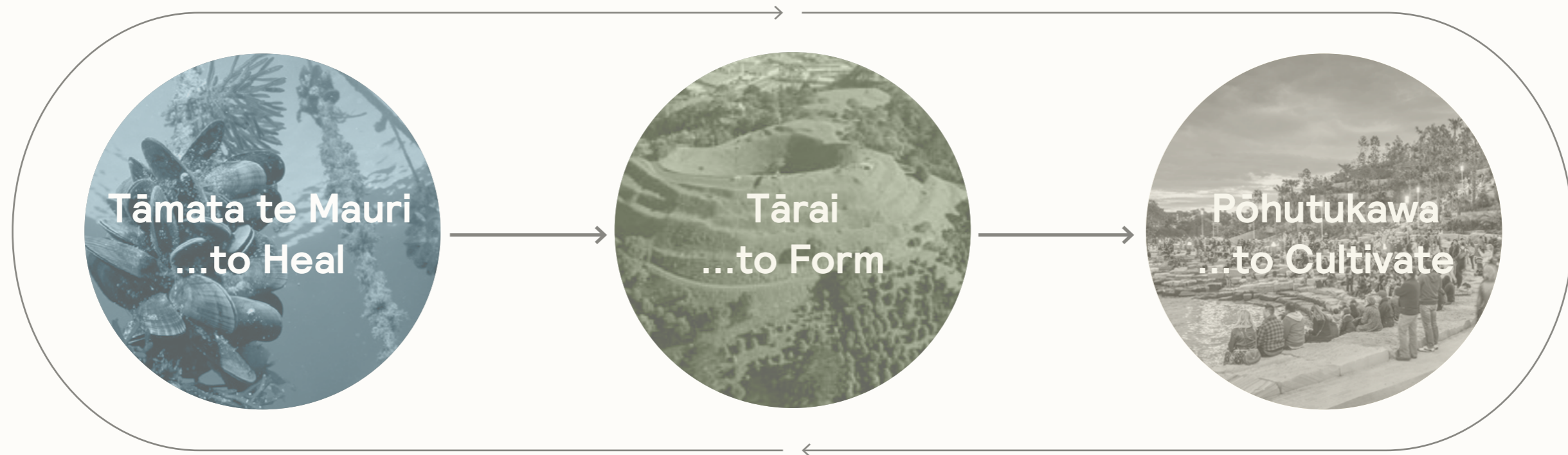
### Te Ara Rangi (The Air Space)

The feeling of the wairua, the cleansing winds, embodies connection between the elements and atua as the wind carries messages from tūpuna and atua, clean fresh winds contribute to the mauri, this serves as a reminder of the interconnectedness between taiao, atua and tāngata, emphasising the need for harmony, respect, and balance in our interaction with the environment.

## Process\_

The approach is to enable the emergence of Te Ara Tukutuku through a process of healing, forming, and cultivating. We merge maatauranga Māori, culture, infrastructure, and design to foster and perpetuate practices that create a thriving open space reconnecting land, water, and people. Working with Ngā Iwi Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau an alternative perspective of this process can be described as Tāmata te Mauri, Tārai and Pōhutukawa. These are not direct translations of Heal, Form, Cultivate. Rather, they provide deeper meanings and layers associated with the processes and overarching narratives.

## Regenerate and Enhance the Mauri



**Heal** - Initiate the healing process by transitioning from an industrial past and reinstating a living, interconnected system that improves the health of the whenua (land), wai (water), moana (sea), and tāngata (people). The kaupapa is a catalyst for change that will contribute to maatauranga led restoration of the headland to become Te Ara Tukutuku. Beginning and ending with karakia, our work starts with healing a contaminated and reclaimed former petro-chemical site.

### Tāmata te Mauri - hei tiaki te taiao

We remember the original landscape that was a flooded valley and is now Te Waitematā, to acknowledge its origins and reinstate a living and interconnected system that brings health and wellbeing to Te Ara Tukutuku.

**Form** - A sophisticated topography and coastal edge shapes diverse open spaces and experiences. Transforming Te Ara Tukutuku into a thriving and resilient ecological landscape that supports wellbeing.

**Tārai** - to design, shape and carve hoe and waka. Tārai is used as a metaphor to describe how the spaces will be shaped and inform the identity of each place.

**Cultivate** - The cultivation of new experiences. Te Ara Tukutuku will be a new destination and space for Tāmaki Makaurau that provides a wide range of nature based experiences within an urban context.

### There are two ways to describe Pōhutukawa:

The rising of Pōhutukawa symbolises a time of reflection, for our tūpuna and especially our loved ones who have passed in the year gone by. This time encourages us to acknowledge and reflect on the past and their contribution to our lives.

How much, and when the Pōhutukawa flowers each year, is a visual indicator of the rhythms of te taiao and a reminder of ancestral practices.

Known for its strength and availability, the wood of the Pōhutukawa was carved into hoe.

## Now / Soon / Eventually\_

Te Ara Tukutuku, Te Waitematā and Ngā Tāngata are collectively journeying towards healing one another. To achieve this, we must acknowledge past actions, be mindful and deliberate in the present, and actively work towards a future vision of mauri ora.

These are three diagrams to illustrate the change over time, They are not staging plans.



### Now (over next 2-3 years)

#### Heal and transition from the industrial past.

- Site testing and monitoring
- Relationship building and education
- Event outreach programme
- Marine trials
- Establish site nursery
- Design testing and feedback
- Consenting and approvals
- Enabling works



### Soon (5 years+/-)

#### Forming of the site through initial establishment, remediation and coastal resiliency works.

- Remediation and formation works
- Green infrastructure and coastal resilience
- Staged open space delivery
- Ongoing testing and monitoring
- Foster partnerships, community and education



### Eventually (10+ years)

#### Nurture the emergence of living coastal landscape system and integrated development.

- Complete open space staged delivery
- Streets + Lanes to support headland developments
- Enduring partnerships
- Community empowered through kaitiakitanga
- Coastal ngahere established and evolving
- Marine life
- Activation and social program

The vision for Te Ara Tukutuku is to create a living green open space sitting on Te Waitematā, a space to reconnect and rebind the relationship between Tangaroa (the ocean) and Papatūānuku (Mother Earth), connecting people back to the water.



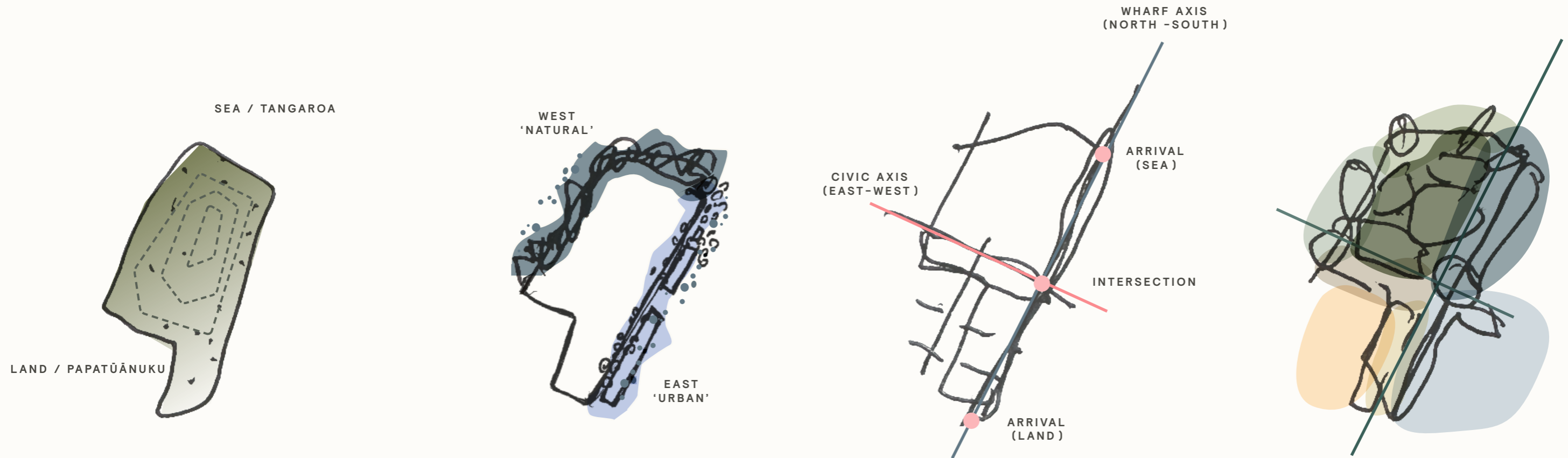
# Spatial Strategy





## Key Moves\_

Four spatial moves that inform the organisation of Headland open spaces.



### 001 Headland

Symbolically re-establish a headland landscape that responds to Te Waitematā and the wider harbour to reimagine and reference the formerly 'lost' headlands. The Headland reads as a single cohesive landform at the scale of the city/harbour but defines a range of spaces and experiences.

Embody the land to sea transect supporting and contributing to the existing urban and highly programmed context transitioning to a more natural/secluded/wild.

Connecting to Silo Park and Daldy Street Linear Park to be experienced as one cohesive and connected open space network.

### 002 Coastal Edge

Create resilience and climate adaptation through shoreline habitat and marine ecology restoration driven by a more urban and formal eastern edge and natural western edge conditions. Capture and filter stormwater run-off through nature based green infrastructure.

Creating new water's edge access, spaces and experiences and monitor the contribution to the restoration of Te Waitematā.

### 003 Urban Stitch

Stitch the Wynyard and Headland via the north-south Wynyard Wharf Axis as an industrial/urban experience and journey that contrasts with the space - connecting the main arrival points of land and sea.

Add the east-west Civic Axis connecting the east and west harbour edges as a threshold between the headland space and development sites and the focal point for people and activity.

Connect the Streets and Lanes grid (Hamer and Lanes) to support Access + Movement.

### 004 Program + Activate / Zones

Four notional quadrants organised around the Wharf and Civic axis, forming interconnected and overlapping landscape 'zones' each with a distinct design intent and purpose providing rich and episodic experiences.

Program and activation of these spaces with an episodic network of experiences and activities that range from ecological + immersive to active + urban connected by a network of walking circuits and connections.

## Hoe Narrative\_

The narrative for organising the spatial framework is the metaphor of a hoe, the paddle used for waka, reinforcing the connection and binding of tāngata and moana to waka.

### 001 Te Tinana

The body or main part of the hoe.

### 002 Te Rapa

The blade of the paddle, often including carvings.

### 003 Te Ūnga

A landing place or berth for tying up waka.

### 004 Te Mata

The face or the surface of the hoe.

### 005 Pōhutukawa

The headland face where waterways lead up to higher ground.

### 006 Te Āwhiowhio

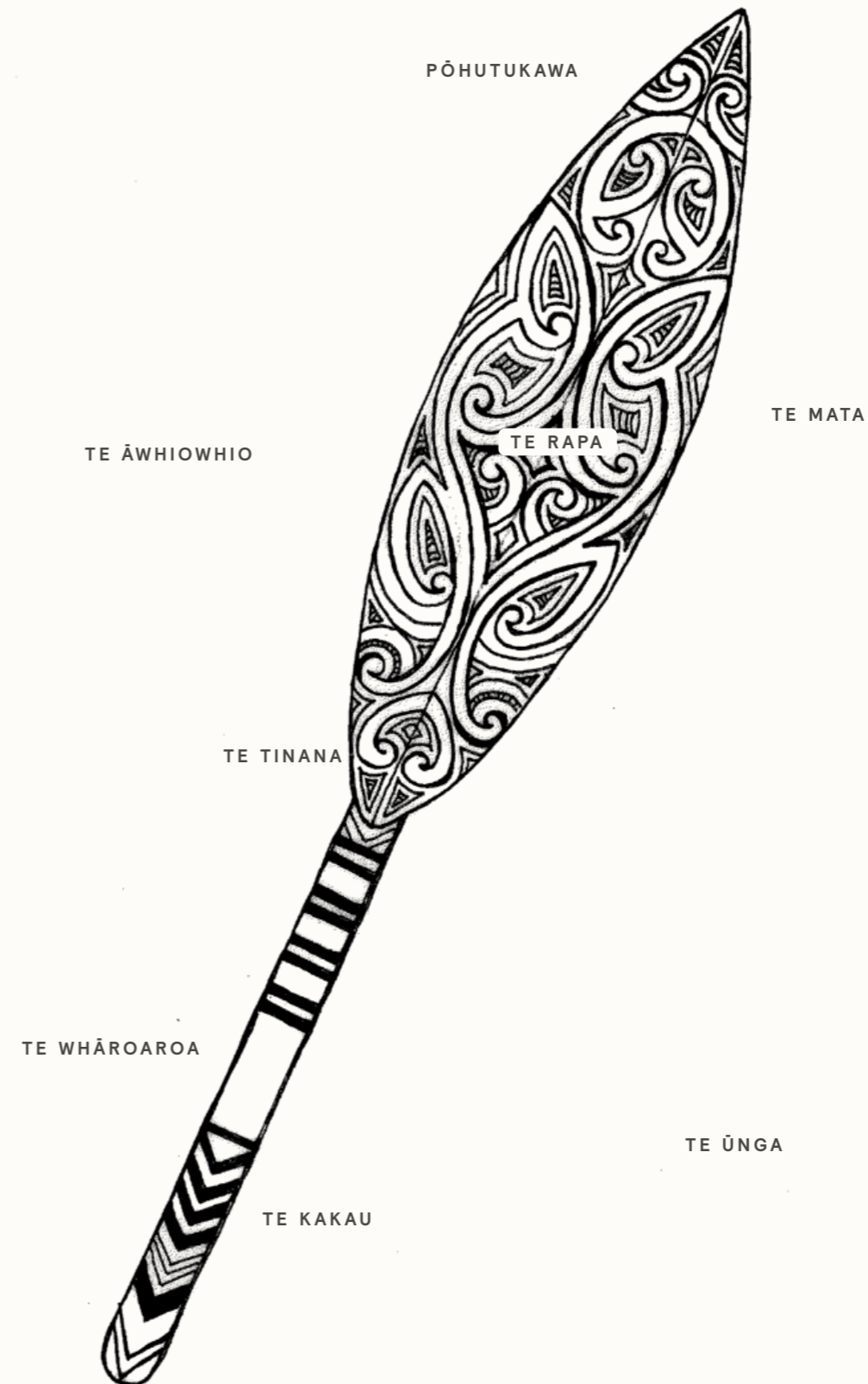
The curved blade of the paddle and the whirlpool eddies generated as the paddle cuts through water.

### 007 Te Kakau

The handle of the hoe.

### 008 Te Whāroaroa

The distance or extent. The road entrance to Te Ara Tukutuku.



## Open Space Zones\_

The open space is organised and described as a series of connected and overlapping landscape 'zones'. The parts of the hoe inform the naming meaning, and identity of the various open space zones.

### 001 Te Tinana / Plaza

The body or main part of the hoe. The main plaza area at the base of Te Ara Tukutuku. The body of Te Ara Tukutuku where ceremony, waka and community activities come together as the hoe to propel the waka of restoration through Tangaroa's realm.

### 002 Te Rapa / Headland Open Space

The blade of the paddle, often including carvings. The main open space within the centre of the open space, where culture and nature thrive through fresh waters, open space and ngāhere.

### 003 Te Ūnga / Jellicoe Harbour

A landing place or berth for tying up waka. The harbour hub that offers manaaki and shelter to support sustainable, cultural interaction with the sea.

### 004 Te Mata / Marine Restoration Zone

The face or the surface of the hoe. The marine restoration zone where the built coastline transitions to a restored ecology showcasing marine trials and connecting to wider coastal restoration work that supports cultural aspirations for Te Waitematā.

### 005 Pōhutukawa / Coastal Walk

The headland face where waterways lead up to higher ground where Pōhutukawa frames communion with Te Waitematā and respectful reverence across generations.

### 006 Te Āwhiowhio / Coves

The curved blade of the paddle and the whirlpool eddies generated as the paddle cuts through water. The complex coastline of coves and reefs that binds to Te Waitematā.

### 007 Te Kakau / Linear Open Space

The handle of the hoe. The pedestrian entrance and linear open space leading into Te Ara Tukutuku – Ki te hoe!! A place where kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga encourages residents, Aucklanders and manuhiri alike to engage with all that is Te Ara Tukutuku.

### 008 Te Whāroaroa / Streets & Lanes

The distance or extent. The road entrance to Te Ara Tukutuku. Descriptive of the streets and lanes weaving a unique space and place of commerce and accommodation thriving in coexistence alongside the cultural tapestry of Te Ara Tukutuku.



# Vision Plan\_

## Key Components\_

### Te Uru Tukutuku

The nursery, a grove where restoration of mauri is initiated and seedlings acclimatise for the multi-generational journey of restoration.

### Te Koinga

The tip of the paddle, the point of impact of the hoe to the water.

### Whare Waka

A flexible multiuse building / structure housing waka overlooking the harbour and linked to the water via the tidal steps and ramp.

### Community Facility

A building / structure that supports the operations, management, and activation of the headland.

### Tidal Stairs/Waka Ramp

An hybrid urban/ecological water access experience, oriented towards the city. Provides water access for waka activities, can accommodate festivals, and ceremonies.



## Te Koinga / 'Tip' \_

An elevated topography to provide a vantage point, destination, and promontory. Includes space for gathering and ceremony (karanga, waiata). A clearing or elevated space at the summit, with vegetated coastal surroundings.



# 'Pōhutukawa' / Coastal Walk

A new resilient coastal edge experience that moves through a diverse seashore habitat and loops out into Te Waitematā with connections views towards Upper Harbour, Waitākere Ranges, and the Hauraki Gulf.



Kuaka | bar-tailed godwit  
*Limosa lapponica*

Kawaupaka | Little shag  
*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*



Tōrea | Oystercatcher  
*Haematopus unicolor*

Horokaka | Maori Ice Plant  
*Disphyma australe*



Weka  
*Gallinallus australis*

Moko kākāriki | green gecko  
*Naultinus grayii*

Oioi  
*Apodasmia similis*

Taupata  
*Coprosma repens*

Tuatara  
*Sphenodon punctatus*

Mingimingi  
*Coprosma propinqua*

Pōhutukawa  
*Metrosideros excelsa*

Tui  
*Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae*

Tieke | North Island saddleback  
*Philesturnus rufusater*

Pohowera | Banded dotterel  
*Charadrius bicinctus*

Remuremu  
*Selliera radicans*

Toetoe  
*Auстроderia splendens*

Pipiharauroa | Shining cuckoo  
*Chrysocolaptes lucidus*

Tauhou | Silvereye  
*Zosterops lateralis*

Kākāriki | Red  
*Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae*

Kererū  
*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*

Taramui | Caspian tern  
*Sterna caspia*

Karoro | Black-backed gull  
*Larus dominicanus*

Tarapunga | Red-billed gull  
*Larus scopulinus*

Hihi | Stitchbird  
*Notiomystis cincta*

# Te Āwhiowhio / Coves\_

An immersive and dynamic waterfront experience, providing instances of exploration and discovery where visitors engage directly with the water and the natural environment.



Karoro | Black-backed gull  
*Larus dominicanus*

Taramui | Caspian tern  
*Sterna caspia*

Tarapunga | Red-billed gull  
*Larus scopulinus*

Kawau pū | Black shag  
*Phalacrocorax carbo*

Tawa  
*Beilschmiedia tawa*

Tairire  
*Beilschmiedia tarairi*

Pōhutukawa  
*Metrosideros excelsa*

Koromiko  
*Veronica salicifolia*

Titi | Sooty Shearwater  
*Ardenna grisea*

Matuku moana | Reef heron  
*Egretta sacra*

Pinātoro/wharengārara  
*Pimelea prostrata*

Taupata  
*Coprosma repens*

Coastal immortality grass  
*Austrostipa stipoides*

Mikoikoi  
*Libertia ixioides*

## Summary\_

The vision for Te Ara Tukutuku is to create a living green open space sitting on Te Waitematā, a space to reconnect and rebind the relationship between Tangaroa (the ocean) and Papatūānuku (Mother Earth), connecting people back to the water.

Te Ara Tukutuku is:

- The first city centre open space of this scale in 100 years
- Co-designed with Ngā Iwi Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau
- This project is founded on regenerating the environment
- The site is reclaimed and heavily contaminated land
- Establishes a new open space Tikanga (practice and behaviour)
- Place based, not event driven
- Multi-generational outlook
- Emerges and delivered over time
- Requires a new way of doing things
- Challenges past and current and design paradigms

### Vision Summary\_





## Now: Beginning the Healing Process\_

Te Ara Tukutuku, Te Waitematā and Ngā Tāngata are collectively journeying towards healing one another. To achieve this, we must acknowledge past actions, be mindful and deliberate in the present, and actively work towards a future vision of mauri ora.

Site instigations, testing and trialling and educational programming has begun onsite.



Kōrero



Marine Trials



Specialist Workshops



Bio Remediation



Nursery Hiko



Site Investigations



Environmental Monitoring

### QUESTIONS?

The vision for Te Ara Tukutuku has been shared with the public and we're keen to hear your thoughts. What would you like to see, feel and experience here?

TO SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON THE VISION AND FRAMEWORK FOR THIS SPACE:

Visit the Project Website:

<https://www.ekepanuku.co.nz/tearatukutuku>

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