



Te Kaunihera o
MANUKAU
City Council

Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan

Final Subject to Reserve Classification



June 2007

*A Manukau Premier Park
Adopted under Council Minute No. CL/JUN/1023/07*

*Prepared by Manukau City Council in partnership with The Friends of
Mangemangeroa Society Incorporated*

Vision for Manukau's Parks

Parks that provide a sense of connection by linking the environmental and cultural diversity of Manukau City.

*Making Connections
A Strategy for Manukau's Parks into the Future
2002 - 2010*

Premier Parks

Delivering high quality recreational experiences

There are 16 premier parks, existing, planned or potential in Manukau. Premier parks are passive parks that have city-wide, regional or national significance. Council will recognise the importance of the City's premier parks by ensuring continued investment in development and management programmes that conserve and enhance their recreational, ecological, heritage, landscape and community values.

*Making Connections
A Strategy for Manukau's Parks into the Future
2002 - 2010*

Coastal & Riparian Access and Protection

A continuous reserve around the coast and along major streams

Manukau has 353 kilometres of coastline of which over 100 kilometres is either esplanade reserve or functions as esplanade reserve (legal road). In addition there are 30 kilometres of esplanade reserve along major watercourses in the city. The purpose of esplanade reserves is to protect conservation values and provide public access to the sea, rivers and lakes. It is intended eventually to achieve contiguous protection and access in terms of the Resource Management Act and the Manukau District Plan. It is recognised, however, that in certain situations there may be reasons why the development of an esplanade walkway is neither desirable nor achievable. Such reasons may include topography, or damage to ecological or archaeological values.

*Making Connections
A Strategy for Manukau's Parks into the Future
2002 - 2010*

Major Management Objective for the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves

To manage the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves in such a way that preserves and enhances their outstanding natural values at the same time as providing visitors with memorable recreational and learning experiences.

*Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan
June 2007*

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SECTION ONE

1.0 Background

1.1 Parks in Manukau City

Since its formation in 1966, Manukau City has acquired an extensive network of parks through a combination of local government amalgamation, purchase, vesting at subdivision and philanthropy.

Manukau City Council is now responsible for the management of over 400 individual parks totaling in excess of 2,000 hectares. In addition there are over 130 kilometres of esplanade reserves around the coast and along major streams and rivers.

For the purposes of strategic planning and management Manukau City Council has categorised the existing parks network in the following way:

- Premier Parks of city-wide significance
- Neighbourhood Parks
- Sports Parks
- Community Purpose Buildings Reserves (or parts of reserves)
- Coastal and Riparian Esplanade (Linear) Reserves
- Heritage sites (including bush) not already included in any other category

This grouping of parks is reflected in *Making Connections – A Strategy for Manukau’s Parks into the Future 2002-2010* (the strategy is included Section Four).

Making Connections is the strategic plan for Manukau City Council’s parks for the next 10 years and beyond. The purpose of the plan is to provide a clear direction for the future provision and development of the parks network.

Making Connections takes a strategic position on each of the park categories, including Premier Parks.

1.2 Premier Parks in Manukau City

There are 16 premier parks, existing, planned or potential in Manukau. Premier parks are passive parks that have city-wide, regional or national significance. Although all the city’s largest parks are included in this group, size is not the only defining factor.

The table below lists the premier parks. A general assessment of their respective values can be found in *Making Connections*. Further acquisitions in the future may secure additional parks of premier status.

1. Barry Curtis Park – Flat Bush, Botany (under development)
2. Clevedon Scenic Reserve – Clevedon
3. Hampton Park Te Puke o Tara – East Tamaki, Otara
4. Hayman Park – Manukau City Centre
5. Highbrook Park – East Tamaki, Botany (under development)
6. Kohuora Park – Papatoetoe
7. Macleans Park – Eastern Beach, Pakuranga

8. Mangemangeroa Reserve – Howick
9. Mangere Mountain te Maunga o Mangere – Mangere
10. Murphy’s Bush – Flat Bush, Botany
11. Musick Point te Naupata – Bucklands Beach, Pakuranga (subject to Treaty claims)
12. Otutataua Stonefields Historic Reserve – Ihumatoa, Mangere
13. Pigeon Mountain Ohuiarangi, Farm Cove, Pakuranga
14. Point View Reserve, Flat Bush, Botany
15. Puhinui Reserve - Wiri, Manurewa
16. Totara Park – Totara Heights, Manurewa

Lloyd Elsmore Park and Mountfort Park do not appear in this group because they are regarded as premier *sports parks* and appear in the sports parks group.

Making Connections identified the key strategic directions for premier parks in Manukau City through the following policy statement:

“Council will recognise the importance of the City’s premier parks by ensuring continued investment in development and management programmes that conserve and enhance their recreational, ecological, heritage, landscape and community values”.

Mangemangeroa Reserve is included as one of Manukau’s premier parks.

1.3 Park Management Plans

The Reserves Act 1977 requires Council to prepare management plans for parks under its control.

The purpose of a management plan is to ensure that the use, enjoyment, maintenance, development and protection of the parks have been properly considered. A management plan is prepared through a public consultation process and provides communities with some certainty about the function and management of the parks.

These management intentions are commonly presented through a series of objectives and policies, together with indicating some development options.

Once adopted, management plans have legal status and they commit Council to the policy undertakings set out in the document.

Manukau City Council produced its first management plan in 1985 (Macleans Park) and has since produced 45 others. The parks network in Manukau City totals over 400 parks, excluding esplanade reserves. The total park area is over 2000 ha.

In November 2001 Manukau City Council reviewed its approach to park management planning and replaced the practice of producing an individual management plan for each park with the production of combined or multi-park management plans which group like-parks together. Three new city wide park groupings, as identified in the parks strategy, *Making Connections*, were adopted. They are:

- 228 Neighbourhood Parks (together with 68 other local reserves) grouped together in a single plan that focuses on the contribution made by local parks to a quality urban environment, recreation and play.
- 50 Sports Parks grouped together in a single plan that focuses on the management of high quality sports facilities across the city.
- Over 130 km's of Coastal and Riparian Esplanade Reserves (and other associated reserves) grouped together in a single plan to reflect the important management issues related to these linear reserves, such access and environmental protection. (As local purpose reserves, the inclusion of esplanades in a plan is not a statutory requirement but Council has traditionally done so as good management practice).

The advantages of combined management plans are:

- Allows a strategic view of parks provision and streamlines policy making
- Supports a consistent approach to the management of parks in the group
- Is a more economic use of resources (including the public's time in making submissions and Council time at Committee stage) and avoids duplication
- Results in all parks being covered by management plan policies much sooner than would otherwise be the case, therefore also making Council compliant with the Reserves Act.

Whilst parks in the above groups will be subject to a single management plan, the city's premier parks (together with some smaller parks with particular community or heritage issues) will continue to have individual plans to reflect their size and/or significant values. The majority of these parks have existing plans, which will be constantly reviewed and updated.

This is the case with Mangemangeroa Reserve although the advantages of combined management plans are recognised, and taken advantage of, by extending the network of parks covered under this plan to include other reserves in the Mangemangeroa Valley.

1.4 Mangemangeroa Reserve Management Strategy 1995

Upon purchasing Mangemangeroa Reserve in 1994, Manukau City Council invited interested persons and organisations to make submissions about the reserve prior to a management plan being drafted.

A draft document was subsequently released for public submissions in April 1995 and called *Somerville (Mangemangeroa) Reserve Draft Management Strategy*. The title of the document reflected the fact that the reserve had not yet been formally named Mangemangeroa Reserve. In addition the naming of the document as a *strategy* (rather than a plan) reflected the fact that it was not yet a '*management plan*' in accordance with the Reserves Act because reserve declaration and classification had not been undertaken.

The delay in reserve declaration and classification arose as a result of a 'buy-back' option in favour of the vendor, the AH Somerville Estate, that was contained in the agreement for sale and purchase. This issue is discussed in more detail in Section 1.5.2.

Public submissions to the *Somerville (Mangemangeroa) Reserve Draft Management Strategy* were considered and in October 1995 Council adopted *The Mangemangeroa*

Reserve Management Strategy (with name change) as a working draft subject to reserve declaration and classification.

This document has guided the management of Mangemangeroa Reserve since and is now being reviewed under the title *Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan (Revised Draft)*.

The 1995 strategy had seven management goals. These are given below together with an assessment of progress against each: The full strategy is included in Section Four.

1. To promote the reserve as an integral part of the Manukau Parks network and to encourage the public to make use of it consistent with resource protection and Proposed and Operative District Plan rules.

Progress report - the reserve has become established as one of Manukau's premier parks and is widely promoted as such. The reserve is enjoyed by the public, particularly from the local Howick and Botany communities.

2. To preserve, enhance and interpret forest and foreshore ecosystems and all indigenous wildlife and promote their protection.

Progress report – purchase itself was a significant move towards preservation and the intervening 10 years have seen the beginnings of conservation programmes that have enhanced the ecosystems. For example bush areas have been fenced-off from stock, animal and plant pest control programmes are underway and track development has encouraged visitors to keep away from regenerating bush. However the new Mangemangeroa Reserve Conservation and Restoration Plans will considerably improve that effort. Interpretation of the ecosystems has been limited due in large part to lack of progress with the environmental centre development although there are interpretative signs along the walkways and information pamphlets are available.

3. To preserve, protect (through active management) and interpret areas and sites of historic and archaeological interest in accordance with the Historic Places Act 1993, the Conservation Act 1987, the Reserves Act 1977, and the Resource Management Act 1991.

Progress report – little has been achieved in this area because archaeological and historic surveys have not been undertaken. The need for such surveys remains a management objective.

4. To continue to maintain the open space areas of the reserve through grazing in recognition of the semi-rural context of the reserve.

Progress report – grazing has continued throughout the open space areas.

5. To promote the reserve and to improve public access to it.

Progress report – the reserve has been promoted in a number of Manukau City Council publications and has received a high profile as a result of its 'premier park' status in the parks strategy. Public access has improved dramatically with

the development of a very popular coastal walkway from Mangemangeroa to Sandspit.

6. To recognise the significance of existing coastal vegetation in any new plantings undertaken on the reserve.

Progress report – all plantings undertaken have been carefully selected and locally ecosourced.

7. To protect existing geological features and prevent further erosion.

Progress report – specific geological features have not been identified but the landscape has been protected. No significant erosion has occurred although there have been slips in some gullies that have been fenced-off and planted to help stabilise.

These management goals continue to be represented in the revised management plan.

1.5 Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan 2006

Whilst Mangemangeroa Reserve itself is the central subject of the management plan, the revised plan is being extended to include all reserves on the both banks of the Mangemangeroa Creek between Sandspit Reserve and Broomfields Point Reserve at the mouth, upstream to Hayley Lane Reserve. See map of the subject area.

The reserves included in the plan and which constitute the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves is given in Section 2. This listing reflects reserves with individual legal titles although in practice they are a contiguous network of reserves, or will become so over time as additional esplanade reserves are acquired.

The total area covered by the management plan (excluding legal road) is over 50ha.

In accordance with Section 41 (1) of the Reserves Act 1977 the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan, being inclusive of reserves classified as ‘Scenic’, requires the approval of the Minister of Conservation via delegation to the Auckland Conservancy of the Department of Conservation.

1.5.1 The Friends of Mangemangeroa Society Incorporated

This management plan is a collaborative effort between Manukau City Council and the Friends of Mangemangeroa Society Incorporated. The society was formed in 2002 with the following objects:

1. To preserve the area in public ownership
2. To protect the current rights of public access to the area
3. To protect the formations and objects of historic significance on the area
4. To restore, preserve and enhance the native vegetation in the area
5. To liaise with MCC and associated bodies to develop and implement a conservation plan to further the above objectives
6. To encourage public appreciation, conservation and use of the area

The parks strategy encourages the active involvement of voluntary sector interest groups in the management of parks and the partnership approach to the development of this management plan is an example of that strategy in action.

1.5.2 Mangemangeroa Reserve and the Somerville Estate

By an Agreement for Sale and Purchase dated 30 June 1994 Manukau City Council purchased the land at Somerville Road containing the Mangemangeroa Reserve from the Estate of Archibald Hugh Somerville. The intention of the Council was to use it for reserve purposes.

The Agreement for Sale and Purchase entitled the Somerville Estate to “buy-back” 4,000 square metres of the land for the erection of a church in accordance with the wishes of Mr Archie Somerville.

Differences have arisen between the Council and the Trustees of the Estate of A.H. Somerville as to the exercise of the “buy-back” provision. By way of compromise a proposal has been put forward which would involve the erection of a church and/or environmental centre on the property. These matters are still under negotiation by way of settlement of the outstanding dispute and if and when settlement has been achieved or alternatively the outstanding issues have been determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, then the intention is that this paragraph will be rewritten and subject to objection.

Although we are now well beyond the extension period, negotiations between Council and the Somerville Estate have continued in good faith over the intervening years with a view to reaching the solution of mutual benefit to both parties, and one that supersedes the “buy-back” option.

It is hoped that through a joint venture an environmental centre will be built on the Mangemangeroa Reserve without the Somerville Estate having to buy back the land. This building may or may not include a church or chapel. That is a matter for continuing negotiation. It is viewed by the Council as beneficial to the community in that the Council retains ownership of the entire reserve whilst the Somerville Estate invests in the facility in a way which has yet to be determined. A partnership of this nature, where the environment centre is constructed on public reserve land, means that funding is not diverted to unnecessary land purchase and also gives more long term certainty as to its operation and management as a result of Council’s direct involvement. Such a development would be entirely in keeping with the natural and cultural values of Mangemangeroa Reserve and would enhance the experience of visiting the reserve.

In the meantime, and until this matter is resolved, Mangemangeroa Reserve will remain unclassified under the Reserves Act 1977 although this plan makes clear the intention to classify Mangemangeroa Reserve as Scenic “A” Reserve.

1.6 *Park Management Plan Process*

Submissions to the draft plan are received over a two month period following the first date of public notification.

The Council then holds a Reserves Act Hearing to consider submissions received and makes appropriate changes to the plan.

The management plan is then adopted by Council and becomes the Council policy for that park (or group of parks).

The effectiveness of the management plan is constantly monitored by Council staff through daily operational experience and through feedback from the public on park matters. Council staff also monitor any changes to national or regional planning matters that may affect the plan. Management plans are normally reviewed after 5 years.

During the life of a management plan circumstances may require that a formal change is made to the plan.

A plan change may be initiated for the following reasons:

- To accommodate a proposed new use, activity, facility or development which is not provided for in the plan but which is consistent with the management philosophy and objectives of the plan
- Any statutory or legislative change which would render the plan inoperable or illegal

The proposed plan change is publicly advertised and any person or organisation which may be significantly affected by the proposed change is advised. Submissions are invited and treated in the same way as the process for the management plan itself. Council considers the submissions and the proposed plan change is either adopted or rejected.

In the normal course of events as development is undertaken on the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves, a formal plan change will not be required if the development falls within the general scope and intent of this management plan.

1.7 Reserves Act Classification

The Reserves Act requires that parks be classified according to their principal purpose.

There are seven classifications:

Reserve Classification	Principle Purpose
Recreation Reserve	Provision of Outdoor Recreation
Scenic Reserve	Protection of Scenic Landscapes
Nature Reserve	Protection of Flora and Fauna
Historic Reserve	Protection of Historic Places
Scientific Reserve	Special Areas for Research
Government Purpose Reserve	Set Aside for Defence or Civil Works
Local Purpose Reserve	Any other purpose not included above

The main classification that applies to the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves included in this management plan is *Scenic Reserve*, defined as being:

“For the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscapes that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest.”

The Scenic classification is further sub-divided into *Scenic Reserve ‘A’ Natural* and *Scenic Reserve ‘B’ Modified*. The reserves included in this management plan are considered to be more suited to the *Scenic ‘A’* classification which has the following primary objectives of management:

*“Manage for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment and use of the public
.....preserve indigenous flora and fauna, biological associations and the natural
environment as far as possible... .. exterminate exotic flora and fauna as far as
possible... ..allow the public freedom of entry and access subject to conditions and
restrictions necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and the public
using it”.*

Further details of the Scenic Reserves classification are included in Section 4.

In addition a number of the coastal and riparian esplanade reserves included in this management plan will be classified *Local Purpose (Esplanade Reserves)*, defined as:

“A fixed linear area of riverbank, lakeshore or seashore of a least three metres or greater width (usually 20m) either in a natural or modified state available primarily for conservation and public access”.

The esplanade reserves included in this management plan have equal conservation and access values throughout the valley system.

All the reserve classifications proposed in this management plan will need to be completed before this plan can become final, although once adopted by Council the management of the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves will be guided by this management plan.

1.8 Manukau Operative District Plan Public Open Space Zoning

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires Council to have a District Plan. The relationship between the District Plan and the Reserves Act is a complementary one. The Manukau Operative District Plan 2002 applies ‘zones’ to public open space (parks and reserves) for the purpose of *protecting* land for different purposes. It also provides a set of rules for managing the *effects* on the environment of activities taking place on the public open space zones.

The District Plan, however, recognises the role of management plans under the Reserves Act as the more appropriate way of providing effective park management, in tandem with the District Plan. The District Plan also anticipates the development of combined park management plans for that purpose.

There are six public open space zones:

Public Open Space (POS) Zone	Protects
-------------------------------------	-----------------

1	Natural and Cultural Heritage
2	Passive Outdoor Informal Recreation
3	Active Outdoor Recreation and Sport
4	Community Purpose Buildings and Indoor Recreation
5	Esplanade Reserves, Drainage and Water Quality Areas
6	Environmental Corridor (Flat Bush only)

The public open space zones that apply to the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves included in this management plan are *Zone 1 Natural and Cultural Heritage and Zone 5 Esplanade Reserves*.

POS 1 is described as:

“This zone will protect inland natural and cultural heritage resources that are part of the public open space network. Most of the public open space in this zone is held as either scenic, scientific or historic reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Activities on these public open space areas will be managed to protect and enhance the landscape, archaeological, geological or scientific features including indigenous flora and fauna and ecosystems through a combination of District Plan rules and Reserve Management Plan process”.

POS 5 is described as:

“This zone protects public access to the coastal environment and lakes, rivers and streams and the natural and cultural resources contained within these areas. Land in this zone always lies adjacent to the coast or lakes, rivers and streams and is therefore generally linear in shape. This zone recognises that the coastal environment is a sensitive area with foreshore forming the interface between land and sea”.

The Public Open Space chapter of the District Plan is included in Section 4.

1.9 Asset Management Plans

Asset management plans also have a relationship with *park management plans*.

Asset management plans are required under the Local Government Amendment Act (No. 3) 1996 and their primary purpose is to demonstrate responsible stewardship of park assets whilst justifying funding requirements. Assets are defined as the different physical components that together make up a park, for example: grass, trees and furniture. This contrasts with park management plans that are required under the Reserves Act 1977 and whose primary purpose is to consider all aspects of parks use.

The asset management plan is a tactical document that considers issues of:

- Levels of service required from parks
- Future demand for parks
- Lifecycle management of parks
- Financial requirements of parks
- Improvements in managing the parks assets

Asset management plans respond to, and reflect, the strategic and policy directions set down in park management plans. The policies contained in park management plans however, are themselves informed by the levels of service required from parks as set out in the asset management plans. This is particularly true where those levels of

service have been derived from knowledge of community expectations. In other words, it is important that policy development reflects known community wishes.

The Manukau Parks Asset Management Plan (which aligns to park strategy and policy by using the same park groupings of Premier Parks, Neighbourhood Parks, Sports Parks and Esplanade Reserves) highlights a number of things in relation to the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves that are known to be of importance to residents who expect parks to be/provide:

- Safe and clean
- Protect the environment and retaining natural features
- High quality facilities
- Facilities to be accessible at all times
- Good aesthetics
- Relevant information

These important community expectations are considered in the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan.

Another important function of the asset management plan is to forecast the financial requirements needed to undertake the development of parks as set out in this management plan. For this reason this Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan does not include financial considerations. That task is left to the Manukau Parks Asset Management Plan, and the Parks Asset Development Works Programme.

1.10 Manukau City Bylaws and Associated Strategies and Policies

Bylaws are one method that Council may use on parks to:

- Protect the public from nuisance
- Protect, promote and maintain public health and safety
- Minimise the potential for offensive behaviour.

At the time of drafting this management plan a major review of all bylaws is underway in accordance with the requirements of The Local Government Act 2002.

As a result of this bylaw review, parks bylaws previously made under the auspices of the Reserves Act 1977 will now be made under the Local Government Act.

This new bylaw, currently under review, will be called The Parks and Other Public Places Bylaw. These bylaws will be included in this plan upon adoption by Council.

Bylaws are made through a separate consultation process and not subject to the consultation process of this management plan.

Other bylaws impacting on the management of the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves include the Dog Control Bylaw adopted by Council in September 2004.

1.10.1 Dog Control Bylaw 2004

With regard to Mangemangeroa Reserve the Dog Control Bylaw 2004 states that:

First Schedule – Dogs Prohibited Areas include *Mangemangeroa Reserve foreshore*

Second Schedule – Dogs Controlled On-Leash Areas include *bush walks in Mangemangeroa Reserve*

Third Schedule – Controlled Off-Leash Areas include *all the remaining open space paddock areas on Mangemangeroa Reserve.*

These new dog bylaws are contrary to the policy in *The Mangemangeroa Reserve Management Strategy 1995* which stated that in order to protect wildlife and grazing stock, dogs were prohibited on the reserve (except for seeing-eye dogs and approved working and stock handling dogs).

The Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan seeks a resolution to this conflict by proposing that the provisions in the Dog Control Bylaw 2004 prevail in the interim until the bylaw is reviewed. At the time of review of the Dog Control Bylaw 2004 it is proposed that the following policy relating to the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves as described in this management plan be considered:

First Schedule – Dogs Prohibited Areas to include the Mangemangeroa Reserve foreshore, coastal and riparian margins and walkway, and areas of bush as far as the northern end of Chisbury Reserve, 8R Chisbury Terrace. (Refer to reserves nos. 4, part of 6, part of 7 and 8)

Second Schedule – Dogs Controlled On-Leash Areas to include all the remaining areas of Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves. (Refer to reserves nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, part of 6, part of 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19)

Third Schedule – Dogs Controlled Off-Leash Areas, none on the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves.

SECTION TWO

2.0 The Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves

2.1 Introduction

“The Mangemangeroa Valley is an estuary of outstanding scenic value, one of the few remaining forested valleys close to Auckland City of considerable historic interest”

Alan La Roche and Arthur White, Howick and Districts Historical Society, 1990 (from Mangemangeroa Valley –Make Your Connection)

The estuarine system formed by the Mangemangeroa, Turanga and Waikopua Streams is located on the Hauraki Gulf between Howick Beach in the west and Motukaraka (Karaka Island) in the east.

The estuarine system has been designated a Site of Special Wildlife Interest of Moderate to High Value following a Protected Native Area Survey in 1997-8.

The Mangemangeroa Valley, and its associated reserves, which form a part of this wider valley and estuarine system, is the focus of this management plan.

The top of the Mangemangeroa catchment is on Sandstone Hill which is part of the Howick Ranges (also known as the Point View ridgeline of which Point View Reserve is the highest point).

The Mangemangeroa Stream, flows through a long narrow valley with many deeply incised, bush clad steep-sided gullies to emerge as the Mangemangeroa Creek as it flows under the Mangemangeroa Bridge on Whitford Road.

The Mangemangeroa Valley forms a strong visual boundary between the urban and the rural. When travelling along Whitford Road from Howick and along Somerville Road, the change in the landscape character from urban to rural is dramatic with the views over valley and the estuary to the farmland beyond.

The area was originally recorded as the *Maungamaungaroa* but the spelling was corrected to *Mangemangeroa* by The New Zealand Geographic Board in 1991.

2.2 Reserve Descriptions and Issues (refer to reserve plans)

1.	Name	Sandspit Reserve
	Size	1.6664ha
	Legal	ALLOT 305 SO 41979 PAKURANGA PSH and LOT 14 DP 126713 and LOT 8 DP 43578 and ALLOT 394 SO 51371 PAKURANGA PSH
	Address	197R Sandspit Road
	Classification (Proposed)	Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve And part Recreation Reserve.
	District Plan Zone	Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
	Acquisition History	To be determined

Description: Mixed native and exotic forest down from the end of Sandspit Road to the open area occupied by the Shelly Park Park Cruising Club (boat maintenance area) and the Howick Sea Scouts. A sandspit guards the entrance to the creek and offers magnificent views along the valley and out to the Hauraki Gulf. The esplanade extends north towards Cockle Bay.

Issues: Safe passage through leased areas
Accessway from Sandspit Rd is vulnerable to slips
Plant pests

2. Name **Broomfields Point Reserve**
Size 1.5605ha
Legal ALLOT 315 PARISH OF PAKURANGA and LOT 5 DP 320597
Address 296R Broomfields Point Road
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History To be determined

Description: The point marks the opposite entrance to the creek and offers excellent views. A small car park and pleasant picnic spots make this reserve a very pleasant area from which to enjoy the valley. Open esplanade land leading northwards along the estuary supporting estuarine marine life on the foreshore.

Issues: Lack of connection south to Tudor Park Esplanade.
Residents of Pohutukawa Ave opposite use the reserve as a ferry landing for heavy household goods.

3. Name **Pohutukawa Esplanade Reserve**
Size 1.0653ha
Legal LOT 45 DP 17401 and LOT 46 DP 17401 and LOT 5 DP 18576
Address 63R Pohutukawa Avenue
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History To be determined

Description: Mixed native and exotic forest from the end of Pohutukawa Ave to the estuary. The esplanade along the estuary is open land, carrying a high level of undesirable exotic vegetation consisting of plant escapes from private properties fronting

the estuary and properties along Pohutukawa Ave.

Issues: Encroachment from neighbouring properties
Plant pests
Accessway from Pohutukawa Ave is vulnerable to slips

4. Name **Chisbury Reserve**
Size 5.6243ha
Legal LOT 41 DP 54123 and LOT 34 DP 120260 and LOT 40 DP 155976 and LOT 34 DP 116167 and LOT 55 DP 166979
Address 8R Chisbury Terrace
Classification (Proposed) Scenic Reserve except for LOT 34 DP 116167 which is Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 1 Heritage except LOT 34 DP 116167 which is Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History To be determined

Description: Steep native bush with a grassed frontage adjacent to Chisbury Terrace. The bush is threatened from undesirable exotics from private properties adjoining the reserve including privately owned adjacent bush and open grazed land.

Issues: Plant pests

5. Name **Tudor Park Drive Esplanade Reserve**
Size 7.3928ha
Legal LOT 3 DP 131347 and LOT 18 DP 155444 and LOT 23 DP 155446 and LOT 24 DP 155446 and LOT 26 DP 155446 and LOT 3 DP 177075 and LOT 3 DP 206681 and PROP LOT SP7659 and PROP LOT 3 SP8008
Address 124R Broomfields Point Road
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History To be determined

Description: Esplanade reserve mainly in native bush together with some undesirable exotics. The esplanade areas bordering the minor creeks are in good quality native bush.

Issues: Public access as yet unformed
Boundary identification
Plant pests
Lack of connection SW to Mangemangeroa Bridge

6. Name **Section of Legal Road**
Size To be determined
Legal To be determined
Address none
Classification (Proposed) Scenic Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 1 Heritage
Acquisition History To be determined
- Description: An undefined strip along the NE boundary of Mangemangeroa Reserve
- Issues: Road to be stopped and declared reserve
7. Name **Mangemangeroa Reserve**
Size 22.0275ha
Legal ALLOT 74 PAKURANGA PSH and ALLOT 78 PAKURANGA PSH
Address 108 Somerville Road
Classification (Proposed) Scenic Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 1 Heritage and Part Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History Purchased in 1994
- Description: Scenic reserve comprising grazed open land along Somerville road and high quality coastal native bush and wildlife habitat_with walking tracks providing continuity to Sandspit Reserve.
- Issues: Somerville memorial environmental centre
Dogs
Car parking
Areas to be retired from grazing
Lack of an 'entrance' worthy of a Premier Park
8. Name **Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve**
Size 0.5063ha
Legal LOT 3 DP 353742
Address 222R Whitford Road
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History Acquired through subdivision in 2006
- Description: A newly acquired esplanade reserve critical for environmental protection and access. Bush clad for part of the esplanade but requiring extension and enhancement of the bush adjacent to the Mangemangeroa Bridge.
- Issues: Public access not yet established
Passage over/under bridge needs careful consideration.
Road safety issues to be considered

9. Name **Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve**
Size 0.1644ha
Legal ALLOT 307 PAKURANGA PSH
Address 265R Whitford Road
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History To be determined
- Description: Grazed land with limited native vegetation alongside the creek broken with several exotics.
- Issues: Status of the grazing occupancy to be established
Lack of connection south to Hayley Lane Reserve
No access
10. Name **Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve**
Size 0.0754ha
Legal ALLOT 292 SO 38747 PAKURANGA PSH
Address 280 Whitford Road
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Rural 2 Zone
Acquisition History To be determined
- Description: Small isolated parcel
The adjoining Road Reserve is carrying exotic vegetation that is threatening effective regeneration of adjoining bush.
- Issues: Rezone area as reserve including road to north
Consideration of management options
11. Name **Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve (addendum)**
Size 0.3970ha
Legal To be determined
Address 281 Whitford Road
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Part Public Open Space 1 Heritage and Part Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve and Part Primary Road Zone
Acquisition History To be determined
- Description: Native bush clad land but the presence of cattle in the area is preventing effective regeneration.
- Issues: Part road zone needs resolution
Status of the grazing occupancy to be established
Consideration of management options
12. Name **Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve**
Size 0.0434ha
Legal ALLOT 306 SO 38747 PAKURANGA PSH

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Address | 282 Whitford Road |
| Classification (Proposed) | Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve |
| District Plan Zone | Rural 2 Zone |
| Acquisition History | To be determined |
| Description: | As per Bridge Reserve No.3 |
| Issues: | As per Bridge Reserve No.3 |
- 13.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name | Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve |
| Size | 0.8260ha |
| Legal | LOT 3 DP 151581 and LOT 3 DP 160014 |
| Address | 284R Whitford Road |
| Classification (Proposed) | Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve |
| District Plan Zone | Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve |
| Acquisition History | To be determined |
- Description: The adjoining Road Reserve is carrying exotic vegetation that is threatening effective regeneration of adjoining bush.
- Issues: Consideration of management options
No access. Re-zone end of Whites Rd
- 14.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Name | Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve |
| Size | 0.9485ha |
| Legal | PT ALLOT 224 SO 38747 PAKURANGA PSH and PT ALLOT 230 SO 38747 PAKURANGA PSH |
| Address | 289 Whitford Road |
| Classification (Proposed) | Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve |
| District Plan Zone | Part Rural 4 Zone and Part Rural 2 Zone |
| Acquisition History | To be determined |
- Description: Native bush clad land but the presence of cattle in the area is preventing effective regeneration. Part of reserve is on the other side of the road.
- Issues: District Plan zoning including road
Consideration of management options
Status of the grazing occupancy to be established
- 15.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Name | Hayley Lane Reserve (North Section) |
| Size | 4.0834ha |
| Legal | LOT 7 DP 112947 and LOT 9 DP 112947 |
| Address | 263R Point View Drive |
| Classification (Proposed) | Scenic Reserve |
| District Plan Zone | Public Open Space 1 Heritage and Part Public Open 5 Esplanade Reserve |
| Acquisition History | To be determined |
- Description: High quality native bush with entry from Point View Drive and the bottom of Hayley Lane. The central Taraire forest is of particular value.

- Issues: Opening up accessway from Point View Drive is a priority
Lack of connection north to bridge
- 16.** Name **Hayley Lane Reserve (Central Section)**
Size 2.8016ha
Legal LOT 4 DP 157749 and LOT 5 DP 157749
Address 249R Point View Drive
Classification (Proposed) Scenic Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 1 Heritage and Part Public Open 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History To be determined
Description: As per North Section
Issues: As per North Section
- 17.** Name **Section of Legal Road (Hayley Lane)**
Size To be determined
Legal To be determined
Address none
Classification (Proposed) Scenic Reserve
District Plan Zone Legal Road
Acquisition History To be determined
Description: As rest of Hayley Lane Reserve
Issues: Part of legal road to be stopped
- 18.** Name **Hayley Lane Reserve (South Section)**
Size 1.41914ha
Legal LOT 5 DP 185009 and LOT 6 DP 185009 and LOT 7 DP 185009
Address 31R Hayley Lane
Classification (Proposed) Scenic Reserve
District Plan Zone Public Open Space 1 Heritage and Part Public Open 5 Esplanade Reserve
Acquisition History To be determined
Description: As per North Section
Issues: As per North Section
- 19.** Name **Eastern Bank Esplanade Reserve**
Size 0.3187ha
Legal LOT 3 DP 326649
Address 363R Whitford Road
Classification (Proposed) Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
District Plan Zone Rural 4 Zone (error)
Acquisition History To be determined
Description: Isolated section of esplanade reserve on the eastern bank of the Mangemangeroa Stream.
Issues: Lack of access and connectivity until further reserves are acquired north and south.

SECTION THREE

3.0 Objectives and Policies

Objectives and policies have been drafted to be consistent with the management intentions of the reserves classification under the Reserves Act and their public open space zoning in Manukau Operative District Plan.

Objectives and policies are grouped according to their contribution to the five main park values presented in *Making Connections: Recreation, Ecology, Landscape, Heritage and Community*.

3.1 Major Management Objective

To manage the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves in such a way that preserves and enhances their outstanding natural values at the same time as providing visitors with memorable recreational and learning experiences.

3.2 Recreation: *parks as places that offer easy access to a variety of enjoyable outdoor activities.*

3.2.1 Access

Discussion: The Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves are places to be enjoyed by the public and access is to be encouraged. Whilst there are some open space (paddock and esplanade) areas along the valley, the provision of footpaths and tracks in other areas will be used to facilitate access and protect ecological values.

Objective: To encourage public access through the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves via a network of footpaths and tracks.

Policy:

1. The reserves will be open to the public at all times unless restrictions apply because of:
 - i) matters of public safety
 - ii) protection of flora and fauna.
2. Encourage safe access through the reserves by the provision of formed footpaths and tracks and discourage access into bush areas and coastal margins. Footpaths and tracks will be constructed in such a way as to minimise ecological damage and where possible boardwalks will be placed over poorly drained sections.
3. Where possible encourage access by disabled people by working towards a 'barrier-free' environment throughout the reserves.

4. Fencing will be used only to the extent that it is required for reserve boundary definition, for stock control and for the protection of sensitive vegetation or habitats.
5. Motor vehicle access other than to designated car parks or for authorised park management purposes is strictly prohibited throughout the reserves. Exceptions can be made for Pohutukawa Avenue residents who require vehicle access across the reserves in order to transport heavy household items that cannot be transported by any other route. Exceptions are also made for the Shelly Park Cruising Club who use motor vehicles for bona fide marine operations.
6. Additional requirements for vehicle access and parking for one-off events shall be accommodated in specially designated parking areas allocated for the duration of the event.

3.2.2 Acquisitions and Connections

Discussion: The network of reserves throughout the Mangemangeroa Valley is incomplete. The acquisition of reserves (mainly esplanade reserves), either through vesting on development or through purchase (if necessary) is required to provide a contiguous reserve network from the mouth of the Mangemangeroa Creek upstream. The opportunity exists to enhance the reserves network and connect walkways in this valley system to other walkways and trails (see Goals 5 & 6 in *Making Connections*). There are also land zoning issues around the Mangemangeroa Bridge that require resolution (refer to plans).

Objective: To acquire additional reserves along the Mangemangeroa Valley to protect conservation values and provide public access.

Policy:

1. Council will accept all esplanade reserves made available by development and may consider land purchase to enhance the reserves network further.
2. Resolve district plan zoning issues on MCC land around the Mangemangeroa Bridge with a view to securing additional reserve.

3.2.3 Activities

Discussion: The reserves are provided for public benefit and visitors are encouraged to enjoy the natural qualities of the reserves in ways that they may wish to recreate. Activities are limited only where they adversely affect these natural qualities or others enjoyment thereof. In this regard the reserves are not considered suitable for cycling.

Objective: To provide for a wide variety of passive outdoor recreational activities.

Policy:

1. Recreational activities that are casual, non-commercial and that do not adversely affect other reserve users and are compliant

with the bylaws, and that do not adversely affect the natural values are permitted as of right on the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves.

2. Cycling is not permitted on the reserves.
3. Bookings for the use of the reserves are not required except for organised community events or other gatherings that may impose access restrictions on other users. Approval will be subject to an assessment of the likely impact that an organised event will have on the natural values of the reserve.

3.2.4 Bylaws

Discussion: Bylaws are one method that Council may use on parks to: protect the public from nuisance; promote and maintain public health and safety; and minimise the potential for offensive behaviour. It is important that bylaws and management plan policies are consistent with each other. Section 1.10.1 highlights an instance where this is not the case in relation to dog control on Mangemangeroa Reserve.

Objective: To manage the safe and proper use of Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves in accordance with Manukau City Bylaws.

Policy: The following Manukau City Bylaws, as adopted by Council, will apply to reserves (refer to Section Four):

1. The Parks and Other Public Places Bylaw (under review)
2. The Liquor Control Bylaw 2004.
3. The Dog Control Bylaw 2004.

3.2.5 Car Parks

Discussion: The central position of Mangemangeroa Reserve makes it the ideal location from which to explore the valley. The existing car park on Somerville Road not only serves this purpose but it offers the only flat platform suitable for safe car parking that offers opportunity for further development (although any future environmental centre development will also have a car parking requirement). Car parking on a lesser scale at entry points to the reserves is also available at the ends of Sandspit Rd and Pohutukawa Ave and on Broomfields Point Reserve. The end of Hayley Lane also offers limited car parking. In the future consideration will also be given to whether or not additional car parking should be provided at other entry points along Point View Drive.

Objective: To provide a main car park from which visitors can access the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves.

Policy: Explore the options for the removal or relocation of the farm shed and stock yards on Somerville Road in favour of an enlarged car park to serve the main entry point to the reserves.

3.2.6 Commercial Activity

Discussion: Commercial activity in the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves is to be discouraged unless it adds to the public's enjoyment of the reserves.

Objective: To keep the reserves free from unrelated commercial activity.

Policy: 1. Council will consider applications for the commercial use of reserves in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 56.

The following criteria apply:

- i) The activity should benefit or compliment public enjoyment of the reserves.
 - ii) The activity should be in the general public interest and good.
 - iii) The activity should be of a recreational nature.
 - iv) The activity should not restrict or exclude access to the park or any part of the park.
 - v) The activity should not be in conflict with existing commercial activities in the immediate area.
 - vi) The activity should not be in conflict with the natural values of the reserve.
2. Notwithstanding Policy 1 i) to v) above but subject to vi) the reserves may be used for temporary commercial filming activities subject to prevailing booking conditions and any other requirements or restrictions that may arise from other legislation or bylaws.

3.2.7 Signs and Furniture

Discussion: Whilst signs are an important visitor services tool a proliferation of signs can detract from the natural values of the reserves. Other items of park furniture such as seats and picnic tables will be positioned where they offer maximum enjoyment to park visitors.

Objective: To limit signs on the reserves and to provide uniquely identifiable and functional furniture.

Policy: 1. The provision of signs & furniture will be guided by the Parks Furniture Concept Designs (refer to Section Four).

2. Signs will generally be limited to the following where considered necessary:

- i) Identification sign (for example - park name)
- ii) Information sign (for example - directions)
- iii) Regulation sign (for example - prohibited activity)

- iv) Interpretive sign (for example - site history)
 - v) Approved temporary signs (for example - event) in accordance with the Signs Control Bylaw.
3. Unless otherwise specified under Policy 1 above, colours, typefaces, use of logo and signage graphics will be in accordance with the Manukau City Council Communications and Graphic Standards (refer to Section Four).
 4. Where appropriate signs should be in Te Reo Maori, English and Mandarin.
 5. Advertising or sponsorship signs are not permitted on the reserves.

3.3 Ecology: parks as habitats for plants and animals.

3.3.1 Ecosourcing

Discussion: The vegetation on the reserves is significant in the context of the coastal and riparian area. It is important that the botanical integrity of this association remains intact through the use of locally sourced plant material.

Objective: To conserve biodiversity and promote a sustained ecology by ecosourcing plant material.

Policy: Where planting is to occur in the reserves the plant material is to be sourced, in order of preference, from naturally occurring indigenous plant communities within associated bush, or from within the surrounding water catchment, or from adjacent areas of the Hunua Ecological District. (Details of water catchments and ecological districts are given in Section Four).

3.3.2 Plant and Animal Pests

Discussion: Controlling plant and animal pests on public reserves throughout the Mangemangeroa Valley is a considerable challenge both in terms of the resources required and invasion from adjoining private property. However, it will be an ongoing feature of management.

Objective: To keep the reserves free from plant and animal pests.

- Policy:*
1. Plant and animal pests will be controlled in accordance with the Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy and the Mangemangeroa Conservation Plan (refer to Section Four).
 2. Where a plant pest control programme on the reserve is compromised by plant pests on a neighbouring property Council will make all efforts to ensure cooperation and compliance.

3.3.3 Vegetation Management

Discussion: The Mangemangeroa Reserve Restoration Plan (refer to Section Four) describes a comprehensive approach to restoring the indigenous vegetation of Mangemangeroa Reserve to a state that may have existed in earlier times. Although the restoration plan is focussed on Mangemangeroa Reserve itself the principles and practices contained within are applicable to the other reserves in the valley.

Objective: To implement the Mangemangeroa Reserve Restoration Plan and expand its influence throughout the wider Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves.

Policy: All aspects of vegetation management are deferred to the Mangemangeroa Reserve Restoration Plan as a matter of policy.

3.3.4 Wildlife Management

Discussion: Between 1977 and 1984, during a nationwide survey, the Fauna Survey Unit of the Wildlife Service visited all significant wildlife habitats throughout New Zealand. The Mangemangeroa-Waikopua Creeks estuarine ecosystem was surveyed by the Unit in December 1981 and was registered as a Site of Special Wildlife interest with a Moderate-High ranking.

Since the initial ranking there have been further visits to the area in 1988 as part of a Protected Natural Areas (PNA) survey of the Hunua Ecological District. Carried out in conjunction with the Auckland Regional Council and with the assistance of the Manukau City Council, the survey covered the coastline from Howick to Miranda and confirmed the overall ranking of Moderate-High. This gives the area regional significance for its wildlife values.

Within the ecosystem high numbers of invertebrates live in the extensive inter-tidal areas which, in turn, attract thousands of birds to feed on this rich food source.

Objective: To protect wildlife within the reserves.

Policy: Protection of birdlife and indigenous wildlife, and their habitats, will be considered as a priority in the management of the reserve.

3.4 *Landscape: parks as landforms offering visual appreciation and a sense of place.*

3.4.1 Development

Discussion: Section 1.5.2 above discusses the situation with respect to the Somerville Estate and the potential development of an environmental centre.

Other than any development that may occur as a result of the above, buildings on the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves will be limited to

those associated with the Shelly Park Cruising Club and Howick Sea Scouts on Sandspit Reserve and those required to support stock grazing activities on Mangemangeroa Reserve.

The provision of public toilets will be considered as part of the environmental centre development. In the event of that development not proceeding the provision of public toilets will be considered separately subject to demand.

Other development will be limited to the construction of new footpaths and tracks, associated park furniture and fencing and car parking facilities.

Objective: To limit development on the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves to that required for the proper use and enjoyment of the reserves.

- Policy:*
1. Buildings on the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves will be limited to the environmental centre development; buildings associated with the Shelly Park Cruising Club and Howick Sea Scouts on Sandspit Reserve; buildings required to support stock grazing activities on Mangemangeroa Reserve; and public toilets where sufficient demand for such a facility exists.
 2. Any building structure on the reserve will be on a scale sympathetic to the landscape and positioned sensitively so not as to impact on the skyline views over the estuary.

3.4.2 Pasture Management

Discussion: Grazing is considered to be the most effective means of maintaining the open space areas of Mangemangeroa Reserve as long as the presence of stock does not hinder public access and all stock is excluded from entering bush areas and coastal margins. As the reserves develop and more re-vegetation is undertaken the open areas may be progressively reduced. The status of 'informal' grazing on reserves around the bridge needs to be established and stock excluded if appropriate.

Objective: To retain grazing as the primary method of pasture management.

- Policy:*
1. Grazing rights will be allocated to a grazier via a license agreement with Council. Unlicensed grazing of MCC land is prohibited.
 2. All stock must be excluded from bush areas and coastal and riparian margins and fencing and gates must be maintained in a stock-proof state.
 3. Cattle must be under 2 years old and be hornless. Bulls are not permitted on the reserves.
 4. Other forms of maintenance will be considered as open areas are retired from grazing in accordance with the restoration plan.

3.4.3 View Shafts

Discussion: Two important views within Mangemangeroa Reserve be protected have been recognised in the Manukau Operative District Plan 2002. They are known as View Shaft No.7 and View Shaft No. 8 (refer to Section 4 for details).

Objective: To protect views over the Mangemangeroa Valley.

Policy: Protection of the view shafts will be considered as paramount in the siting of any structures or plantings on the reserves.

3.4.4 Utilities

Discussion: Utility providers often regard parks and reserves as suitable locations for installations because of the amount of open space available and the apparent advantages offered by using public land rather than private land. This tendency should be resisted because utilities on reserves can impact on the very values that reserves are trying to protect.

Objective: To limit utilities on the reserves.

Policy:

1. Utilities will be limited to those that serve facilities within the reserves.
2. Utilities must be unobtrusive and not limit public access to, or enjoyment of, the reserves.
3. Only in exceptional circumstances, and when all other options have been exhausted will non-park related utilities (except as required under other powers) be considered in accordance with the Use of Council Owned Sites by Utilities Policy (refer to Section Four).
4. Policies 1. 2. and 3. above, will also be taken into account when considering applications to place utilities on road reserves that form a frontage of a reserve.

3.5 *Heritage: parks as places that identify with the past and protect it for the future.*

3.5.1 Archaeological and Historic Sites

Discussion: There is considerable evidence of earlier Maori occupation of the Mangemangeroa Valley as indicated by several pa pits, midden, terraces and ditches. However no detailed archaeological survey and recording of sites has yet been undertaken.

Objective: To identify, preserve and protect sites of archaeological or historic interest in the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves.

- Policy:*
1. A detailed survey of archaeological sites will be carried out as resources permit in order to improve and extend archaeological knowledge of the reserves.
 2. Where archaeological or historic sites are present they shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1980 and subject to Rule 6.9 in the Heritage chapter of the Manukau Operative District Plan.
 3. The significance of archaeological or historic sites will be explained through appropriate signage.

3.5.2 Cultural Heritage

Discussion: Ngai Tai are the mana o te whenua of the Mangemangeroa area. The whole of the coastline from the Tamaki Estuary through to the Wairoa River has special significance for local Maori. The valley also has a rich European heritage of 'Fencibles' origin.

Objective: To recognise Maori connectedness to the land and ensure that mana whenua are able to give effect to their kaitiaki role in the development and management of the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves.

- Policy:*
1. Consult with mana whenua to identify reserves that are of special historical or spiritual importance to Maori and establish appropriate co-management agreements.
 2. In partnership with Ngai Tai incorporate a cultural heritage component in this management plan that describes Maori historical and spiritual associations with the Mangemangeroa Valley.
 3. Where a reserve has special European historical significance this will be acknowledged through appropriate community consultation, protection and signage.

3.6 Community: parks as places of cultural and spiritual refreshment.

3.6.1 Commemoration

Discussion: Other than the memorial to Mr Archie Somerville (see Section 1.5.2) other opportunities for commemorative donations exist in the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves. They may take the form of contributions for planting or parks furniture such as seats.

Objective: To provide opportunities for commemorative donations.

- Policy:*
1. The planting of commemorative trees will be considered in accordance with the approved planting plans but the use of plaques or signs to mark a commemorative tree planting is not permitted.

2. The placing of commemorative seats will be considered in accordance with prevailing standards and plaques or signs will be permitted only if they are fixed to the seat.

3.6.2 Community Involvement

Discussion: The Mangemangeroa Valley is known to be a special place to many people. Manukau City Council encourages the fullest possible active involvement of individuals, groups and organizations in the management of the reserves.

Objective: To engage local communities and organisations in the management of the reserves.

- Policy:*
1. Manukau City Council will consult widely on issues relating to the Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves and partnerships with special interest groups and organisations will be encouraged and acknowledged.
 2. The Friends of Mangemangeroa will be recognised as the principal volunteer group for Mangemangeroa Reserve through a formal partnership agreement with Manukau City Council.

3.6.3 Naming of Parks and Reserves

Discussion: Although Mangemangeroa Reserve itself has been formally named other reserves in the valley have not. Whilst it is not necessary that they are formally named the following policy outlines the naming process.

Objective: To provide a transparent process for the naming of parks.

- Policy:*
1. Council Committee approves the name of a park following consultation with local iwi and a recommendation from the appropriate Community Board.
 2. The name of a park will generally be accordance with the following criteria in descending order of priority where applicable (in some cases joint names of equal status may apply):
 - i) Name of person or family gifting the land to the public
 - ii) Original Maori name
 - iii) Name of previous land owner of long-standing
 - iv) Name relating to natural or historic feature of the site
 - v) Name of person, family or organisation in recognition of civic or community contribution
 - vi) Name of locality
 3. Where a park is named after a person, family, organisation or feature, a plaque may be erected giving the details.

4. Where a park has not been formally named in accordance with the above policy, a name is taken from the road or street on which the park has a predominant frontage or some other feature by which it can be identified. These parks may offer the community a formal naming opportunity.

3.6.4 Neighbouring Properties

Discussion: The Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves all share common boundaries with private landowners. As reserves are opened-up to greater levels of public access it is acknowledged that this may be a cause of concern to some. For example there was some resistance from owners of the lower Pohutukawa Ave properties when the Mangemangeroa walkway was established along the esplanade reserves. Whilst public access will continue to be established through the reserves the impact on neighbouring properties will be considered in the process. The clear delineation of property boundaries and responsibilities is key to resolving many issues.

Objective: To be a responsible neighbour and to identify legal boundaries and discourage encroachment.

- Policy:*
1. Council will advise or consult with neighbouring landowners where it is considered that an activity on the reserve may have an effect on that property.
 2. Where the legal boundary between a reserve and an adjoining property is not clear, survey pegs will be located and the boundary clearly defined.
 3. No encroachments onto reserves will be permitted
 4. Manukau City Council will make a financial contribution to the cost of fencing common boundaries in accordance with the current terms and process laid out in the Reserve Party Boundary Fencing Claim Contribution Policy 1998 (refer to Section Four, note that esplanade reserves are exempt for this policy). Manukau City Council may initiate the fencing of a common boundary and seek financial contributions in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978.
 5. Council has no responsibility for the maintenance, safety or security of neighbouring properties.
 6. Where surface water falls away naturally from a reserve onto a neighbouring property Council has no obligation to divert or otherwise alter the fall.
 7. The dumping or disposal of garden or other refuse from neighbouring properties into the reserves is not permitted.

8. Neighbours are encouraged to eradicate any weeds or pests present on their properties.

3.6.5 Reserve Leases

Discussion: The Shelly Park Cruising Club has occupied part of Sandspit Reserve since 1970 and currently has a 20 years lease that expires in 2011. The Howick Sea Scout Association has also leased an adjoining part of the same reserve since 1971. The lease plans are included in Section 4. By definition leases can exclude or restrict public access on reserves which is undesirable particularly along a linear network like the Mangemangeroa Valley. No further leases will therefore be granted.

Objective: To limited leases on the reserves.

- Policy:*
1. No further leases of the reserves will be granted.
 2. Existing leases to the Shelly Park Cruising Club and the Howick Sea Scouts will be honoured and reviewed in accordance will lease conditions.

ADDENDUM

Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan June 2007

Page 24 of the plan contains the following information:

11.	Name	Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserve
	Size	0.3970ha
	Legal	To be determined
	Address	281 Whitford Road
	Classification (Proposed)	Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
	District Plan Zone	Part Public Open Space 1 Heritage and Part Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve and Part Primary Road Zone
	Acquisition History	To be determined
	Description:	Native bush clad land but the presence of cattle in the area is preventing effective regeneration.
	Issues:	Part road zone needs resolution Status of the grazing occupancy to be established Consideration of management options

This information is now revised as follows:

11.	Name	Whitford Stewardship Area
	Size	0.5300ha
	Legal	Crown Land SO Plan 38411
	Address	281 Whitford Road
	Classification (Proposed)	Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve
	District Plan Zone	Part Public Open Space 1 Heritage and Part Public Open Space 5 Esplanade Reserve and Part Primary Road Zone
	Acquisition History	Prior to 1987 it was held as Crown land subject to the Land Act 1948. As from the establishment of DoC 1 April 1987 this land was allocated to DoC as a stewardship area subject to section 62 of the Conservation Act 1987.
	Description:	Native bush clad land but the presence of cattle in the area is preventing effective regeneration.
	Issues:	Part road zone needs resolution Status of the grazing occupancy to be established Consideration of management options, including requesting that DoC appoint MCC to control and manage as reserve.

Add policy to vest this area in MCC



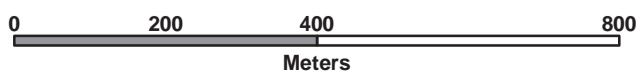
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Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Overview

Produced by Land Information

Job ID: PID003489

Date: 26/06/2006



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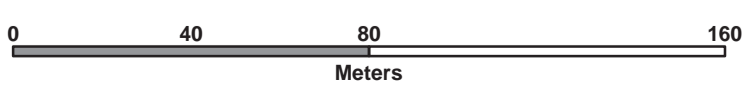
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Sandspit Reserve



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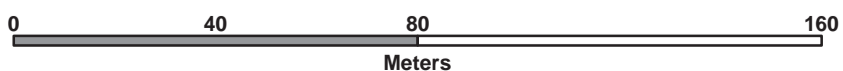




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Broomfields Point Reserve

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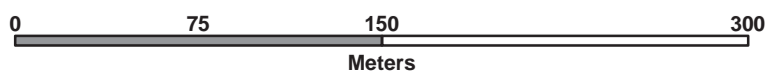
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Chisbury Reserve

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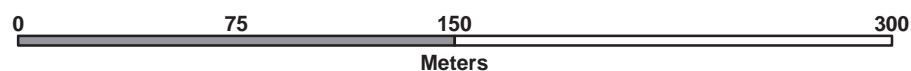
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Tudor Park Esplanade Reserve



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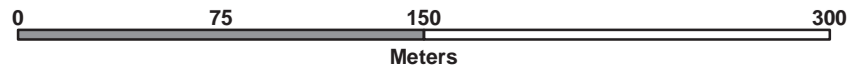
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Mangemangeroa Reserve

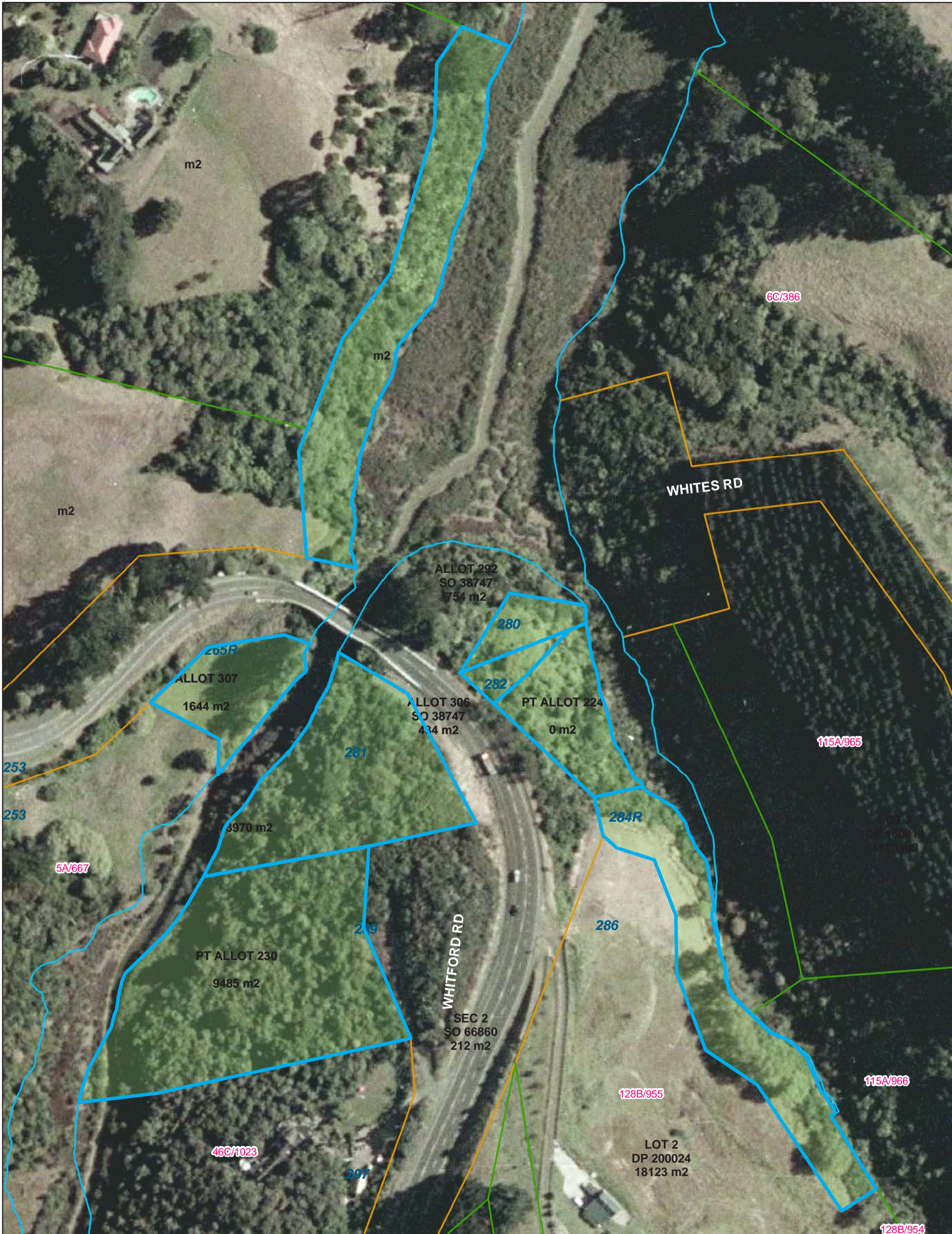


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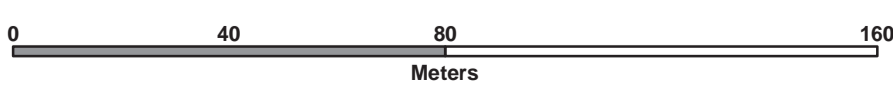


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Mangemangeroa Bridge Reserves

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