



Te Kaunihera o
MANUKAU
City Council

Coastal & Riparian Reserves Management Plan



December 2009

*A Manukau Combined Management Plan
Adopted under Council Minute No.1338/09*

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*

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

To provide public access to coastal and riparian reserves and to protect their conservation and cultural heritage values.

*Coastal & Riparian Reserves Management Plan
2009*

How to Use This Management Plan

This management plan is set out in **four** sections.

- The **first** section contains background about Manukau's parks in general, coastal and riparian reserves specifically and the wider strategic (long term vision), statutory (required by law) and regulatory (use subject to restrictions) context of the plan
- The **second** section contains generic objectives and policies that will guide the acquisition, management and development of coastal and riparian reserves in Manukau City
- The **third** section contains schedules and maps of coastal and riparian reserves in the city
- The **fourth** section contains copies of supporting documents that are available on request.

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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 categorized 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 Reserves
- Heritage sites (including bush remnant reserves) 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*.

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 these park categories, including coastal and riparian reserves which are the subject of this management plan.

Council’s intention to prepare this management plan was signalled when the draft strategy was prepared. Submissions received (particularly to Goal 5 Coastal & Riparian Access and Protection) have been considered in the drafting of the Coastal & Riparian Reserves Management Plan.

1.2 Coastal and Riparian Reserves in Manukau City

Making Connections identified the key strategic direction for coastal and riparian reserves in Manukau City through the following policy statement:

“A continuous reserve around the coast and along major streams - Council will accept all esplanade reserves made available by development to provide public access to, and protection of, the natural coastal and riparian environment”.

Coastal and riparian reserves included in this management plan are defined as:

Unless included in another management plan, this plan includes all Manukau City Council owned or controlled esplanade reserves around the coast and along major streams, and any larger reserves that may be connected (contiguous) to an esplanade reserve, and any isolated reserves that have a predominant coastal or riparian location or share a boundary with coast or stream. Reserves included are therefore:

- *Standard esplanade reserves (normally a linear 20m wide although esplanade reserves can sometimes be wider and sometimes narrower and can take on an irregular shape)*
- *Beach reserves (for example Maraetai Reserve, Maraetai)*
- *Points or promontories (for example Kauri Point Reserve, Wattle Downs)*
- *Access reserves that connect adjacent roads to the coast or stream (for example a number of reserves along Fisher Parade give access to the Tamaki Estuary Walkway)*
- *Heads of creeks (for example Otara Creek Reserve)*
- *Streams with wide reserve corridors (for example Logan Carr Reserve).*

The reserves included in this management plan offer a contrast between those that are:

- in urban locations and those in rural locations
- connected and accessible and those that are isolated and inaccessible
- developed and maintained and those that are undeveloped and unmaintained.

Over time, however, all reserves included in this management plan will become part of a connected network.

The primary objectives of management for esplanade reserves come from Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991. These are to:

- maintain or enhance the natural functioning of adjacent water
- maintain or enhance aquatic habitats
- protect associated natural values
- mitigate natural hazards
- enable the public to access the sea, rivers, stream or lakes
- enable public recreational use where compatible with conservation values.

Moving clockwise from Musick Point, the coastal and riparian reserves are divided into the following sections:

Hauraki Gulf

Map Section 1: Musick Point to Sandspit

Incorporating: Musick Point Esplanade Reserve
Eastern Beach Reserves
Mellon's Bay Reserves
Mellon's Bay Stream Reserves
Howick Beach Reserves
Cockle Bay Reserves

Cockle Bay Stream Reserves

Replacing: Mellon's Bay Management Plan 1992
Howick Beach Management Plan 1994
Cockle Bay Management Plan 1994

Excluding: Macleans Park (Refer to Macleans Park Management Plan 1995)

Map Section 2: Sandspit to Pine Harbour

Incorporating: Turanga Creek Reserves
Whitford Reserves
Waikopua Creek Reserves

Excluding: Mangemangeroa Creek (Refer to: Mangemangeroa Valley Reserves Management Plan 2007)
Wade Island, Turanga Creek
Pine Harbour Marina (Reclaimed) Reserve

Map Section 3: Pine Harbour to Umupuia

Incorporating: Sunkist Bay Reserves
Shelly Bay Reserves
Te Puru Creek Reserves
Omana Beach Reserves
Maraetai Beach Reserves
Waiomanu Beach Reserves
Magazine Bay Reserves
Umupuia Beach Reserves

Replacing: Sunkist Bay & Motukaraka Management Plan 1995
Maraetai & Omana Reserves Management Plan 1992

Excluding: Te Puru Park (Refer to: Sports Parks Management Plan 2007)
Motukaraka (Karaka Island) off Beachlands

Map Section 4: Umupuia to Wairoa Bay

Incorporating: Wairoa River Reserves

Map Section 5: Wairoa Bay to Orere Point

Incorporating: Kawakawa Bay Reserves
Te Iwira Hirahi Reserve
Te Karaka Reserves
Papanui Point (Esplanade) Reserves
Orere Beach Reserves
Orere River Reserves

Excluding: Papanui Point Bush Reserve

Clevedon Landing Reserve

Manukau Harbour

Map Section 6: Pahurehure Inlet to Wattle Farm Reserve

Incorporating: Papakura Stream Reserves
Wattle Downs Peninsula Reserves
Wattle Farm Reserve

Replacing: Wattle Downs Coastal Reserves Management Plan 1993
Wattle Farm Reserve Management Plan 1992

Map Section 7: Wattle Farm Reserve to Puhinui Creek

Incorporating: Waimahia Creek Reserves
Weymouth Peninsula Reserves
Puhinui Stream Reserves

Replacing: Weymouth Coastal Reserves Management Plan 1993

Excluding: Laurie Gibbons Memorial Park (Refer to: Sports Parks
Management Plan 2007)
Area of coastal vegetation Bill Phillip Place

Map Section 8: Puhinui Creek to Oruarangi Creek

Incorporating: Pukaki Creek Reserves
Otaimako Creek Reserves
Waokauri Creek Reserves
Tautauoa Creek Reserves
Waitomokia Creek Reserves
Oruarangi Creek Reserves

Excluding: Puhinui Reserve (Refer to: Puhinui Reserve
Management Plan 2002)
Pukaki Lagoon (Crater)
Otautaua Stonefields (Refer to: Otautaua Stonefields
Historic Reserve Management Plan 2003)
Oruarangi Creek Landing Reserves

Map Section 9: Oruarangi Creek to Ambury Park

Not included refer to: Project Manukau Coastal & Foreshore
Restoration Plan 2000

Map Section 10: Ambury Park to Mangere Bridge

Incorporating: Kiwi Esplanade Reserves

Replacing: Kiwi Esplanade Reserves Management Plan 1991

Map Section 11: Mangere Bridge to Otahuhu

Incorporating: Mangere Inlet Reserves
Tararata Creek Reserves
Harania Creek Reserves

Excluding: Norana Park (Refer to: Sports Parks Management Plan 2007)

Tamaki Estuary

Map Section 12a: Middlemore to Pakuranga Creek

Incorporating: Otara Creek Reserves (to Flat Bush limits)
Highbrook Esplanade Reserves*
Pakuranga Creek Reserves

Excluding: Pukekiwiriki (Refer to: Highbrook Park Trust)
Ngati Otara Park (Refer to: Sports Parks Management Plan 2007)
Linear (Green Fingers) Reserves in Flat Bush
Urupa Greenmount Drive

Map Section 12b: Pakuranga Creek to Musick Point

Incorporating: Cascades Reserves
Logan Carr Reserve
Wakaaranga Creek Reserves
Buckland's Beach Reserves

Replacing: Tamaki Estuary Reserves Management Plan 1999

Excluding: Riverhills Park (Refer to: Sports Parks Management Plan 2007)
Half Moon Bay (Car Parking) Reserve

* *Note on Highbrook Park Trust.* Although the esplanade reserves around the Highbrook development are owned by Manukau City Council, management is vested in the Highbrook Park Trust under the terms of the Highbrook Reserves Agreement 2000. The trust has their own set of rules known as the 'Highbrook Park Conditions of Entry' which are largely compatible with the policies contained in this management plan and the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaws. However in the event of a discrepancy between this management plan and the conditions of entry, the conditions of entry take precedence.

1.2.1 Status of Unformed Legal Roads

There are a number of unformed legal roads that extend down to Mean High Water Springs and that adjoin reserves included in this management plan. In 1998 Manukau City Council undertook an exercise that identified which of these unformed legal roads (or parts thereof) are never likely to be formed and that could be better utilised as reserve. These roads were subsequently rezoned as Public Open Space in the District Plan.

Following re-zoning these legal roads should have been 'stopped' (closed) in accordance with the Local Government Act 1974 and vested as reserve (mostly *Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve*). At the time of writing, however, this road stopping has not been completed so their status remains as legal road.

In recognition of the re-zoning of these legal roads and in anticipation of the completion of the road stopping process, the re-zoned legal roads are included in this management plan and are covered by the same policies that apply to the adjoining reserves. The unformed rezoned legal roads included are listed under Section 3.3.

The three most significant areas of legal road now treated as reserve and subject to the policies of this management plan are: the coastal strip around Papanui Point between Waiti Bay and Tawhitokino beach and Regional Park; the seaward side of Marine Parade in Howick and the coastal strip between Waimahia Ave and Estuary Rd in Weymouth.

Conversely there are other unformed legal roads that extend down to MHWS that have not been re-zoned as public open space. Council has decided that these should remain as legal road. This management plan has no jurisdiction over such unformed legal roads which include many of the beaches in Manukau, for example, Bucklands Beach, Eastern Beach, Maraetai Beach, Umupuia and Kawakawa Bay.

1.2.2 Exclusions

In addition to those reserves subject to another management plan as listed in Section 1.2, the following areas are also excluded from this management plan:

- i) Although Council has a numbers of powers over the foreshore (the area between Mean High Water Springs and Mean Low Water Springs) relating to bylaw enforcement, this plan focuses on the management of the land based reserves above MHWS only. Other than where Council bylaws apply, matters beyond MHWS are under the jurisdiction of the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal.

It is acknowledged, however, the management of mangroves and the potential for coastal reclamations are two issues of particular interest to the community. And that they are two issues on which Manukau City Council could become actively engaged on behalf of local communities.

- ii) The plan also has no jurisdiction over esplanade strips or access strips that may exist around Manukau's coastline. Esplanade strips are effectively easements that move as the position of Mean High Water Springs or the banks of a river or lake change and can provide for the same conservation, access and recreational outcomes as esplanade reserve while the land subject to the esplanade strips remains in private ownership. Access strips are easements similar to esplanade strips although they do not follow the coast or rivers and are designed to cross private land to provide access to esplanade reserves/strips.
- iii) Stormwater Management Areas are also excluded from this management plan. Although these areas may provide for public access, are often zoned as Public

Open Space (refer to Section 1.7) and are connected to the wider parks network they are not held subject to the Reserves Act.

- iv) As the Flat Bush area develops over the next 10 to 15 years Council will acquire land to be zoned as Public Open Space 6 - Environmental Corridor (also known as the 'green fingers'). This will be a multi-functional zone that is unique to Flat Bush and provides for some stormwater management activities (riparian planting, swales), pedestrian and cycle access routes, open spaces for recreation and leisure activities and to enhance overall urban amenity. Whilst Flat Bush is still under development and until the classification and management issues associated with these linear reserves become clear, they are not included in this management plan.
- v) Department of Conservation estate in coastal and riparian locations within Manukau is also not under the jurisdiction of this management plan except where control and management has been vested with Manukau City Council. This estate includes stewardship areas and marginal strips held subject to the Conservation Act 1987. This land is often contiguous with Manukau City Council reserves. As a matter of policy it may be desirable if the control and management of more of these areas and strips was vested in Manukau City Council. The DOC estate is listed in Section 3.4. Coastal and riparian areas within Auckland Regional Parks are also not under the jurisdiction of this management plan.
- vi) The coastal 'reserves' between Oruarangi Creek and Ambury Park are not included in this management plan. They are in ownership of Watercare and have been subject to restoration following the removal of the oxidation ponds. This was known as Project Manukau. As a matter of policy, however, it may be desirable if the control and management of this coastal strip was vested in Manukau City Council.
- vii) Reserves at Pine Harbour Marina in Beachlands and Half Moon Bay Marina in Pakuranga are also excluded from this management plan. Pine Harbour (230R Jack Lachland Drive) is re-claimed land leased in entirety to the marina company and Half Moon Bay (21R & 39R Ara Tai) is subject to re-development as a ferry terminal. On completion of the ferry terminal however, any residual land with public recreation values that remains (a major public boat ramp for example) will be included as part of this management plan.
- viii) Finally, a number of other individual coastal and riparian reserves are excluded for reasons of *Reserves Act Classification*. This is discussed in the next section.

1.3 *Reserves Act Classification*

The Reserves Act requires that reserves 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 specified purpose not included above

The classification that applies to the majority of coastal and riparian reserves included in this management plan is *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve*, defined as:

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

The classification that applies to the smaller access reserves that connect adjacent roads to the esplanade reserves is *Local Purpose (Access) Reserve*.

In accordance with the scope of this management plan (see 1.2 above), however, a number of the coastal and riparian reserves included in this management plan extend beyond the linear esplanade reserve and the associated access reserves, to include reserves that may be connected to an esplanade reserve, or that have a predominant coastal or riparian location or share a boundary with coast or stream.

These reserves often occur when the esplanade reserve ‘opens-out’ to include a larger reserve. In these instances the *Recreation Reserve* classification will apply, defined as:

“Open space and outdoor recreational values especially suitable for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public”.

In some instances coastal and riparian reserves contain the site of a community building, in which case that part of the park will be classified (and surveyed-off if necessary) as *Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve*.

With the focus of this management plan on *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves* and *Recreation Reserves* the following coastal and riparian reserves are excluded because it is more appropriate that they be classified as *Scenic Reserve*.

- Wade Island, Turanga Creek
- Motukaraka (Karaka Island), off Beachlands
- Papanui Point Bush Reserve, Kawakawa Bay/Orere
- Area of coastal vegetation at the end of Bill Phillip Place in Weymouth.

Similarly, the following landing reserves and urupa site are excluded pending further investigation that may result in a *Historic Reserve* classification:

- Oruarangi Creek Landing Reserves, Mangere
- Clevedon Landing Reserve, Clevedon
- Urupa at 83 Greenmount Drive, Botany.

Scenic Reserves and *Historic Reserves* will be included in other management plans that are consistent with the classification.

1.4 Park Management Plans

In addition to the classification of reserves as discussed above, the Reserves Act also requires Council to prepare a management plan for all reserves under its control with the exception of *Local Purpose Reserves*. Therefore, insofar as this management plan includes *Local Purpose Reserves* it is voluntary or discretionary management plan.

Although there is no statutory requirement to prepare a management plan for *Local Purpose Reserves*, Council has traditionally done so for *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves* as a matter of good practice and management completeness.

However, because such a management plan is voluntary it is not done under the auspices of the Reserves Act and should be considered as a Council management plan rather than a statutory management plan. It has, nevertheless, been prepared under the full Reserves Act process so that, as a result, Council is bound by policies in the management in the same way as if it were a statutory plan.

The *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves* included in this plan are not individually scheduled in the plan. Their inclusion is taken as read.

Conversely, Council is required to prepare a management plan for *Recreation Reserves*. Therefore insofar as this management plan includes *Recreation Reserves* it is a statutory plan. The *Recreation Reserves* included in the statutory part of this plan are scheduled in Section 3.

Note that although the majority of reserves included in this management plan are classified there are a number where classification has not been legally finalised. The classification of all reserves will need to be completed before this plan can become fully compliant with the Reserves Act. In all cases, however, the appropriate classification is clearly set out in this plan.

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.

1.5 Combined Park Management Plans

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:

- 240 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. Adopted in December 2005.

- 50 Sports Parks grouped together in a single plan that focuses on the management of high quality sports facilities across the city. Adopted in May 2007.
- 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.

This approach, which is now commonplace throughout New Zealand, was successfully tested in April 2000 with the Manurewa Neighbourhood Reserves Management Plan, which grouped together 63 local parks in a single plan, albeit at a very general level.

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.

Where a park in a new group currently has an individual plan, this will be absorbed into the combined plan when the former plan is reviewed or has lapsed. Equally, as Council acquires new parks in the group (for example when new esplanade reserves vest with Council on development) they will be included in the new plans.

1.6 *Park Management Plan Process*

When complete a draft park management plan is available for public comment, and interested persons or organisations are invited to make a submission on any aspect of the document.

The submissions 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 changes to the plan accordingly.

The management plan is then adopted by Council and becomes the Council policy that guides the operation of parks throughout the city.

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 monitors 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 management 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, therefore, as development is undertaken on coastal and riparian reserves, a formal plan change will not be required if that development falls within the general scope and intent of this management plan.

1.7 Manukau Operative District Plan Public Open Space Zoning

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires Council to have a district plan. The Manukau Operative District Plan 2002 applies ‘zones’ to public open space (mostly parks and reserves).

Although there is a strong relationship between the zones in the district plan and Reserves Act classifications, they do have a different purpose.

Whilst reserve classifications dictate management policy via park management plans like this one, zones are concerned with managing environmental effects via district plan rules.

The district plan 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 rules. 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 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 zone that applies to the majority of coastal and riparian reserves included in this management plan is *Zone 5 Esplanade Reserves, Drainage and Water Quality Areas* 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.

The P.O.S 5 Zone includes land vested in the Council as esplanade reserve, land that is potentially affected by flooding and/or required for stormwater management purposes, and land that surrounds water quality/flood control ponds. The provisions of the zone include cross references to the provisions of the Stormwater Management Areas to ensure that activities within these areas do not affect the treatment or detention of stormwater runoff.

This zone recognises that the coastal environment is a sensitive area with the foreshore forming the interface between land and sea. By allowing only limited building and structures on land zoned P.O.S 5, natural and cultural heritage resources and visual amenity associated with the coastal environment and freshwater ecosystems will be protected”.

In the majority of cases a POS 5 zone corresponds to a *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve* classification. In some cases however, where the *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve* is more extensive and wider, a notional 20m POS 5 zone is overlaid and the rest of the rest is given a different zone.

As a result, in addition to the predominant POS 5 zone, this management plan also includes reserves zoned POS 2 *Passive Outdoor Informal Recreation* and a lesser number of reserves zoned POS 3 *Active Outdoor Recreation and Sport*.

The POS 2 zone accommodates those reserve areas described earlier that ‘open-out’ beyond the standard esplanade reserve, whilst the POS 3 zone accommodates boating clubs and facilities that for the purposes of zoning are considered to be ‘active recreation’.

In the majority of cases POS 2 and 3 zones correspond to a *Recreation Reserve* classification, although for the reason explained above, these zones may also overlay a *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve*.

This management plan also includes a small number of reserves zoned POS 4 *Community Purpose Buildings and Indoor Recreation* that are occupied by community purpose buildings or set-aside for community buildings.

The POS 4 zone corresponds to a *Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve* classification.

The four sites more suited to a *Scenic Reserve* classification as listed in 1.3 above, are POS 1 zone (Natural and Cultural Heritage) but are excluded from this management plan.

1.8 *Integrated Planning and Management*

The table below summarises the preceding discussion by showing:

- the different types of parks as defined in *Making Connections*, and
- their classification under the Reserves Act, and
- the Public Open Space zones that apply to the different types of park, and

- how each type will be treated in a management plan.

Park: Type, Classification, Zone.	POS1	POS2	POS3	POS4	POS5	Management Plan Treatment
<i>Premier Parks</i> Classified Recreation, Scenic or Historic Reserve	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Predominately POS1 but can also contains other zones. Subject to individual plans that treat the park as a whole.
<i>Neighbourhood Parks</i> Recreation Reserve with some Local Purpose		✓✓		✓		Predominately POS2 but in a small number of cases also includes a POS4 zone. Subject to a combined plan that treats each park as a whole.
<i>Sports Parks</i> Recreation Reserve with some Local Purpose		✓	✓✓	✓	✓	Predominately POS3 but can also contain other zones. Subject to a combined plan that treats each park as a whole.
<i>Community Buildings Reserves</i> Local Purpose with some Recreation		✓		✓✓		Predominately POS4 but in a small number of cases includes a POS2 area. Not subject to a management plan.
<i>Coastal & Riparian Reserves</i> Local Purpose Reserve with some Recreation	✓ (excluded)	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Predominately POS5 but can also include other zones. Subject to a combined plan that treats the reserves as a linear whole and acknowledges esplanades that are part of a premier or sports park.
<i>Heritage Sites</i> <i>Including bush remnant reserves</i> Recreation or Historic	✓✓			✓		Predominately POS1 but often contains POS4. Assessment of heritage values on a site by site basis will determine if an individual or combined plan is appropriate.

This management plan consolidates strategic, legislative and regulatory requirements into one document that provides a set of policies to ensure consistent treatment of all coastal and riparian reserves in Manukau City.

In doing so a number of existing plans and policies lapse or require rescinding.

With the introduction of this management plan, 10 other management plans that previously covered coastal and riparian reserves, and are overdue for review or still draft, will lapse (but remain available as an information source). They are:

- Cockle Bay Reserve Management Plan 1994
- Howick Beach Reserve Management Plan 1994
- Kiwi Esplanade Reserve Management Plan 1992
- Maraetai & Omana Reserve Management Plan 1992
- Mellon's Bay Reserve Management Plan 1992
- Motukaraka & Sunkist Bay Reserve Management Plan 1995
- Tamaki Estuary Reserve Management Plan 1999
- Wattle Downs Reserve Management Plan 1993
- Wattle Farm Reserve Management Plan 1992
- Weymouth Foreshore Management Plan 1993.

With the introduction of this management plan the following Council policies that previously applied to coastal and riparian reserves will be rescinded:

- Repairs to Sea Walls 1966
- Jetties Boat Ramps etc on Foreshores 1964
- Temporary Boat Shelters 1983
- Land Drainage – Maintenance of Open Water Courses 1977
- Riding and Exercising of Horses on Eastern Beach 1978
- Management and Maintenance of Local Purpose Esplanade Reserves 1992.

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 Act 2002 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 Coastal & Riparian Reserves) highlights a number of things that people expect parks to:

- Be safe
- Protect the environment and retain natural areas
- Provide high quality facilities
- Be accessible
- Have good aesthetics
- Provide relevant information.

These important community expectations are considered in this management plan. Another important function of the asset management plan is to forecast the financial requirements needed to undertake the development of coastal and riparian reserves. For this reason this 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 Consolidated Bylaw 2008*

A bylaw is a rule or regulation made by a local authority that affects how people live, work and play. A bylaw is a local rule that carries penalties for not complying, these penalties range from fines, seizure of property and remedial action.

The bylaws for Manukau City are made by Manukau City Council mainly using powers contained in the Local Government Act 2002.

The bylaws are grouped by issue into chapters that together comprise the entire Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008.

There are a number of bylaws that impact on the management of the reserves included in this management plan:

Chapter 1 General Administration

Chapter 2 Animals and Pest Administration

Chapter 5 Construction, Development, Street Damage and Vehicle Crossings

Chapter 6 Dog Control

Chapter 7 Events and Trading in Parks and Public Places

Chapter 9 General Nuisance, Safety and Behaviour in Parks and Public Places

Chapter 11 Liquor Control

Chapter 13 Parking and Traffic

Chapter 15 Rural Fires

Chapter 19 Temporary Signs

Chapter 20 Waste Management

This management plan acknowledges these bylaws as Council policy and does not attempt to reproduce or repeat them in this document. The application of the bylaws as they may apply to coastal and riparian reserves is taken as read.

In addition to powers under the consolidated bylaw, park rangers are warranted under the Reserves Act giving them powers in respect of offences under the Act. Offences are set out in Section 94 of the Act and include: lighting of fires, unauthorised planting, wilful damage, illegal occupation and use, protection of wildlife and unauthorised buildings and structures.

1.11 Hauraki Gulf Marine Park

The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park was created in February 2000 through the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 and celebrates its 10th anniversary in early 2010. Whilst the Act allows public and private lands to be included into the Park, this has not occurred and the Park still only consists of the seawater, Crown-owned foreshore and seabed and conservation areas within the Gulf as when it was created.

The Hauraki Gulf Forum which was established as part of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act is concerned that the Park remains largely unrealised and has a very low profile due to a lack of branding and promotion. In order to promote the Park the Forum considers that connection with the land is required. To achieve this, it has suggested that constituent parties consider the inclusion of other lands within the Park.

The Forum therefore requested constituent parties to consider the possibility for the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park to be extended to include inland coastal reserves and by way of a unifying identity across these reserves promote the Park.

In response to this request, in May 2009 Manukau City Council resolved to include all its reserves adjoining the coastline within the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park boundaries.

In considering the expansion of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park to include inland parks, the management of these reserve lands remains under the Reserves Act (1977) and the Resource Management Act (1991) via district plan controls.

The recently released draft guidance document *Governing the Gulf – Giving Effect to the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act through Policies and Plans* does not directly address the management of reserves. The guide rather points out the matters that the Act requires to be addressed, such as coastal access, protection of historical and cultural heritage, and management of activities which may impact on natural character and landscapes, through District Plans and Resource Consents and are also addressed through the council's existing policies for acquisition and management of reserves.

SECTION TWO

2.0 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.

The objectives and policies have also been drafted to be consistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994 and the Proposed New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2008 insofar as it impacts on the management of public coastal land. (A final version of the revised NZCPS it expected to be released in 2009).

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*.

2.1 Major Management Objective for Coastal and Riparian Reserves

To provide public access to coastal and riparian reserves and to protect their conservation and cultural heritage values.

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

2.2.1 Reserve Acquisition

Discussion: The network of coastal and riparian reserves throughout Manukau City 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 in accordance with *Making Connections*.

Section 15.15.3 of the Manukau Operative District Plan sets out the general rules for acquiring esplanade reserves around the coast and along tidal and non-tidal rivers and streams.

In order to achieve integrated outcomes for coastal and riparian reserves across the city, it may also be desirable if the control and management of the Department of Conservation estate and the Watercare land as discussed in Section 1.2.2 Exclusions, was vested in Manukau City Council.

Objective: To acquire additional reserves along the coast and along major streams to protect conservation values and provide public access.

Policies:

1. Council will accept all esplanade reserves made available by development and may consider land purchase to enhance the reserves network further.

2. As new reserves are acquired they will be automatically subject to the policies of this management plan.
3. The unformed legal roads listed in Section 3.3 will be subject to the policies of this management plan pending formal road 'stopping' and vesting as reserve.
4. Negotiate with the Department of Conservation on a case by case basis as to appropriateness of vesting control and management of conservation land with Manukau City Council.
5. Negotiate with Watercare Services Limited as to the appropriateness of vesting control and management of Project Manukau coastal margins with Manukau City Council.

2.2.2 Public Access

Discussion: Coastal and riparian reserves are places to be enjoyed by the public and access is to be encouraged whenever possible. The popularity of the city's established walkways is evidence of their value as a recreational asset.

Whilst public access is not automatically considered to be in conflict with other values, it is recognised that in certain situations there may be reasons why the development of a walkway and/or cycleway and/or bridleway is not desirable or achievable. Such reasons may include topography, or damage to ecological or archaeological or cultural values. Such reasons need to be clearly established in order for public access to be restricted.

In many instances there may be a time-lag between the acquisition of reserves and the subsequent development and opening to the public. For example, some esplanade reserves taken at subdivision may remain isolated and inaccessible until further subdivision completes a connected network.

In the interim this can result in largely unmaintained reserves for a period of time, or encroachment onto the reserves by neighbouring private properties, and often some localised concern when the time comes to develop the reserve and open it for public use.

As a consequence community expectations with regard to coastal and riparian reserves need to be managed and legal property boundaries established where necessary.

- Objectives:*
1. To encourage safe public access to and along coastal and riparian reserves via a network of footpaths and tracks in accordance with the requirements of the Manukau Operative District Plan (the district plan controls certain matters relating to construction).
 2. To identify legal boundaries and discourage encroachment.

- Policies:*
1. The suitability of coastal and riparian reserves for walking, cycling and horse riding will be considered on a case-by-case basis in that order of priority.
 2. Only where public access presents safety issues, or where it may demonstrably damage natural or cultural values, will access not be encouraged. The potential impact that public access may have on any private benefits enjoyed by property owners as a result of living adjacent to a public reserve will not be considered sufficient reason to restrict public access.
 3. Unauthorised encroachment, and the ‘private’ occupation of public reserve, will not be an impediment to reserve development. Any unauthorised signs, fences, structures or planting that inhibit public access will be removed.
 4. Where the legal boundary between a reserve and an adjoining property is not clear, survey pegs will be located and the boundary clearly defined.
 5. In certain circumstances, especially in rural areas, where an esplanade reserve is not immediately required for development, it may be managed by the adjacent landowner as though it were part of that property until such time as it is developed for public access. This would normally be achieved through a licence agreement between Council and the adjacent landowner and would normally involve grazing by stock. In these circumstances fencing should be used to exclude stock from any riparian margins.
 6. Where an esplanade reserve is not required for immediate development and where no local management is undertaken, Council has no obligation to maintain the reserve other than for matters of public health and safety, and pest management control.
 7. A ‘Share with Care’ approach is taken on paths used by pedestrians and cyclists and where possible access by disabled people will be encouraged.
 8. Work in partnership with other regional and local authorities to extend public access across administrative boundaries (the joint development of walkways for example).

2.2.3 Vehicle Access, Car Parks and Recreation Boat Access

Discussion: A number of reserves are served by legal roads or internal parks roads that give access to car parks and other facilities in the coastal and riparian environment. Vehicle access and car parks are generally limited to the larger recreation reserves associated with public beaches or in strategic locations that provide access to a coastal or riparian walkway.

In general a conservative approach should be taken to the provision of vehicle access and parking along coastal and riparian reserves, in favour of protecting the natural values of the open space.

The reserves are also important for the provision of public boat ramps. The Public Boat Ramp Strategy 2004 identified 37 boat ramps across the city together with a number of informal beach access points used by recreational boats. The strategy categorised the ramps according to their capacity and development potential.

Whilst access to the Hauraki Gulf is served by all-tide boat ramps at Half Moon Bay and Kawakawa Bay, there is no all-tide access to the Manukau Harbour. This is a priority for development, with Mangere Bridge being the preferred location.

Although boat ramp access is a Council service provided free of charge, the popularity of the major boats ramps and the resulting congestion has triggered an investigation of different management options, included user charges.

- Objectives:*
1. To provide car parks where appropriate from which visitors can access the coastal and riparian reserves.
 2. To provide public boat ramps where appropriate that offer access to the waters of the Hauraki Gulf, the Manukau Harbour and the Tamaki Estuary.

- Policies:*
1. Motor vehicle access and car parking will be provided to the extent to which is it necessary for the proper use and enjoyment of the reserves. The purpose of vehicle access to parks is not to provide alternative traffic routes.
 2. Motor vehicle access other than to designated car parks or for authorised park management or other approved purposes is prohibited throughout the reserves.
 3. The use of public reserves to provide motor vehicle access to private property is not permitted.
 4. Public boat ramp provision and development will be in accordance with the *Public Boat Ramp Strategy 2004*.
 5. Investigate management options for the major boat ramps.

2.2.4 Public Activities and Community Events

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.

Some of the larger recreation reserves are suitable venues for organised community events.

Objective: To provide for a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities and events in keeping with the coastal and riparian environment.

Policies:

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 or cultural values are permitted as of right on the reserves.
2. 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. Events will be subject to booking conditions and other requirements or restrictions that may arise from bylaws or resource consents.

2.2.5 Commercial Activity

Discussion: The Reserves Act has a direct bearing on commercial use. The Act is prescriptive as to the powers of the Council to allow the various classes of reserve to be used for commercial activities. Whilst commercial activity on *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves* is restricted, there are opportunities for commercial activity on *Recreation Reserves*.

A key principle embodied in Section 54 of the Reserves Act 1977 is that licences may be granted for the commercial use of Recreation Reserves to the extent that they give effect to the purposes of the reserve and provided that the commercial use “*must be necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve.*”

The policy offers a number of criteria against which commercial activities can be assessed.

The Reserves Act 1977 requires commercial activities to complement the primary purposes of a reserve and to have a concession, usually in the form of a licence. A licence is a grant that gives a nonexclusive interest in land or a grant that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out.

There is one exception on the esplanade reserve below the Panmure bridge in Pakuranga where the historical occupation of part of the reserve by a commercial boat yard has resulted in the granting of a licence to occupy. This business activity should not restrict access over the reserve.

Objectives:

1. To encourage commercial activity that adds to the enjoyment of the reserves.
2. To keep the reserves free from unrelated commercial activity.

- Policies:*
1. Council will consider applications for the commercial use of reserves in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 54.

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 does not conflict with the enjoyment of the natural and/or cultural values of the reserves.
2. Notwithstanding Policy 1 i) to v) the reserves may be used for temporary commercial filming activities or temporary commercial events not exceeding six consecutive days, subject to booking conditions and any other requirements or restrictions that may arise from other legislation or bylaws.

2.3 Ecology: parks as habitats for plants and animals.

2.3.1 Conservation and Ecological Restoration

Discussion: Together with the provision of public access (see 2.2.2), conservation is the other key purpose of coastal and riparian reserves.

The *Natural Heritage Conservation Plan 2006* surveyed parks and reserves citywide to identify and categorise those with significant conservation values. Conservation plans that focused on plant and animal pest control were prepared for individual sites. A number of coastal and riparian sites were included in this project with Musick Point Esplanade Reserve and Orere Point Beach Reserves receiving the highest priority ranking. Reserve with conservation plans are listed in Section 3.5. The conservation plans complements Council's statutory requirements under the *Auckland Region Pest Management Strategy*.

Restoring Our Native Plants 2007 identifies eight ecosystem character areas in Manukau City and provides lists of appropriate plants for restorative planting, including on the coastal and riparian reserves. The vegetation on the reserves is significant in the context of the coastal and riparian area and it is important that the botanical integrity of this association remains intact through the use of locally sourced plant material.

The Puhinui Stream Restoration Concept Plan 2002 focuses on the ecological restoration of Manukau's major riparian corridor that runs between Totara Park and Puhinui Reserve. Its implementation over a number of years will be a model for other water courses in the city.

The western portion of Kiwi Esplanade Reserve is part of an important area in the upper Manukau Harbour for the South Island Pied Oyster-catcher during winter. It is one of the key bird habitats in the Manukau Harbour. The significance of Kiwi Esplanade to waders and marine birds has important ramifications with regard to the management of the reserve. For example the area must be kept open and flat, and free of plantings or other obstructions that may be potential cover for predators and cause the birds to desert.

Although outside the jurisdiction of this management plan, it is noted that mouth of the Puhinui Creek is a designated Wildlife Refuge subject to the Wildlife Act 1953.

Objective: To conserve and enhance biodiversity, promote sustainable ecosystems and keep reserves free from plant and animal pests.

- Policies:*
1. Plant and animal pests will be controlled in accordance with the *Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy* and the Conservation Plan where one exists.
 2. Where a plant or animal pest control programme on a reserve is compromised by pests on a neighbouring property Council will make all efforts to ensure cooperation and compliance.
 3. Restorative planting and the eco sourcing of plant material will be in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Restoring Our Native Plants*.
 4. The restoration of the riparian reserves along the Puhinui Stream will be guided by the *Puhinui Stream Restoration Concept Plan*.
 5. The protection of views from private property will not be the paramount consideration when selecting the most appropriate trees to be planted in coastal and riparian situations.
 6. The protection of birdlife and indigenous wildlife, and their habitats, will be considered as a priority in the management of the reserves.

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

2.4.1 Erosion and Slope Stability

Discussion: The loss of reserve land through erosion or as a result of slope or cliff stability issues is a natural occurrence around the coast and along major streams. In addition, climate change is widely expected to exacerbate the problem as a result of rising sea levels and increased storm frequency and intensity.

Attempting to defend or protect public reserves from erosion or slips in all situations is not a sustainable option, either financially or environmentally.

Intervention can only reasonably occur in order to protect key public assets that may be under threat. Such assets may include: walkways, boat ramps, beaches, car parks, roads, pump stations and storm water outlets.

No consideration can be given to the protection of private property at public expense (this policy position has been informed by Council's successful defence in the High Court in 2004 of a claim brought by owners of private property adjoining a reserve that was subject to slippage and erosion).

Having first established that intervention is necessary, soft engineering solutions, such as planting or sand replenishment, are preferred to hard protection structures such as seawalls (although a combination of hard and soft options can sometimes be the best practical approach).

In many cases however, doing nothing to arrest the erosion or slip may be the preferred option, together with the relocation, removal or abandonment of any public assets under threat.

It is recognised however, that the city's coastline does contain seawalls that are a legacy of the engineering dominant approach to coastal management of years gone by. In the short to medium term Council is committed to maintaining these structures.

Objective: To provide a sustainable response to the management of erosion and slips on coastal and riparian reserves.

- Policy:*
1. Intervention in an attempt to arrest or control erosion will be considered on a case-by-case basis after an assessment of:
 - i) Matters of public safety where access has been encouraged.
 - ii) The extent to which public assets are under threat.
 - iii) The extent to which amenity, recreation or cultural heritage values are under threat.
 - iv) The extent to which attempts to arrest or control erosion would have a detrimental effect on natural values.
 - v) The extent to which soft or hard engineering methods are likely to be successful in arresting or controlling the erosion or instability.
 2. The protection of private property will not be a consideration when assessing whether or not erosion protection works will be undertaken on public reserve land.

2.4.2 Development

Discussion: In keeping with their natural values, coastal and riparian reserves normally have low levels of development. Buildings are generally limited to those associated with boating and sailing clubs, or to public toilet facilities where justified by high levels of use (mostly associated with popular beaches or walkways). In addition there are a small number of other miscellaneous buildings on coastal reserves such as community facilities, a restaurant and temporarily rented residential property.

Coastal and riparian reserves are also popular locations for playgrounds, especially on the larger recreation reserves associated with beaches, points and promontories or wide stream corridors.

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

Included in the management plan are some larger reserves that because of their size offer greater development potential in the future. These reserves include Waterfront Reserve in Mangere Bridge, Waiomanu Reserve in Maraetai (currently under grazing licence), Kauri Point on the Wattle Downs peninsula and Blake Reserve on Harania Creek

In accordance with the policies set out under Section 2.2.2, the provision of public access is the development priority for coastal and riparian reserves.

Objective: To limit development on coastal and riparian reserves to that required for the proper use and enjoyment of the reserves.

- Policies:*
1. Any development or buildings on coastal and riparian reserves will be on a scale sympathetic to the landscape and positioned sensitively so not as to impact on the natural or cultural values of the reserves. For example, public toilets and car parks will be positioned away from beach fronts.
 2. Redundant or miscellaneous buildings on coastal and riparian reserves with an unrelated parks use, or without any prospect of a future parks use, will be removed.
 3. Playgrounds will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the *Manukau Operative District Plan* and the *Manukau City Playground Strategy*.
 4. The provision of public access and the protection and enhancement of ecological and cultural values are the development priorities for coastal and riparian reserves.

2.4.3 Signs and Furniture

Discussion: Whilst signs are important for visitor services, a proliferation of signs can detract from the natural values of the reserves. The placement of signs must therefore be balanced against park aesthetics.

Signs, whether permanent or temporary, must have some relationship with the reserve or the reserve network as a whole. Reserves are not places where unrelated signs (such as for commercial advertising purposes) can be placed as a matter of convenience.

In general signs are limited to the following purposes: reserve identification, information, education, interpretation and regulation.

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 and furniture to that which is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserves.

- Policies:*
1. The provision of signs will be in accordance with Manukau Parks and Reserves Signage Plan as adopted by Council in 2007.
 2. Temporary signs will be in accordance with the Temporary Signs Bylaw 2008.
 3. The provision of park furniture will be in accordance with the Parks Furniture Designs as adopted by Council in 2004.

2.4.4 Coastal and Riparian Structures

Discussion: Built structures are common features along coastal and riparian reserves. Such structures include wharfs, jetties, boat sheds, boat ramps, pontoons, boardwalks, steps, bridges, viewing platforms, seawalls and revetments. Structures may also include stormwater outfalls.

Whilst many of these structures are public facilities provided and maintained by Council, many have been constructed by private citizens.

The private structures may have been built before the public esplanade reserve was created, although in some cases structures may have been illegally built on public reserve land.

In all cases, structures that have an interface with the coastal marine area require to be consented via a Coastal Permit. In addition, all structures on public reserve land, irrespective of their origin, automatically become the responsibility of Council.

The Coastal Structures Management Strategy was adopted by Council in 2004 after all coastal structures were inspected and assessed. The strategy provides the guidelines for the control and management of structures.

On one specific matter it should be noted that, in March 2004, after considering the weight of public submissions, a Reserves Act Hearing rejected a proposal to investigate the construction of a new wharf at Howick Beach a decision later confirmed by Council in 2009.

Objective: To ensure that structures in the coastal and riparian environment are in appropriate locations, are consented and maintained, and serve a public recreation function.

Policies: (Note that the policy below was adopted by Council in August 2007 under Minute No. CL/AUG/1412/07)

1. All coastal and riparian structures owned and maintained by Council for public use will be consented in accordance with the Auckland Regional Plan – Coastal.
2. Private coastal and riparian structures on public reserves will be permitted in the following circumstances:
 - i) The owner secures a licence agreement from Council
 - ii) The structure must serve a recreation function and be freely available for the general public to use, and/or
 - iii) The structure must have some ‘historical context’ that adds value in its location.
3. All other coastal and riparian structures will be removed from the reserves.
4. In accordance with earlier decisions, Council does not support any investigations to construct a wharf at Howick Beach.

2.4.5 Utilities

Discussion: Utilities refer to the provision of certain services to the public, such as transport, communication, power, water and sanitation.

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. This is especially true for utilities placed above the ground.

One exception to this general position is public stormwater and sewage infrastructure that is often required at the lowest drainage point, which

in practice means in coastal or riparian situations. This infrastructure could include stormwater ponds, outfalls and pump stations.

Discussion on stormwater policy is outside the scope of this management plan although it is acknowledged that stormwater can impact coastal and riparian reserves. One such issue was Council's recent decision not to combine the stormwater outfalls at Howick Beach.

Objective: To limit utilities on the reserves.

- Policies:*
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 1998.
 4. Policies 1. 2. and 3. above, will also be taken into account when considering applications to place utilities above the ground on road reserves that form a frontage of a coastal or riparian reserve.
 5. Stormwater and sewage utility infrastructure required on coastal and riparian reserves shall be designed and constructed in a way that is sympathetic to the surrounding environment.

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

2.5.1 Archaeological and Historic Sites

Discussion: The heritage chapter of the Manukau Operative District Plan schedules a number of objects, geological features and archaeological sites on coastal and riparian reserves to be protected. These are listed in Section 3.6.

It is acknowledged, however, that the schedule cannot be regarded as exhaustive because not all reserves have been subject to detailed archaeological survey and recording of sites. This task must be considered to be ongoing.

Objective: To identify, preserve and protect sites of archaeological or historic interest on coastal and riparian reserves.

- Policies:*
1. Where archaeological sites are reasonably expected to exist, a detailed survey 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.

2.5.2 Cultural Heritage

Discussion: Archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot necessarily identify all sub-surface archaeological features, or detect wahi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Mana Whenua, especially where these have no physical remains. Such assessments of Maori values can only be made by the Mana Whenua.

The whole of the Manukau coastline has special significance for Mana Whenua and this would include a number of coastal and riparian reserves. Some of these reserves may also be sites (or close to sites) subject to customary rights and practices such as waka landing or launching places.

One area of known special significance is the Pukaki and Waokauri Creeks which were established as a Maori Reservation by the Maori Land Court in 1992. The Hapu of Te Akitai (Pukaki Marae) are Kaitiaki of these creeks.

There are also pa sites on Waiomanu Reserve (Maraetai Pa) and on an esplanade reserve in Wairoa Bay (781R North Rd).

Equally, certain reserves may hold special European historical significance that should be recognised.

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 coastal and riparian reserves.

- Policies:*
1. Consult with Mana Whenua to identify reserves that are of special historical or spiritual importance or subject to customary rights and practices and establish co-management agreements where appropriate.
 2. Where a reserve has special European historical significance this will be acknowledged through appropriate community consultation, protection and signage.

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

2.6.1 Commemoration

Discussion: The coastal and riparian reserves offer opportunities for commemorative donations such as contributions for planting or parks furniture such as seats.

Objective: To provide opportunities for commemorative donations.

- Policies:*
1. The planting of commemorative trees will be considered in accordance with an 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.

2.6.2 Community Involvement

Discussion: Coastal and riparian reserves are known to be special places to many people. Manukau City Council encourages the fullest possible active involvement of the community in the management of the reserves.

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

- Policies:*
1. Manukau City Council will consult widely on issues relating to the reserves and management partnerships with special interest groups and organisations will be encouraged and acknowledged.
 2. Without prejudice to the achieving the management objectives for coastal and riparian reserves, Council will advise or consult with neighbouring landowners where it is considered that an activity on the reserve may impact on private property.

2.6.3 Naming of Parks and Reserves

Discussion: Although many of the coastal and riparian reserves included in this management plan have been formally named, many 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.

- Policies:*
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 relating to an event, person or association related to the general area or neighbourhood
 - vi) Name of person, family or organisation in recognition of civic or community contribution
 - vii) Name of locality
3. Where a park is named after a person, family, organisation, event 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.

2.6.4 Reserve Leases and Licenses to Occupy

Discussion: There are a number of Reserves Act leases in place across the coastal and riparian reserves. The majority are related to boating and sailing club facilities or other water based activities (refer to Section 3.7).

By definition leases can exclude or restrict public access on reserves which is undesirable particularly along a linear network of reserves. Consequently a conservative approach is taken to the granting of any additional leases and in the first instance clubs and groups will be encouraged to explore options to share existing facilities.

A license to occupy can also be granted for non-exclusive use of reserves for purposes that are in accordance with the recreational use of coastal and riparian reserves, for example boat storage on a reserve or for a coastal structure as discussed in 2.4.4. Licences can also be used where coastal and riparian reserves are grazed by stock, although in accordance with Policy 2.2.2.5 above, fencing should be used to exclude stock from any riparian margins.

Objective: To limit leases and licences on the reserves to those required for the proper use, enjoyment and management of the reserves for outdoor recreational activities (except where the reserves network contains a POS 4 zone that permits other community purpose buildings).

Policies:

1. No further leases of the reserves will be granted unless it has been demonstrated that the need cannot be met by utilising existing leased facilities.

2. Existing leases will be honoured and reviewed in accordance with lease conditions.
3. Any non-exclusive occupation of a reserve must be authorised via a licence to occupy and must not unduly restrict public access.

2.6.5 Public Safety

Discussion: Like all public outdoor environments, coastal and riparian reserves contain inherent risks to the user. It is almost impossible to identify all public risks and even more difficult to eliminate them. In fact there are strong arguments that the creation of a risk free environment is not desirable because risk and challenge are part of enjoying the outdoors. Actions are therefore limited to minimising risks. Typical risks associated with coastal and riparian reserves include falls from cliff tops and/or falls into water.

Lighting is often seen as something that can increase levels of safety. Whilst this is true for areas where people have a genuine reason to be after dark, it is not accepted practice to light areas where people would not normally venture at night. Few coastal and riparian reserves offer genuine after-dark activities and lighting these areas often creates a false sense of security and may even encourage people into unsafe situations. Lighting can also detract from the naturalness of coastal and riparian areas.

Objective: To provide safe reserves.

- Policies:*
1. Reserve development will apply the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles that consider issues of park surveillance, reduced opportunities for concealment and avoidance of entrapment situations.
 2. Lighting will only be provided on coastal and riparian reserves on areas intended for significant night use where people have a bona fide reason to be in the reserve after dark such (for example where a reserve also serves as a main pedestrian thoroughfare to shops or public transport).
 3. The planting of vegetation or the creation of an un-mown buffer zone is the preferred method of controlling public access to areas of risks. Other methods include the placement of warning signs, the safe alignment of footpaths and the use of fencing.

SECTION THREE

3.0 Maps and Reserve Schedules

3.1 *Maps as attached*

Coastal and Riparian Reserves Key Map
 Map Section 1 - Musick Point to Sandspit
 Map Section 2 – Sandspit to Pine Harbour
 Map Section 3 – Pine Harbour to Umupuia
 Map Section 4 – Umupuia to Wairoa Bay
 Map Section 5 – Wairoa Bay to Orere Point
 Map Section 6 – Pahurehure Inlet to Wattle Farm Reserve
 Map Section 7 – Wattle Farm Reserve to Puhinui Creek
 Map Section 8 – Puhinui Creek to Oruarangi Creek
 Map Section 9 – Oruarangi Creek to Ambury Park
 Map Section 10 – Ambury Park to Mangere Bridge
 Map Section 11 – Mangere Bridge to Otahuhu
 Map Section 12a – Middlemore to Pakuranga Creek
 Map Section 12b – Pakuranga Creek to Musick Point

3.2 *Recreation Reserve Schedule*

As discussed under 1.4, the *Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves* included in this management plan are not individually scheduled in the plan. Their inclusion is taken as read and they are shown in light green on the attached maps.

The *Recreation Reserves* included in the management plan are scheduled below and are shown in dark green on the attached maps.

In the event of a discrepancy between the schedule and the maps, the schedule takes precedence.

Map	Name	Address	Legal
1	Mellon's Bay Reserves	20R BURFORD PL 181R MELLONS BAY RD	LOT 11 DP 208244 LOT 11 DP 29081 & LOT 17 SO 24863 SEC 9 TOWN OF HOWICK
1	Mellon's Bay Stream <i>McLeay Reserve</i>	31R HASELER CRES	LOT 49 DP 87403 and LOT 49 DP 99193
1	Howick Beach Reserves	110R BEACH RD 107R UXBRIDGE RD 108 SELWYN RD 112R SELWYN RD 4R GRANGER RD	ALLOT 63 TOWN OF HOWICK LOT 3 DP 50302 and LOT 5 DP 50302 and ALLOT 62 SEC 2 TOWN OF HOWICK and DP 9592 LOT 1 DP 135198 PT LOT 60 SEC 2 TOWN OF HOWICK and PT LOT 61 SEC 2 TOWN OF HOWICK LOT 1 DP 26997 and LOT 2 DP 26997 and LOT 3 DP 26997 and LOT 5 SEC 6 TOWN OF HOWICK and LOT 6 SEC 6 TOWN OF HOWICK and LOT 7 SEC 6 TOWN OF

			HOWICK and ALLOT 68 PAKURANGA PSH and PT LOT 18 WHAU 51
1	Stevenson's Reserve	25R STEVENSON WAY	LOT 89 DP 86623
1	Cockle Bay Reserves	47R SHELLY BEACH PDE 12R SHELLY BEACH PDE 96R COCKLE BAY RD	ALLOT 404 SO 54661 PAKURANGA PSH and LOT 2 DP 16751 and LOT 3 DP 16751 and LOT 4 DP 16751 and LOT 5 DP 16751 and LOT 6 DP 16751 and LOT 144 DP 16751 and LOT 145 DP 16751 and LOT 146 DP 16751 ALLOT 341 SO 44822 PAKURANGA PSH and LOT 143 DP 16751 PT LOT 137 DP 16751 and PT LOT 138 DP 16751 and DP 17438
2	Whitford Village Reserves <i>Village Green</i> <i>Pohutukawa Park</i>	22R WHITFORD-MARAETAI RD	SO 47136 RECLAIMED LAND and PT OLD BED TURANGA CREEK
3	Sunkist Bay Reserve	52 FIRST VIEW AVE 54 FIRST VIEW AVE 56 FIRST VIEW AVE 58 FIRST VIEW AVE 60 FIRST VIEW AVE 62 FIRST VIEW AVE 64 FIRST VIEW AVE	LOT 1130 DEEDS PLAN 619 LOT 41 DEEDS PLAN 619 LOT 42 DEEDS PLAN 619 LOT 43 DEEDS PLAN 619 and DP 19571 LOT 44 DEEDS PLAN 619 and DP 19571 LOT 45 DEEDS PLAN 619 LOT 46 DP 19571
3	Shelly Bay Reserves	1R POHUTUKAWA RD 115R THIRD VIEW AVE	Lot 114 DP 19657 Lot 1131 DP 19657 Lot 109 DP 19657 Lot 110 DP 19657 Lot 113 DP 19657 SEC 1 SO 70326 and SEC A SO 67409
3	Omana Beach Reserves	50R OMANA ESP	LOT 5 DP 46309 LOT 5 DP 48253 and LOT 6 DP 48253 and LOT 7 DP 48253 and LOT 8 DP 48253 and LOT 9 DP 48253 and LOT 10 DP 48253 and LOT 11 DP 48253 and LOT 12 DP 48253 and LOT 13 DP 48253 and LOT 14 DP 48253 and LOT 15 DP 48253 and LOT 16 DP 48253
3	Maraetai Beach Reserves	186R MARAETAI DRV 188R MARAETAI DRV 194 MARAETAI DRV	LOT 535A DP 20292 PT LOT 81 DP 46586 and ALLOT 121 SO 49000 MARAETAI PSH PT LOT 1 DP 1915 and LOT 1 DP 17095 and LOT 2 DP 17095 and LOT 3 DP 17095 and LOT 7 DP 17095 and LOT 8 DP 17095 and LOT 9 DP 17095 and LOT 10 DP 17095
3	Waiomanu Reserve	15R MARAETAI COAST RD	LOT 1 DP 186245
3	Umupuia Beach Reserves	998R NORTH RD 995R NORTH RD 180R MARAETAI COAST RD 183R MARAETAI COAST RD	MARAETAI 8 BLK II WAIROA SD ML 14452 MARAETAI 3C2A BLK LOT 1 DP 31974 LOT 4 DP 31974
5	Te Iwirahirahi Reserve	1482R CLEVEDON KAWAKAWA RD	PT DP 12971 and DP 12059
5	Kawakawa Bay Reserve	9R RAUTAWA PL	LOT 1 DP 47455
5	Waiti Bay Reserve	182 KAWAKAWA BAY COAST RD	LOT 5 DP 39219
5	Orere Point Reserve	29R HOWARD RD	LOT 37 DP 44050 and LOT 38 DP 44050
6	Papakura Stream Reserves	26R HORLICKS PL 58R SHERIFF PL 29R FRANGIPANI AVE	LOT 45 DP 138911 LOT 48 DP 145859 LOT 8 DP 82080
6	Wattle Downs Peninsula Reserve <i>Kauri Point</i>	15R GAIROLOCH PL 46R CARNOUSTIE DRV 18R MOOR PARK 15R ST ANNES CRES	LOT 355 DP 182544 LOT 1 DP 76228 LOT 1 DP 77476 LOT 1 DP 81888 and LOT 3 DP 81888
6	Wattle Farm Reserve	20R WATTLE FARM RD 40R TINGTON AVE	LOT 1 DP 171479 LOT 104 DP 172600

		39R WATTLE FARM RD	LOT 1 DP 46600 and LOT 2 DP 46600 and LOT 3 DP 46600 and LOT 4 DP 46600 and LOT 220 DP 73242 and LOT 220 DP 73243 and LOT 221 DP 74573 and LOT 1 DP 63760 and LOT 221 DP 74571
7	Weymouth Peninsula Reserves <i>Keith Park</i>	283R MAHIA RD 71R WAIMAHIA AVE 18R ROYS RD 140R PALMERS RD 99R FINLAYSON AVE	LOT 201 DP 195793 LOT 114 DP 189293 and LOT 118 DP 189293 ALLOT 182 VILLAGE OF WEYMOUTH OTAHUHU SD and ALLOT 109 VILLAGE OF WEYMOUTH OTAHUHU SD and LOT 1 DP 40111 LOT 2 DP 202900 Part of LOT 213 DP 102376
8	Pukaki Creek Reserve <i>Peninsula Park</i>	28R CYCLAMEN RD	Check
10	Kiwi Esplanade Reserves <i>Allan Park</i> <i>Waterfront Reserve</i>	86R KIWI ESP 84R KIWI ESP 70R KIWI ESP 68R KIWI ESP 32R KIWI ESP 1R KIWI ESP 15R WATERFRONT RD	LOT 1 DP 77585 LOT 2 DP 77585 LOT 3 DP 77585 LOT 21 DP 39673 and part LOT 38 DP 17468 ALLOT 206 SUBURBS OF MANGERE PT ALLOT 68 SO 25129 VILLAGE OF MANGERE and PT ALLOT 67 SO 25129 VILLAGE OF MANGERE and SO 42353 RECLAIMED LAND LOT 1 DP 333596
11	Tararata Creek Reserves <i>Black Bridge Reserve</i>	5R WALMSLEY RD 38R HARANIA AVE	ALLOT 218 SO 59109 SUBURBS OF MANGERE LOT 61 DP 61809
11	Harania Creek Reserves <i>Blake Road Reserve</i>	81R BLAKE RD	LOT 390 DP 47191
12a	Otara Creek Reserves <i>Mayfield Park</i> <i>Pearl Baker Reserve</i>	158R EAST TAMAKI RD 168R EAST TAMAKI RD 74R HILLS RD 20R PEARL BAKER DRV	LOT 6 DP 50535 and LOT 12 DP 50535 and LOT 13 DP 50535 and LOT 24 DP 51348 LOT 50 DP 74580 and LOT 54 DP 74580 ALLOT 355 SO 45686 and ALLOT 356 SO 45686 LOT 159 DP 51623
12a	Pakuranga Creek Reserves	39R BURSWOOD DRV 87R BURSWOOD DRV 189R BURSWOOD DRV 149R BURSWOOD DRV 1R BURSWOOD DRV 20R CORTA BELLA PL 38R GOLFLAND DRV 68R FRANK NOBILO DR 100R FRANK NOBILO DR	LOT 215 DP 145326 LOT 111 DP 175334 LOT 303 DP 151291 LOT 101 DP 162035 LOT 14 DP 169911 LOT 162 DP 182495 LOT 1 DP 144677 LOT 2 DP 155738 LOT 193 DP 140426 & 7 LOT 195 DP 140427
12a	Logan Carr Reserve	585R CHAPEL RD 114R KILKENNY DRV	LOT 101 DP 176509 and LOT 703 DP 175220 and LOT 100 DP 178298 and LOT 101 DP 181936 LOT 100 DP 181942 and LOT 201 DP 183620 and LOT 200 DP 193159 and LOT 503 DP 185234 and LOT 502 DP 185233
12b	Cascades Reserve	159R AVIEMORE DRV	LOT 1 DP 102141 and LOT 42 DP 138706 and LOT 71 DP 131172 and LOT 42 DP 144355 and LOT 43 DP 144355 and LOT 44 DP 144355 and LOT 35 DP 144356 and LOT 34 DP 145331 and LOT 34 DP 145333
12b	Pakuranga Creek Reserves	14R PIXIE PL 33R PANDORA PL 20R PAKURANGA RD 17R MATTSON 120R TIRAUMEA DRV 7R DAYSPRING WAY 149R FISHER PDE	LOT 329 DP 70467 LOT 326 DP 49573 LOT 1 DP 60871 LOT 60 DP 97638 LOT 257 DP 54562 LOT 330 DP 49975 LOT 19 DP 97638 LOT 23 DP 73864 LOT 24 DP 73864

		161R FISHER PDE	LOT 86 DP 71644
12b	Wakaaranga Creek Reserves	16R PALMYRA WAY 103R PRINCE REGENT DRV 15R CURACAO PLACE	LOT 888 DP 81246 and LOT 899 DP 81253 LOT 891 DP 76959 LOT 915 DP 86357
12b	Tamaki Estuary Reserves <i>Granger's Point Te Naupata</i> <i>Farm Cove Reserve</i>	25R WILLIAM BRYAN DRV 38R FALSTAFF PL 56R THE PARADE 12R MUSICK POINT RD 38R BRAMLEY DR 94R BRAMLEY DR	ALLOT 344 SO46240 PART OF LOT 2 DP 61845 LOT 917 DP 83754 LOT 800 DP 71836 ALLOT 285 SO 46939 PAKURANGA PSH and ALLOT 370 SO 46939 PAKURANGA PSH ALLOT 408 SO 51995 PARISH OF PAKURANGA LOT79 DP 71646 LOT 163 DP 61005

3.3 *Unformed Legal Roads on Coastal & Riparian Reserves (Refer to 1.2.1)*

(Detailed location plans are available)

Map Section 1

End of Page Point rezoned as Public Open Space 2
Part of Granger Rd adjoining Howick Beach POS 2
Part of Shelly Beach Parade adjoining Cockle Bay POS 5
Seaward side of Marine Parade POS 5

Map Section 2

End of Clifton Rd POS 5
End of Turanga Rd POS 5
End of Porterfield Rd POS 5

Map Section 3

End of Wakelin Rd POS 5
End of Pohutukawa Rd POS 5
End of Omana Esplanade (Road) where it adjoins Omana Beach Reserve POS 2

Map Section 5

Coastal section of Clevedon Kawakawa Rd POS 5
End of Howard Rd POS 2 & 5
Kawakawa Coast Rd between Waiti Bay and Tawhitokino beach POS 5

Map Section 7

End of Browns Rd POS 5
End of Palmers Rd POS 5
End of Gibbons Rd POS 5
End of Waimai Ave POS 5
End of McLeod Rd POS 5
End of McInnes Rd POS 5
End of Roys Rd POS 5
Unnamed road in Keith Park POS 3
End of Beihlers Rd POS 5
End of Hazards Rd POS 5
End of Greers Rd POS 5
End of Estuary Rd POS 5
Unnamed coastal road between Waimahia Ave and Estuary Rd POS 5

End of Lucas Pl POS 5
Unnamed road at the end of Mahia Rd POS5

Map Section 11
End of Hastie Ave POS 5
End of Mona Ave POS 5
End of Beach Rd POS 5
End of Norana Ave POS 5

Map Section 12a
End of Grange Rd POS 5
End of Laxon Ave POS 5
End of Wymondley Rd POS 5
Part of Hills Rd adjoining Mayfield Park POS 2
End of Johnstones Rd POS 5

Map Section 12b
End of Kerswill Pl POS 5
End of Mattson Rd POS 5
End of Te Akau Cres POS 5

3.4 *DOC Estate in Coastal & Riparian Locations (Refer to 1.2.2. v)*

Marginal strips are areas reserved from the disposal of land by the Crown which areas adjoin the sea, lakes or rivers and have specified minimum size or width. They are held for conservation purposes and particularly for maintenance of the adjacent waters, water quality, aquatic life and for protection of the natural values of the strip and its natural values. They are also held to enable public access to the waters and public recreational use of the strips and adjacent waters.

Stewardship areas are managed to protect the natural and historic values of the sites.

Marginal strips at Bairds Rd, Clifton Rd and Papepape (Wairoa River Mouth), and the Weymouth Stewardship Area, are four of the more significant areas that would add to the connectivity of Manukau's coastal reserve network.

(Detailed location plans are available).

Map Section 1
Jolyn Place Marginal Strip

Map Section 2
Waikopua Creek Stewardship Area
Turanga Creek Stewardship Area
Clifton Marginal Strip

Map Section 3
Puriri Marginal Strip

Map Section 4
Wairoa River Stewardship Area
Papepape Marginal Strip

Map Section 7
Weymouth Stewardship Area

Map Section 10
Mangere Marginal Strip

Map Section 11
Favona Rd Stewardship Area
Mangere Stewardship Area
Tararata Creek Marginal Strip
Harania Creek Marginal Strip

Map Section 12a
Bairds Rd Marginal Strip
Pakuranga Creek Marginal Strip

Map Section 12b
Tamaki Estuary Marginal Strip

3.5 *Coastal & Riparian Reserves with Natural Heritage Conservation Plans (Refer to 2.3.1)*

(Individual plans are available)

Map Section 1
Musick Point Esplanade Reserve
Stevensons (Waikitiroa) Reserve
Marine Parade
Cockle Bay Reserve
McLeay Reserve
Clovelly Rd Esplanade Walkway
Mellons Bay Reserve

Map Section 3
Green Bay Reserve
Shelly Bay Reserve
Maraetai Park
Omana Reserve
Puriri Rd Reserve
Sunkist Bay Reserve
Te Pene Reserve

Map Section 5
Orere Point Reserve

Map Section 6
Wattle Farm Reserve

Map Section 7
Burundi Ave Esplanade
Hanford Place Esplanade
Pitt Ave Esplanade

Weymouth (McLeod/McInnes) Esplanade

Map Section 11
Blake Rd Reserve

Map Section 12a
Logan Carr Reserve
Otara Creek
Stonedon Dr Esplanade

Map Section 12b
Falstaff Reserve
Bus Stop Reserve
Curacao Place Reserve
Wakaaranga Creek Reserve
Dayspring Way Esplanade
Tukutai Ave Esplanade

3.6 *Scheduled Heritage Features on Coastal & Riparian Reserves (Refer to 2.5.1)*

Map Section 1
Gun Emplacements and Wharf Steps, Howick Beach
Gun Emplacements, Mellons Bay
Gun Emplacements, Cockle Bay
Owhanga House, Cockle Bay

Map Section 3
Pa, Waiomanu Reserve

Map Section 4
Pa, Esplanade Reserve, 781R North Rd Clevedon

Map Section 12a
Stone Jetty & Quarry, Burswood Esplanade Reserve

Map Section 12b
Swing Bridge Abutments, Esplanade Reserve, 1R Pakuranga Rd
Ignimbrite (Geological Feature) Tamaki Estuary Reserve

3.7 *Leased Areas on Coastal & Riparian Reserves*

Map Section 1
Howick Sailing Club, Howick Beach
Howick Volunteer Coastguard, Howick Beach
Cockle Bay Petanque Club

Map Section 2
Whitford Boating & Cruising Club, Strathfield Lane Reserve
Pine Harbour Marina (excluded from this plan)
Shelly Park Cruising Club, Sandspit (included in Mangemangeroa Reserves Management Plan)

Howick Sea Scouts, Sandspit (included in Mangemangeroa Reserves Management Plan)

Map Section 3

Beachlands Boating Club, Sunkist Bay
Maraetai Beach Boating Club, Maraetai Park
Pohutukawa Coast Sea Rescue

Map Section 5

Kawakawa Bay Boating Club, Kawakawa Bay

Map Section 6

Northern Maritime Model Society, Wattle Farm Reserve

Map Section 7

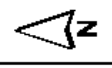
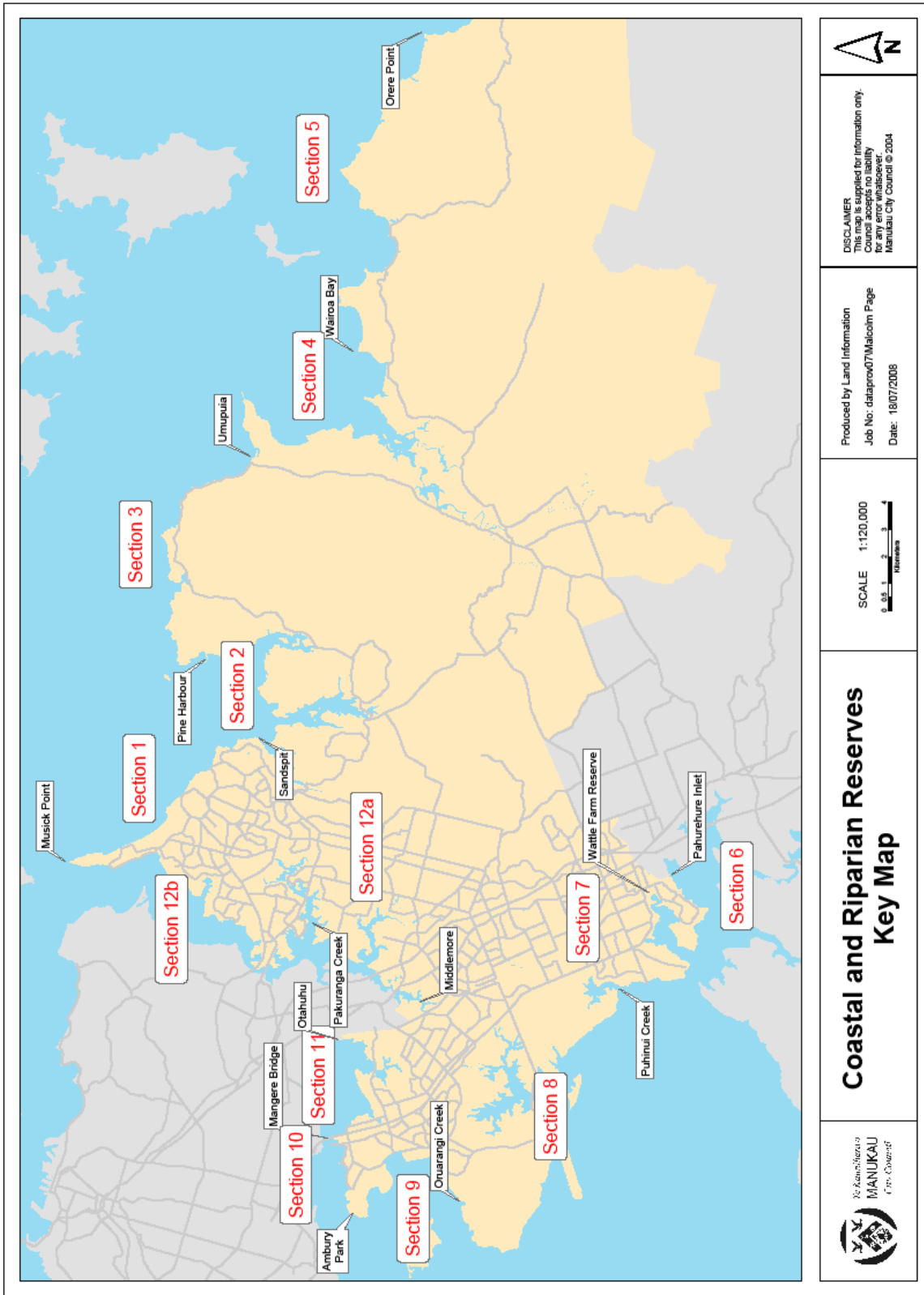
Weymouth Boating Club, Hazards Rd
Counties Manukau Rowing Club, Keith Park
Weymouth Sea Scouts, Keith Park

Map Section 10

Manukau Yacht & Motor Boat Club, Kiwi Esplanade
Mangere Boat Club, Kiwi Esplanade

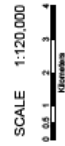
Map Section 12b

Farm Cove Maritime Trust, Bramley Drive Reserve
Bucklands Beach Yacht Club, Half Moon Bay (excluded from this plan)
Bucklands Beach Yacht Club Youth Division (Grangers Point)

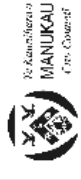


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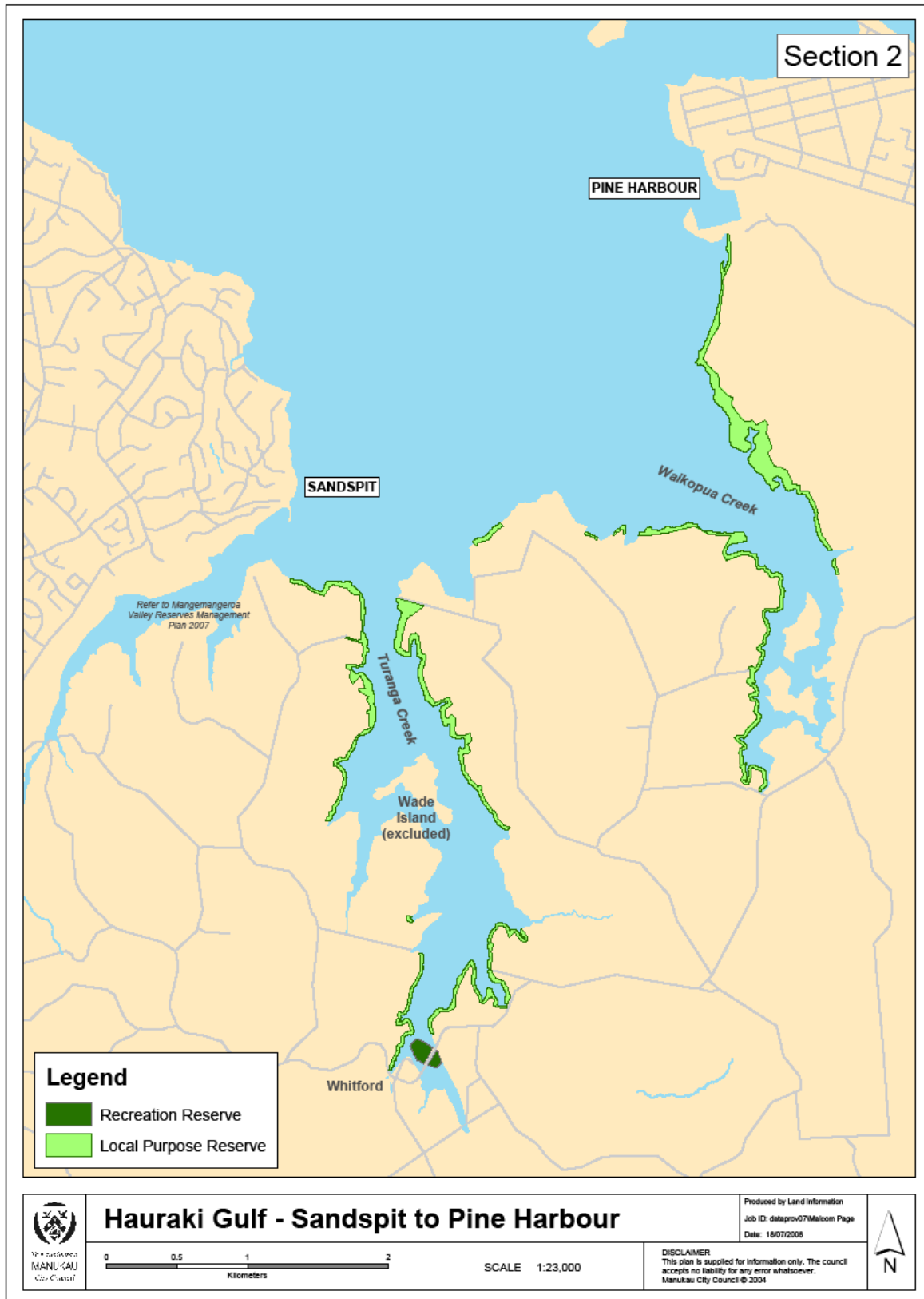


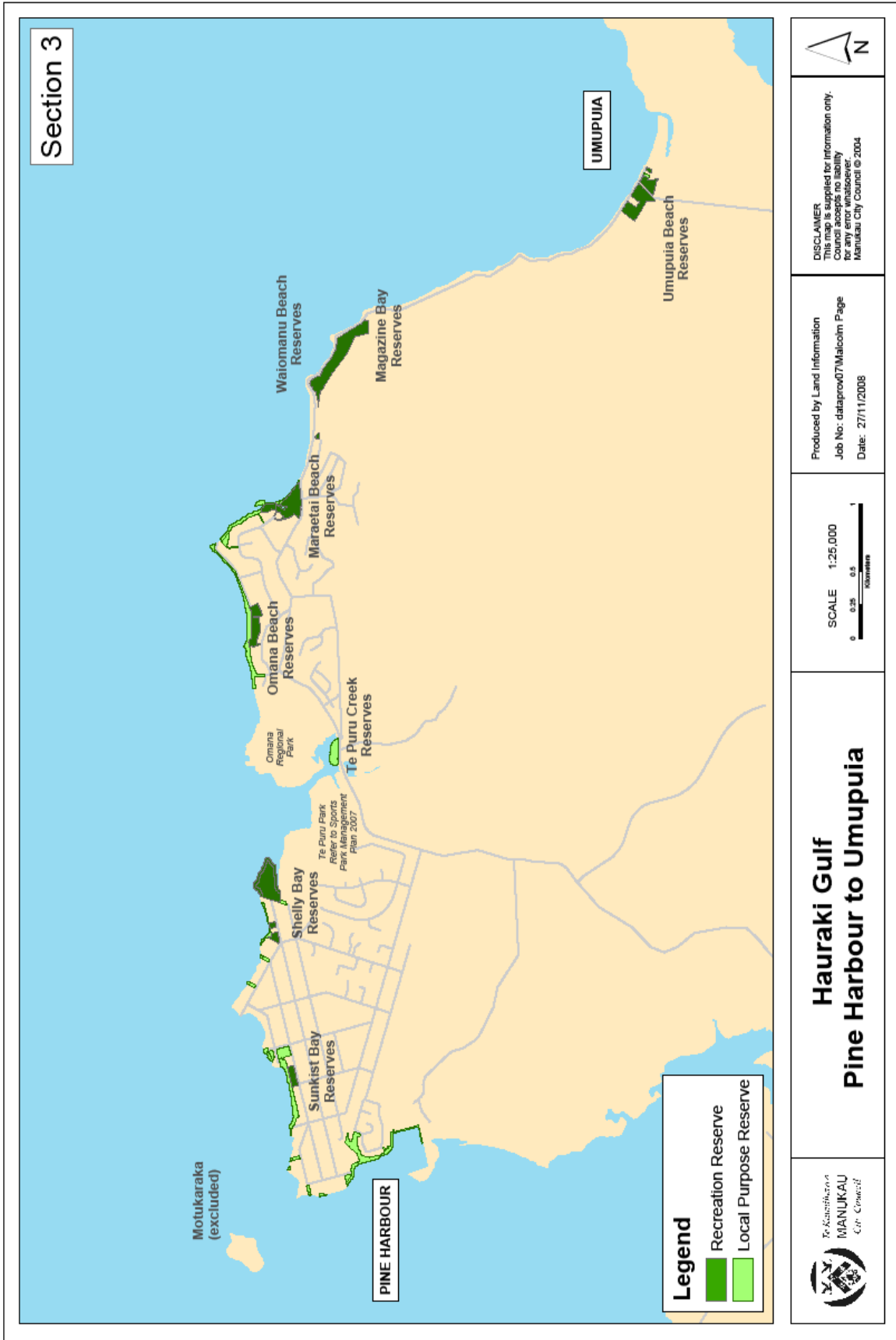
Coastal and Riparian Reserves Key Map

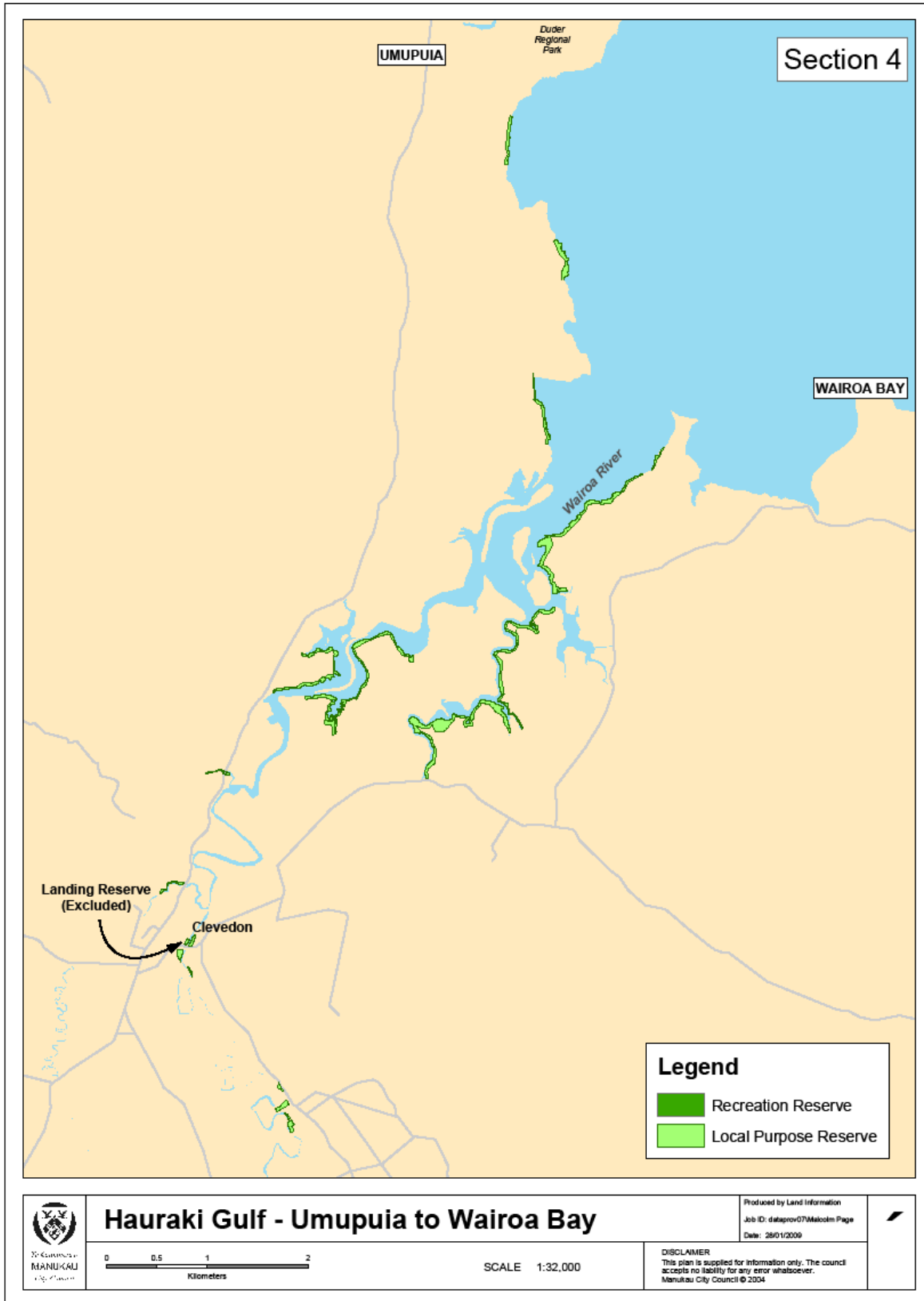


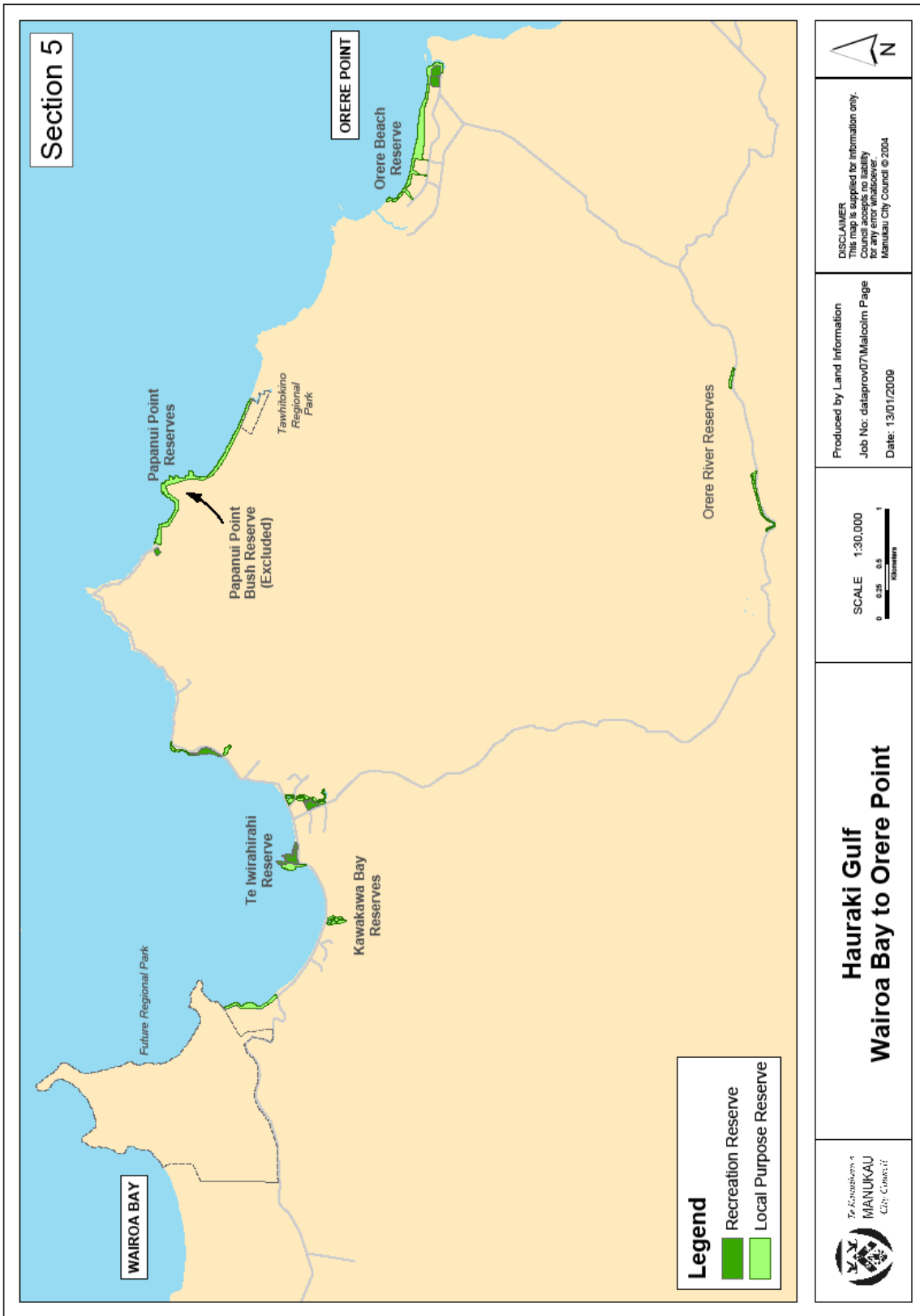


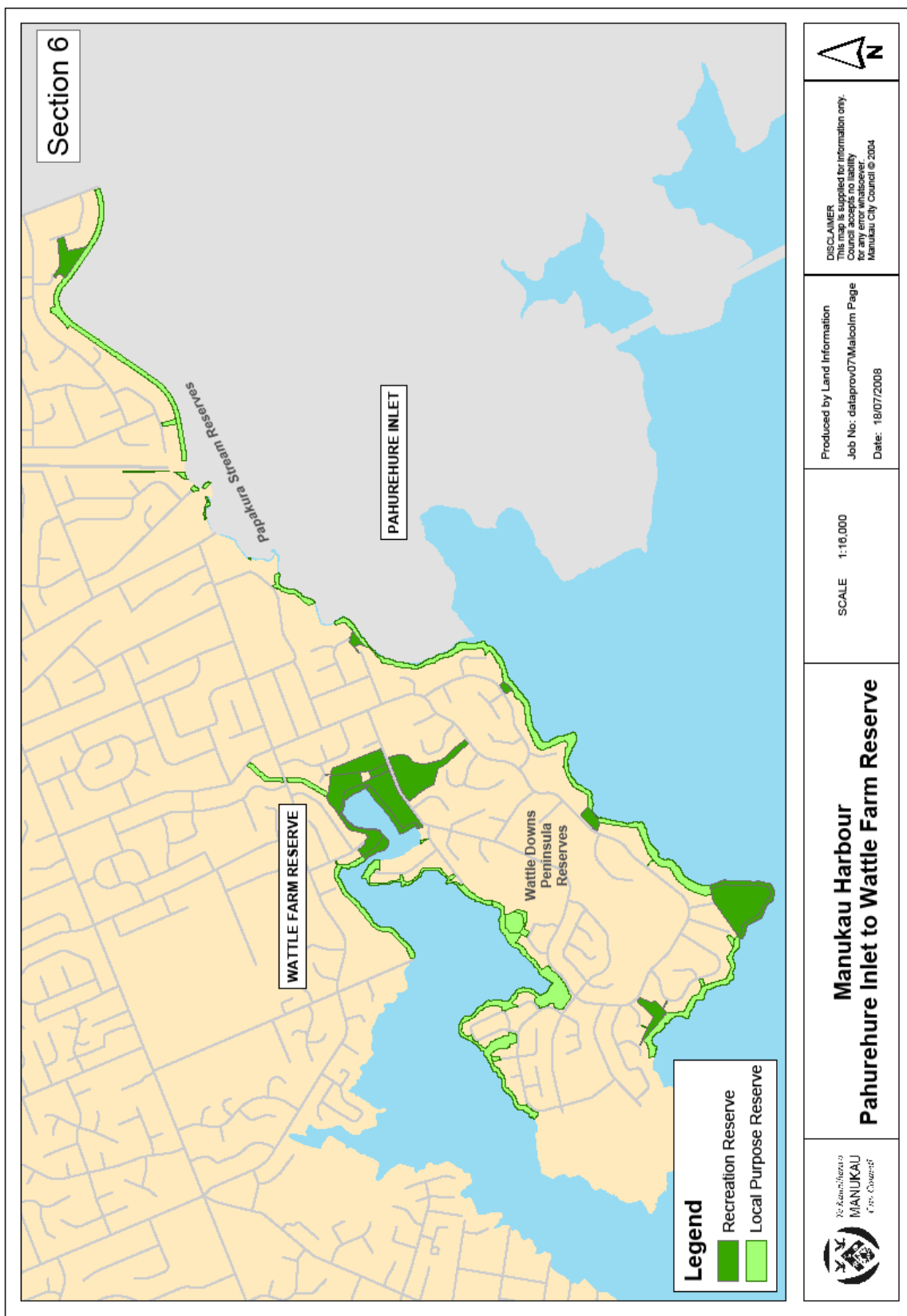
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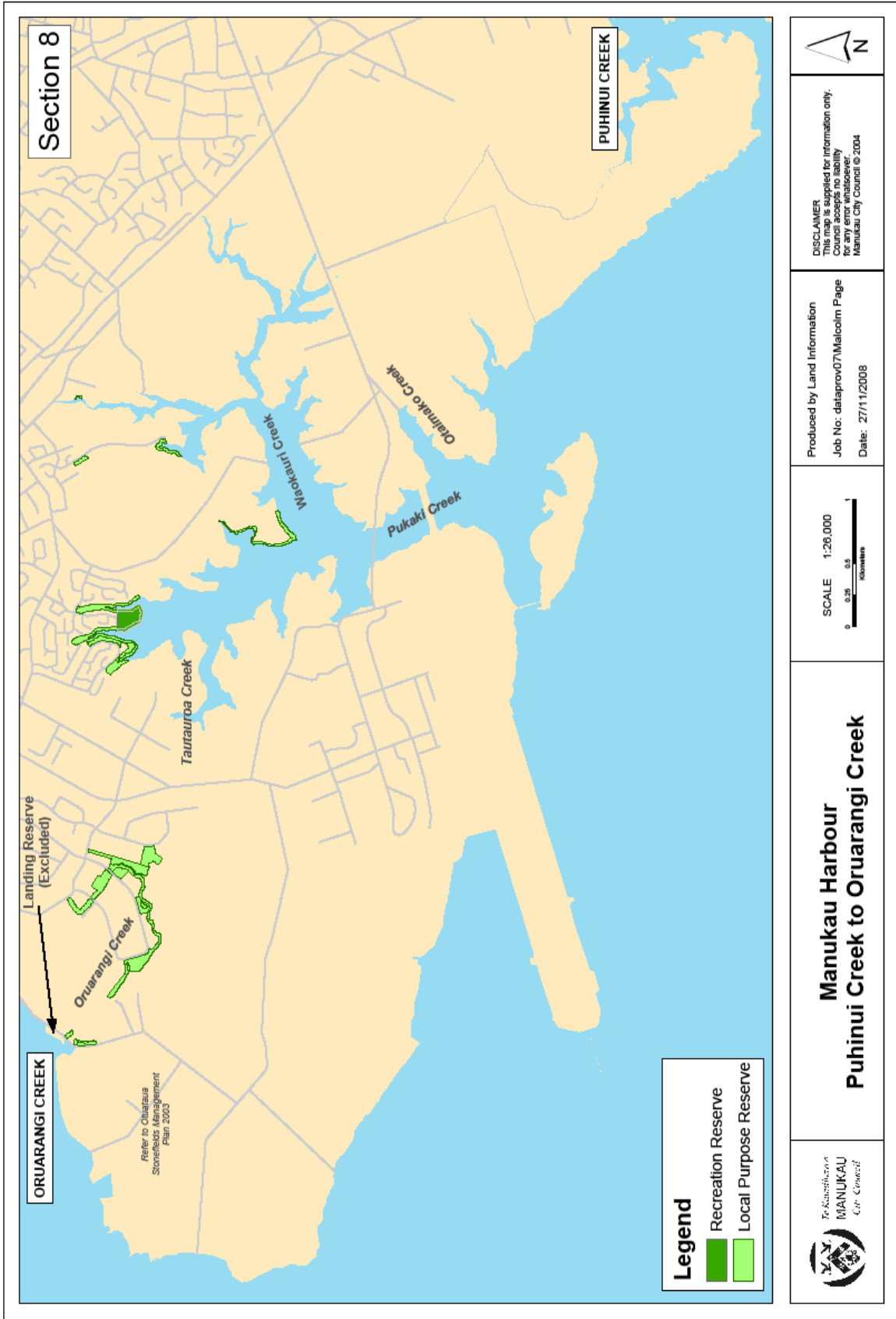


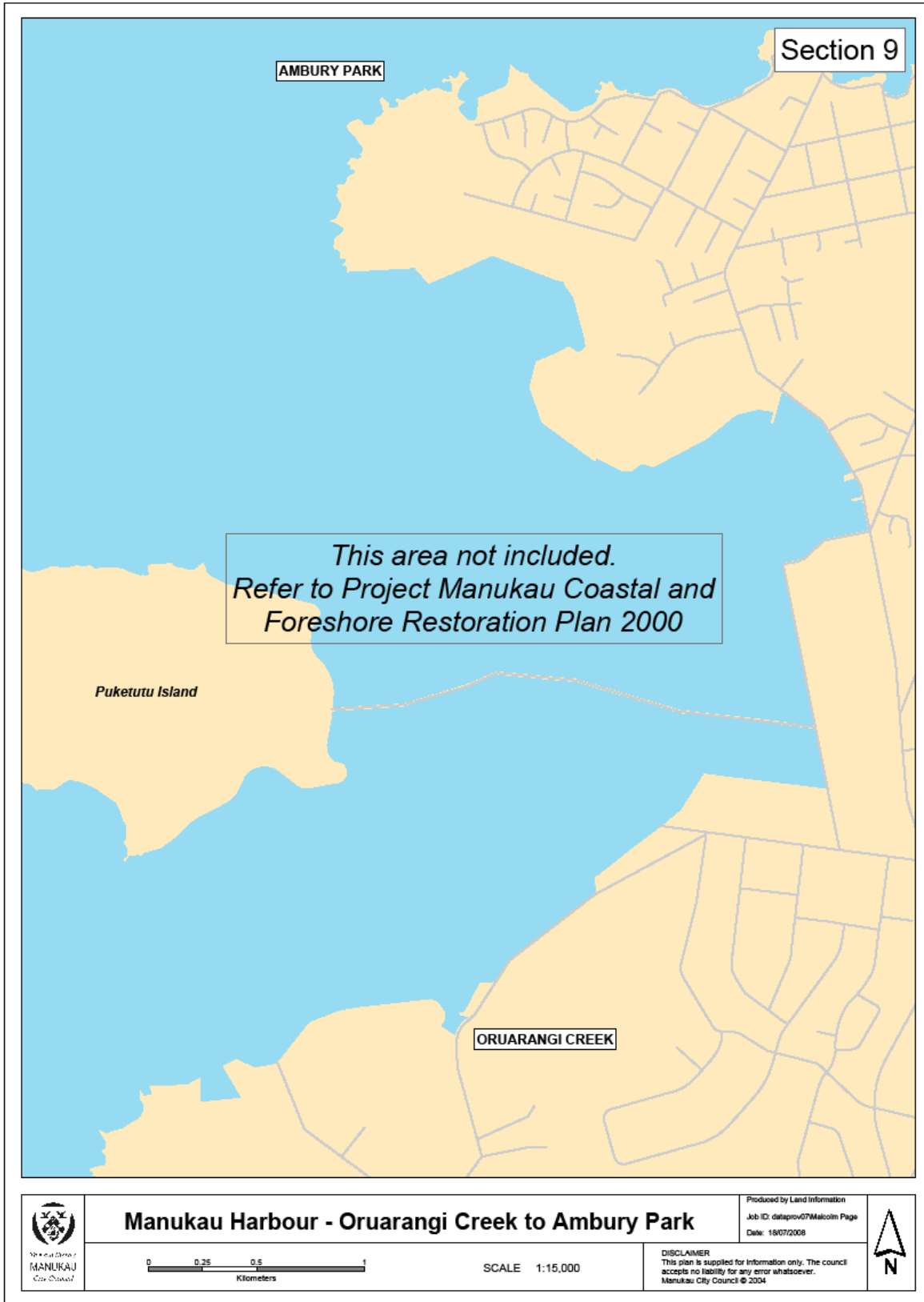


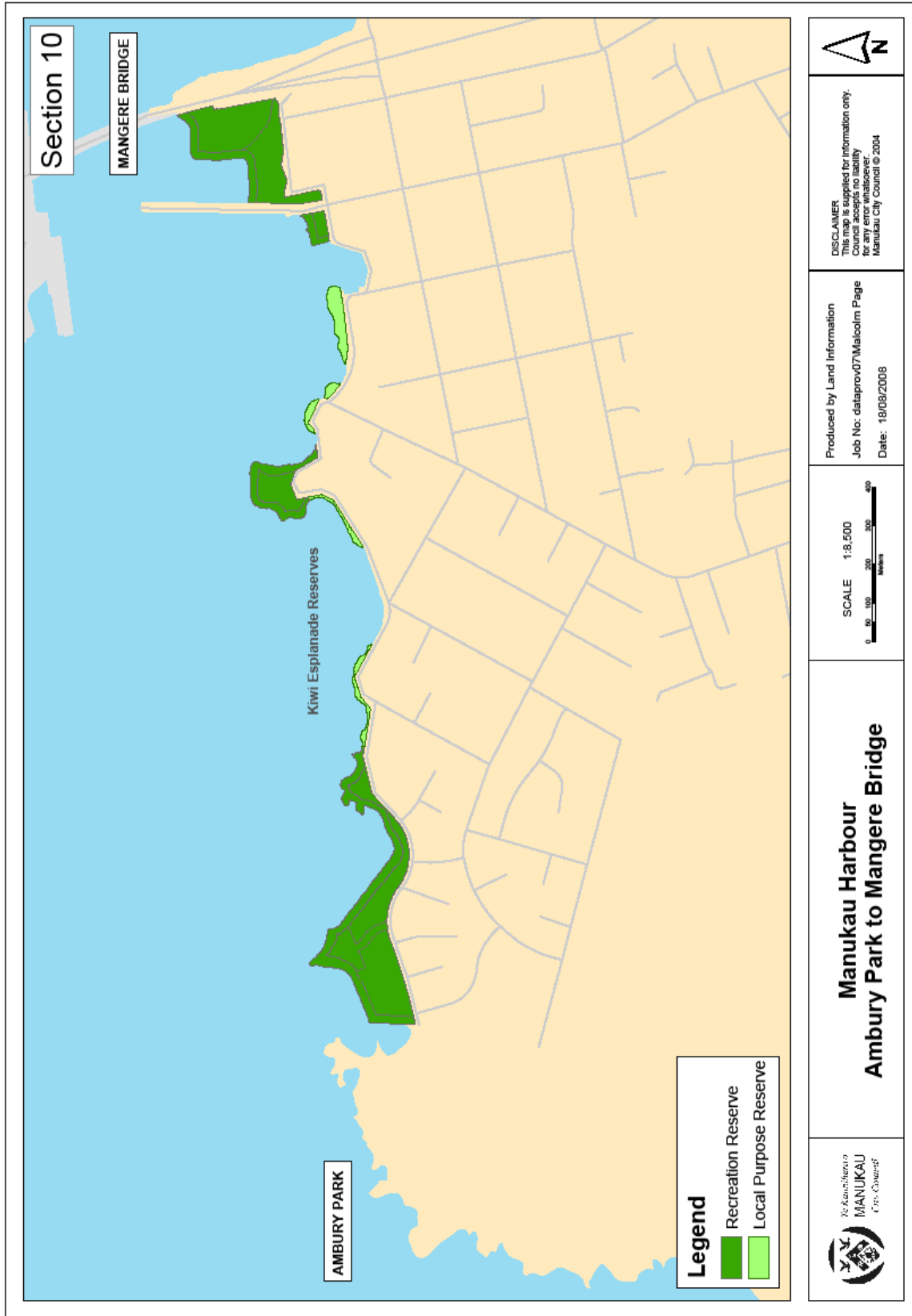




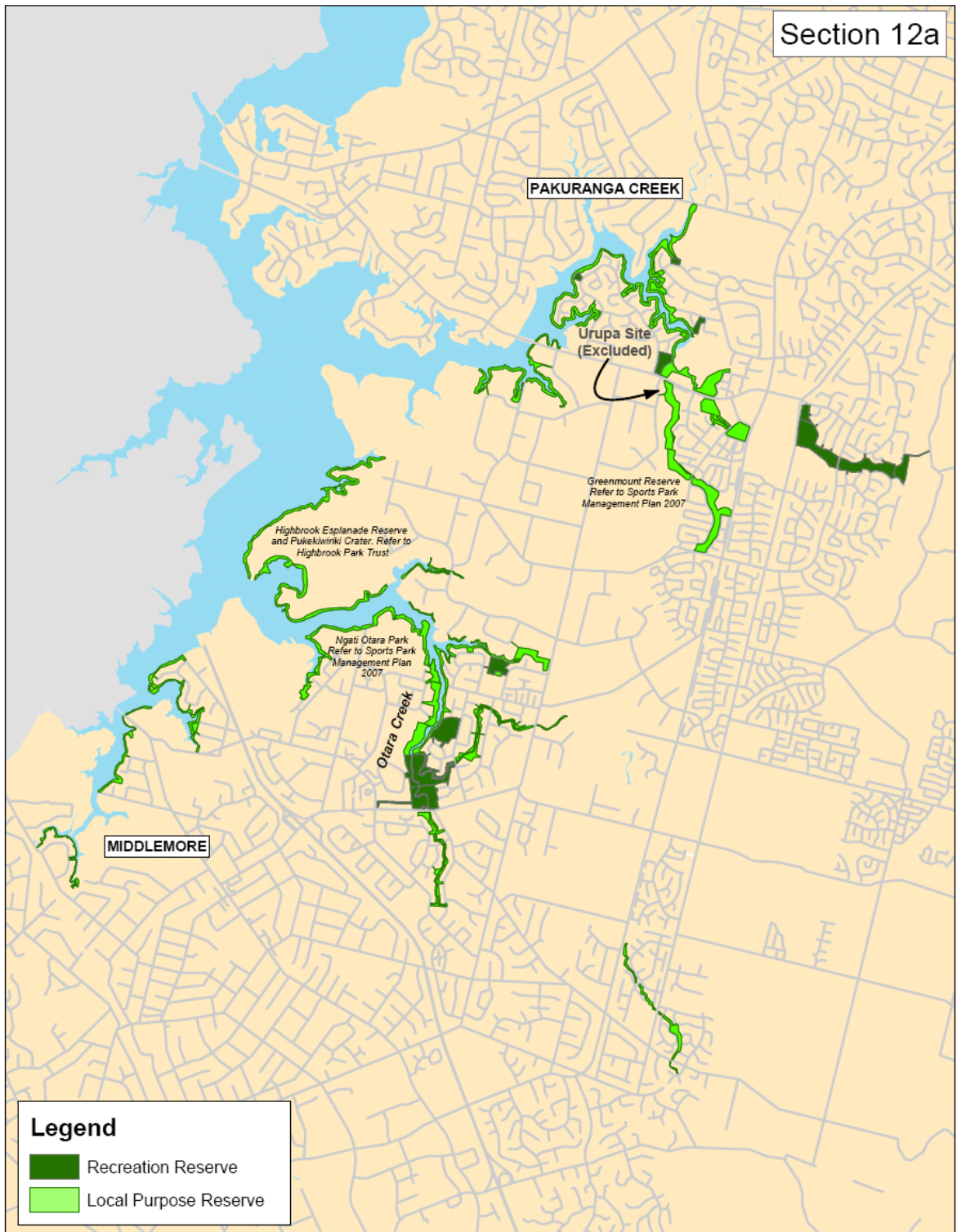












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