



Waitakere Ward Local

RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN



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The purpose of a Management Plan is to:

“provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, protection and preservation, as the case may require, and to the extent that the administering body’s resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the Reserve for the purposes for which it was classified.”

This document is a Management Plan for 68 local reserves within the Waitakere Ward. This Plan is intended as a guide for the future protection, use and development of the reserves. Funding to implement the objectives of the Plan will be allocated through the Annual Plan process.

The project team is appreciative of all those who contributed to the preparation of this Plan and in particular, those who participated in the consultation process.

Adopted

31 August 2010

By the

Waitakere Community Board

Prepared by

Waitakere City Council

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Introduction and Background

Summary

This is a Management Plan for the Waitakere Ward Local Reserves.

Local reserves are open spaces that cater for the needs of local residents. They may provide areas for casual recreation such as walking opportunities, landscaped amenity areas and planting for native ecosystems.

Local reserves excluded from the Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan are those that are located in the coastal areas of Te Henga/ Bethells, Piha, Karekare and the Manukau Harbour foreshore; esplanade reserves within the catchments of the Oratia and Opanuku Streams; and local reserves in Swanson. These reserves have or will have separate, collective Reserve Management Plans prepared for them. An outline of reserves with existing Reserve Management Plans is included at section 1.5.

Collectively the reserves in this plan span from Bethells Road and Waitakere Township in the north down to Titirangi and Little Huia in the south. The majority of the local reserves are located in the Titirangi/ Laingholm areas of the City.

The Waitakere Ward (the Ward) is the largest ward in Waitakere City covering approximately 74% of the City's land area. The ward is dominated by the bush covered ranges which rise up from the Tasman Sea and the Manukau Harbour. The ward also includes the eastern foothills which provide a semi-rural buffer between the densely populated urban area of the City and the native bush of the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park. The Waitakere Ward and its landscape is not only a prominent feature within Waitakere City but also the wider Auckland Region.

The Waitakere area has a long history of settlement by Maori. Today Te Kawerau a Maki are tangata whenua of the Waitakere district. In the early 1600s ancestors of Te Kawerau a Maki moved from Taranaki up through the Waikato and into the Auckland isthmus, eventually settling as far north as the Kaipara Harbour. Although they are no longer in permanent occupation of their ancestral domain, they are regarded in Maori terms as still holding mana whenua of the land. Ngati Whatua also has strong ancestral and settlement ties to the Waitakere area. This association continues to this day and is actively maintained by the many associated members of the tribe within Waitakere.

European emigrants began settling in the area in the early 1800s with the coastal areas and eastern foothills being cleared for farming and orchards. The forest was also extensively logged with saw mills located throughout the district.

The ranges were subdivided by the government and individual titles sold during the 1850s and 1860s. The eventual decline in logging and the marginal nature of the land for farming on small titles lead to many properties being abandoned or purchased by the Auckland City Council for water supply in the early 1900s. The majority of this land has reverted to bush and forms the 'Bush Living' communities of Titirangi, Laingholm, Huia and Waiatarua as well as the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park. The eastern foothills are also home to semi-rural communities such as Oratia and Waitakere Township.

There are sixty six local reserves included in this collective Management Plan known as the Waitakere

Ward Local Reserves Management Plan. The Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan classify the Reserves in the Ward as Local Reserves for the most part. This Management Plan also includes one Citywide Park (Waitakere War Memorial Park and Township Park) as defined in the Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan.

Tangiwai Reserve at 201 Huia Road has an existing Reserve Management Plan which was adopted in 1986. The objectives of this Reserve Management Plan are detailed in section 1.7. This will be superseded by the Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan.

Reserves included in the Reserve Management Plan serve an important purpose for the communities that surround them. They are often the location of playgrounds, community buildings, kindergartens, playcentres and open space for recreational use. Many have formed pathways and are shortcut options for pedestrians in the residential communities. Importantly, these reserves contribute to the wider Green Network of Waitakere City as well as offer areas of green relief within the built-up residential environment. Many reserves contain large areas of regenerating native vegetation however; weed infestation is common, especially where adjacent to private properties which can play a significant role in the spread of weed species.

For the most part, the reserves included in this Management Plan have common values, due to their similar geographical and urban location. For this reason, a holistic approach is used to prepare the objectives and policies developed to manage the reserves in this Management Plan.

1.0 Context

1.1 Waitakere Ward Environment

The Waitakere Ranges were formed over millions of years from a combination of volcanic deposition and tectonic uplifting. The landform today is a result of subsequent erosion from the predominant westerly winds and the many streams that flow down through the valleys. The ranges are vegetated by native forest, a mix of broadleaf and podocarp species.

Once cleared for farmland, the Waitakere Ranges were left to regenerate in native bush, with residential communities growing along the Manukau Harbour. The eastern foothills remain largely open pasture or orchard. Some properties are still cultivated while others have been subdivided into semi-rural life-style blocks.

The bush clad Waitakere Ranges are a dominant feature of Waitakere City and the Auckland Region. A unique feature of the Ward is the semi-urban residential communities that live within the native forest of the ranges. Reserves and open space are required by these communities to provide for the recreational needs of the residents as well as to provide protection to the natural habitat and landscape. All of these features have been identified as important elements to the heritage area specified by the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act (2008).

Past land use and development, closely tied to landscape form, also contribute to Waitakere's sense of place. Amongst the unique natural environment there are old and new developments, notable historical people and landscape features; many of which are reflected in the names of street and reserve. There is potential to enhance the reserves in a manner that strengthens this essence of the Ward. The Management Plan will explore this in the development of objectives and policies for the management of Waitakere's reserves.



Foothills Lane Reserve

1.2 The Purpose of the Reserves Management Plan

The purpose of this Reserves Management Plan is to provide and strengthen the values of the reserves and provide facilities in a manner that reflects and retains the existing character of the Waitakere Ward. This Management Plan outlines the management objectives and policies intended to achieve this purpose. The Plan has been produced within the context of Waitakere City's wider objectives, as well as Councils Strategic Framework.

Key objectives of the Management Plan are outlined below:

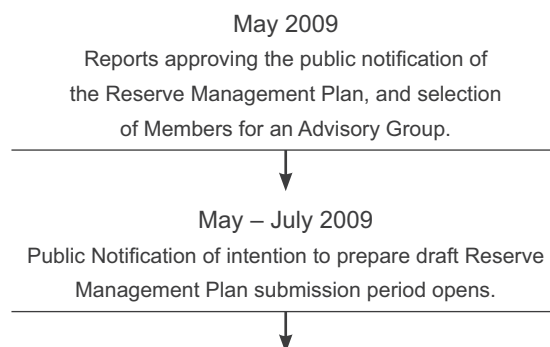
1. To increase the use and enjoyment of the reserves and their recreation opportunities in a way that is consistent with the purposes and values of the reserves.
2. To increase biodiversity and strengthen the Green Network in the urban setting, through planting of species in the reserves to form a network connecting the ranges to the sea.
3. To recognise, protect and, as appropriate, promote the Maori cultural and historical values of the reserves, and to work in partnership with Iwi on the management of issues of significance on the reserves.
4. To recognise, protect and as appropriate promote the European cultural and historical values of the reserves and to work in partnership with the local community on the management of issues of significance on the reserves.
5. To ensure views to the ranges are protected within the parks.
6. To restore and enhance the ecosystems that support native flora and fauna in the reserves in particular those ecosystems that support threatened species.
7. To restore and enhance the life-supporting capacity of the water in the streams and waterways running through the reserves.
8. To protect and enhance the natural character and landscape values of the Waitakere reserves and ensure that the potential adverse effect of structures and physical processes on the landscape is avoided, remedied or mitigated.
9. To minimize obstacles to free access, parking and circulation, including for people with limited mobility, without compromising the natural or recreational values of the reserves.
10. To ensure the reserves are managed in terms of their reserve classifications for the enjoyment and use of the local and regional community, now and in the future.

The works prioritised in this Management Plan through the Table of Works and Concept Plans, are subject to budget allocations. The process for allocating budget is through the Waitakere City Council Long Term Council Community Plan Process.

1.3 The Management Plan Process

The process that was followed in the production of this Plan was in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and included extensive public consultation.

Below is a table outlining the steps taken in this process. *(continued over page)*





a brief explanation of the statutory and strategic framework of this Reserve Management Plan. Part 1 also contains the legal classification of the parks.

Part 2 contains detailed objectives for the management of the reserve and an explanation of these. It outlines policies which will enable the objectives to be met and the method of their implementation.

Part 3 includes Concept Plans for key reserves showing how future development is to be implemented on specific sites.

The **Appendices** contain detailed material relating to particular aspects of this Plan

1.5 Summary of Existing Reserve Management Plans within the Waitakere Ward

The Waitakere Ward covers 74% of the City's total land area. The bulk of the ward is made up of the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park which is administered by the Auckland Regional Council through the draft Regional Parks Management Plan. The Ranges comprise important natural features and distinct ecosystems interacting with the western coastal areas, the foreshore of the Manukau Harbour; and the eastern foothills whose streams drain to the upper Waitemata Harbour. Further, the dispersed village centres lend themselves to distinctive community cultures, values and development requirements. These community and ecological differences have been identified through the grouping of local reserves within distinct management areas. A number of Reserve Management Plans have been planned and adopted to reflect these different areas.

There are 68 local reserves that are situated within the Ward that are to be included in the Waitakere Ward Local Reserve Management Plan. Local reserves excluded from the Management Plan are those that are located in coastal areas, such as Te Henga, Piha, Karekare and the Manukau Harbour Foreshore; local esplanade reserves, such as those along the upper reaches of the Oratia and Opanuku Streams; and local reserves in Swanson.

1.4 How to use this Management Plan

This Management Plan is presented in four parts:

Part 1 is the background that includes an introduction to the park and its context. There is

These reserve groupings have or will have separate Reserve Management Plans prepared for them. The existing Reserve Management Plans are described below:

Piha Reserves – Reserves Management Plan

The Piha Reserves – Reserves Management Plan was adopted by Waitakere City Council in September 1999. This plan included 24 reserves covering a total area of 22.8 hectares in the Piha valley.

Piha Coastal Management Plan

The Piha Coastal Management Plan was adopted by Waitakere City Council in June 2000. The plan outlines beach management issues and builds upon the framework of the Piha Reserves – Reserves Management Plan.

Te Henga Reserve Management Plan

The Te Henga Reserve Management Plan was adopted by the Waitakere City Council in September 2001. The 42.9821 hectare recreational reserve is located over the dune area at the mouth of the Waitakere River alongside Bethells Road.

Manukau Harbour Foreshore Reserves Management Plan

The Manukau Harbour Foreshore Reserves Management Plan (MHFRMP) was adopted by the Waitakere City Council in August 2001. The plan included all reserves that lie adjacent to the Manukau Harbour foreshore and was developed in recognition of the strong interconnections between the land and the harbour. The plan acts *“as a guide to the protection, use and development of the reserves with an emphasis on managing them and their respective values as an integrated network”* (MHRMSP, 2001, pg 1).

Swanson Reserves – Reserve Management Plan

The Swanson Reserves – Reserve Management Plan was adopted by the Waitakere City Council in August 2004. The plan area covers 2,270 hectares of the Swanson Catchment which lies within the eastern foothills environment. The collective plan includes 12

reserves plus the Kay Road Bale Fill. The reserves include esplanade reserves along the Swanson Stream, bush reserves and reserves within the Swanson Village.

Crows Park Reserve Management Plan

The Crows Park Reserve Management Plan was adopted by the Waitakere City Council in March 2001. Crows Park adjoins the eastern boundary with the Kay Road Bale Fill. The reserve is covered in native bush which is recognised to have high natural values.

1.6 Proposed Reserve Management Plans within the Waitakere Ward

The remaining collective reserves management plans for the Waitakere Ward scheduled for preparation are listed below:

Oratia and Opanuku Streams Green Network Corridors (including the Lower Oratia Stream Reserves)

This plan will include all esplanade reserves in the Waiatarua/ Oratia area of the Waitakere ranges and eastern foothills, including the reserves encompassed by the Lower Oratia Streams Reserves Management Plan adopted in 2005.

Karekare Reserves

The proposed Karekare Reserves Management plan will include the seven local reserves that are located within the Karekare valley on Karekare Road and Lone Kauri Road.

1.7 Existing Reserve Management Plans to be incorporated into the Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan

Tangiwai Reserve Management Plan

The Tangiwai Reserve Management Plan was adopted by the City of Waitemata Council in August 1986. The main management objectives of this plan were:



- To provide a reserve that will enhance the scenic value of the immediate locality and provide a focal point for the district as a whole;
- To provide a congenial stopping place for visitors who may be travelling to or from the Manukau Harbour beaches or the recreation areas beyond Laingholm;
- To provide an informal recreation park for local residents; whilst giving added interest by selective planting.



Tangiwai Reserve

2.1 Reserves Act 1977

The current legislation for administering reserves in New Zealand is the Reserves Act 1977. The purpose of the Reserves Act is set out in Section Three of that Act, and is quoted below. The Act is administered in the Department of Conservation for the purpose of:

Providing, for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public areas of New Zealand possessing-

Recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or Wildlife; or

Indigenous flora or fauna; or

Environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or

Natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value:

Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and commonplace, in their natural communities and habitats, and the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape, which in aggregate originally gave New Zealand its own recognisable character;

Ensuring, as far as possible the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

2.0 Statutory Requirements

This section contains the background information relating to the statutory framework within which the Reserve Management Plan has been prepared.

The Reserves Act requires that every reserve have a Management Plan prepared for it. Once this Plan has been adopted by the responsible authority, it is subject to continuous review so that it adapts to changing circumstances or increased knowledge about the reserve. The review procedure is outlined in the Reserves Act and requires a public notification and submission process.

The Reserves Act also requires that all Reserves be classified and gazetted according to the classifications laid down by the Act. The reserves covered by this Plan have different classifications under the Act.

It is important to note that classification under the Reserves Act is not the same as Waitakere City Council Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan classification. The Reserves Act is a legally-binding national classification administered by the Crown.

2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act (RMA) is to,

“Promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.”

The RMA requires this Management Plan to consider the following “matters of national importance”:

- (a) *The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and*



Walking tracks within reserves

the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development,

- (b) *The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development,*
- (c) *The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna,*
- (d) *The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers,*
- (e) *The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.*

2.3 Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 (WRHAA)

The Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act was passed into law on 9 April 2008. The Act provides an additional layer of recognition and protection to the Waitakere Ranges and eastern foothills. The majority of the Ward lies within the heritage area; the north eastern portion of the ward falls outside the jurisdiction of the Act. All but three local reserves subject to this management plan lie within the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area. The reserves outside of the area are: Township Reserve, Kensington Gardens and Howard Reserve.

The purpose of the Act is:

To recognise the national, regional and local importance of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area and to promote the protection and enhancement of its heritage features for present and future generations.

The WRHA Act states the national significance of the heritage area and defines its heritage features; specifies the objectives of establishing and maintaining the heritage area; and provides additional matters for the Councils and certain other persons to consider when making a decision, exercising a power or carrying out a duty that relates to the heritage area.



The requirements of the WRHA Act include:

- The Regional Plans and Policy Statements and District Plans must have particular regard to the purpose of this Act and to give effect to its objectives.
- The Regional Council must prepare, adopt and maintain a management plan for the integrated management of the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and the special consultative procedure as set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The objectives of the Act are set out below:

- *protecting, restoring and enhancing the heritage features and the heritage area;*
- *ensuring the impacts on the area as a whole are considered when decisions are made affecting any part of it;*
- *carefully considering risks and uncertainties, using the best information available and endeavouring to protect heritage features when considering decisions that may result in significant adverse effects on the heritage features, including those effects that threaten serious or irreversible damage to the heritage features;*
- *recognising and avoiding adverse potential or adverse cumulative effects of activities on the environment (which includes the amenity of the heritage area) or its heritage features;*
- *recognising that, in protecting the heritage features, the heritage area has little capacity to absorb further subdivision;*
- *ensuring that any subdivision or development of itself or in respect of its cumulative effect, is of an appropriate character, scale and intensity, does not adversely affect the heritage features and does not contribute to urban sprawl;*
- *maintaining the quality and diversity of landscapes in the heritage area by protecting landscapes of local, regional or national significance, restoring and enhancing*

degraded landscapes, and managing change within the landscape in an integrated way;

- *managing aquatic and terrestrial systems in the area to protect and enhance indigenous habitat values, landscape values and amenity values;*
- *recognising that people live and work in the heritage area in distinctive communities and enabling them to provide for their social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing;*
- *providing for future uses of rural land in order to retain a rural character in the area;*
- *protecting those features of the area that relate to its water catchment and supply functions; and*
- *protecting in perpetuity, the natural and historic resources of the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park.*

2.4 Draft Regional Parks Management Plan

The Draft Regional Parks Management Plan is a collective plan for all of the Regional Parks. The plan sets out region wide land-use activity policies and objectives. These cover all management issues such as natural hazards, acknowledging tangata whenua ability to express kaitiakitanga and enhance opportunities to provide for their houora (long-term wellbeing) through the park network; protecting and enhancing the natural landscape and geology and the parks biodiversity and ecosystems; cultural heritage features including farmland; recreation and use; and the management of infrastructure with the Parks.

The Plan's vision for the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park is:

“A regional conservation and scenic park that is managed to protect and enhance its natural, cultural and historic values, to provide a place of respite for the people of Auckland, to provide for a range of compatible recreational activities in natural settings, and to cultivate an ethic of stewardship.”



The entire Waitakere Ranges Regional Park will be managed as a Class I (Conservation Park).

The management focus points include:

- Protection and restoration of the over 16,000 hectares of dominant indigenous bush and forest, including its flora and fauna, ecosystems and threatened plants; recognising and significant contribution to the region's biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Improving the health of Kauri in the Park.
- Ensuring the park is managed in accordance with the purpose and objectives of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008.
- Encouraging people to respect the park environment and the enjoyment of other park users. There will be increased emphasis on educating visitors about the park environment, and how they can act as responsible stewards of the park land.
- Developing the Hillary Trail as a multi-day trail predominantly utilising the existing track network.
- Supporting opportunities for volunteers, friends-of-the-park groups and local community groups to participate in the Park's conservation programmes.
- Continuing to work with communities bordering the park, recognising their stewardship role.

Waitakere City Council has entered into a 'Reserve Management Exchange Agreement' with the Auckland Regional Council whereby the management of various reserves are undertaken by Waitakere City Council and vice versa.

Auckland Regional Council reserves to be managed by Waitakere City Council which are included in the Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan:

- Soldiers Memorial Park
- Bishop Park
- Mt Atkinson Reserve

Waitakere City Council reserves managed by the Auckland Regional Council:

- Huia Scenic Reserve
- Beverley Hills Scenic Reserve
- Tainui Reserve

2.5 Waitakere City Council District Plan

The Waitakere City Council District Plan classifies Waitakere into two categories, the Human Environment and the Natural Environment. The Human Environment classification is based on characteristics of the land in terms of human use and development. Under this, Waitakere's reserves are identified as Open Space Environment, which has policies and rules affecting factors such as the location and design of buildings and structures on reserves.

The Natural Area identification is based on the natural characteristics of the landscape, such as the quality of native vegetation and the presence of streams.

The six Natural Areas are as follows:

The Protected Natural Area is the very best areas of native vegetation, or landforms that are considered to be 'outstanding' (in terms of section 6(b) of the Resource Management Act. Several reserves covered by this Management Plan contain the Protected Natural Area classification, and it is important that these areas are given a high degree of protection;

The Managed Natural Area is areas of native vegetation considered to be significant (in terms of section 6(c) of the Resource Management Act). Clearance or disturbance of this vegetation should be avoided as much as possible. The majority of reserves are within the Managed Natural Area. The majority of reserves covered by this management plan lie within the Managed Natural Area.

The Coastal Natural Area is an area which is considered to have a highly distinctive

coastal natural character, and it is important that development does not reduce this coastal characteristic;

The Riparian Margins/Coastal Edges Natural Area are the margins of streams and the coast where strict development restrictions are imposed.

The Restoration Natural Area is where there is vegetation with a native component, but which is not considered to be 'significant'. Nevertheless, this vegetation has ecological and landscape value, and its retention and enhancement should be considered where appropriate;

The General Natural Area is where there are no particular natural features, and the most appropriate location for any development.

Additionally, there are areas identified as Ecological Linkage Opportunities, or Restoration Natural Areas, where it could be appropriate to revegetate to establish linkages between areas of existing native vegetation.

The policies of this Reserve Management Plan are consistent with the District Plan Rules. This Management Plan will be used to manage impacts and effects of activities through the provision of a management and planning framework that relates and identifies the specific qualities and values of the reserves.

2.6 Historic Places Act 1993

The purpose of the Historic Places Act 1993 is described below.

- (1) *The purpose of this Act is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.*
- (2) *In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it shall recognise—*
 - (a) *The principle that historic places have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of New Zealand's distinct society; and*
 - (b) *The principle that the identification protection, preservation, and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage should—*
 - (i) *Take account of all relevant cultural values, knowledge, and disciplines; and*
 - (ii) *Take account of material of cultural heritage value and involve the least possible alteration or loss of it; and*
 - (iii) *Safeguard the options of present and future generations; and*



Catholic Church, Oratia Hall Reserve



Titirangi War Memorial

(iv) Be fully researched, documented, and recorded, where culturally appropriate; and

(c) *The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu, and other taonga*

The definition of a Historic Site under the Historic Places Act 1993 is,

Archaeological site means any place in New Zealand that—

(a) *Either—*

(i) Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or

(ii) Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and

(b) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

The listing of any other type of heritage site on the register of archaeological sites (NZAA) does not mean the site is protected. Waitakere City Council has the responsibility to protect historic areas and places by listing items and rules within the District Plan.

The listed Cultural Heritage Items located on local reserves within the Ward are listed below:

CHI No.	Location	Description	Category	Legal Description
1309	Brick Bridge, Little Muddy Creek, Huia Road, Laingholm	Low parapetted brick bridge, built 1890s. Significance attributed to historical and visual values.	Category II	Road Reserve adjacent to Tangiwai Reserve
1255	Monument, War Memorial Hall carpark South Titirangi Rd, Titirangi	3m tall granite monument. Significance attributed to historical value	Category II	Pt lot 17 DP 6678
1437	Catholic Church, 565-567 West Coast Rd, Oratia	Simple rectangular timber weatherboard church, built 1900s. Significance attributed to historical, architectural and community values.	Category II	Pt Allot 251 parish of Waikomiti
3508	Catholic Church, 565-567 West Coast Rd, Oratia	Oratia settlers hall heritage building		
305	Green Bay, Titirangi Godley Road, Rahui Kahika Godley Reserve, behind 184	Native bush		Pt 10 DP 12789
1020	Titirangi Wood Bay Road 44, Kauri Otitori Scenic Reserve	<i>Agathis australis</i>		Lot 39 DP 31829
428	Titirangi War Memorial Park, Park Rd	Kauri Ricker		
1020	Wood Bay Way Reserve, Titirangi Sth	Large Kauri Tree		
12243 & 1567	Laingholm Scenic Reserve	Archaeological Site – Rua/terraces		

Reserve Parcel and Classification Information

Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act 1977 Status (Reserve Classification)	Proposed Reserve Classification
1. 45 Kauri Point Road Reserve	LOT 335 DP 17523	0.1206			Recreation
2. Arama Reserve	LOT 22 DP 34100 LOT 27 DP 34100 PT ALLOT 53 SO 29 WAIKOMITI	0.2921 0.1346 0.2342	Proc. 18745	Recreation Local purpose Recreation	
3. Arapito Plantation Reserve	LOT 43 DP 15824	0.1325			Recreation
4. Beverly Hills Scenic	LOT 272 DP 24221 LOT 4 DP 19259 PT LOT 25 DP 33024 LOT 87 DP 37794 LOT 28 DP 33024 LOT 2 DP 84902 LOT 1 DP 44159 LOT 2 DP 78770 LOT 111 DP 27719 LOT 150 DP 27719	7.1452 0.0463 0.0707 1.1164 1.3995 0.0205 11.1668 0.0100 0.8916 1.0633			
5. Bill Haresnape Walk	LOT 1 DP 309484	0.2965	CT 97/68(PT)	Local Purpose	
6. Bishop Park	LOT 3 DP 59734 LOT 8 DP 49627 PT ALLOT 46 SO 29E WAIKOMITI	0.0126 3.3146 3.2041	CT 778/154 Gaz 1979 p 3839	Scenic Purpose Scenic Purpose Scenic Purpose	
7. Cornwallis Road Reserve	PT ALLOT 1 DP 14231 KARANGAHAPE	0.1014		Public Purposes	Recreation
8. Daffodil Scenic Reserve	LOT 90 DP 55504	0.6713		Scenic	
9. Foothills Lane Reserve	LOT 41 DP 210267	1.9337	CTs 61C/1053 (All) & 56B/955(All)	Local Purpose (Accessway)	



Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act 1977 Status (Reserve Classification)	Proposed Reserve Classification
10. Foster Ave Walkway	LOT 49 DP 44528	0.2147		Local Purpose	
11. Foster Hill Lane	LOT 9 DP 39377	0.1050		Local Purpose	Local Purpose
	LOT 82 DP 44528	0.1222			
12. Handley Plantation Reserve	LOT 68 DP 18816	0.1763		Local Purpose	
	LOT 56 DP 18816	0.1427		Local Purpose	
	LOT 42 DP 18816	0.1553		Local Purpose	
13. Howard Reserve	LOT 201 DP 201532	0.0670			Recreation
14. Huia Scenic Reserve	LOT 128 DP 51639	3.1702		Scenic	
15. Karamatura Reserve	LOT 7 DP 45463	0.2021	Gaz 1994 p.2423	Recreation – Fire Station	
16. Karamu Stream Reserve	LOT 9 DP 330946	0.1979	CT - 127086	Local Purpose (Accessway)	
17. Kaurimu Park	LOT 197 DP 86268	0.2924			Recreation
	LOT 320 DP 24221	0.1629			
	LOT 188 DP 87393	0.4204			
18. Kensington Gardens	LOT 200 DP 201532	0.5159	CT -126A/536 (All)		Recreation
19. Kohu Plantation Reserve	LOT 14 DP 19360	0.1012			Recreation
20. Konini Plantation Reserve - 1	LOT 319 DP 24221	0.0448		Plantation Reserve	Recreation
	LOT 107 DP 20226	0.1105		Plantation Reserve	
21. Konini Plantation Reserve - 2	LOT 93 DP 20226	0.1335		Plantation Reserve	Recreation
22. Laingholm Hall Reserve	LOT 39 DP 19099	0.1014		Recreation	
	LOT 41 DP 19099	0.1012		Recreation	
	LOT 40 DP 19099	0.1011		Recreation	

23. Laingholm Reserve	LOT 214 DP 19098 LOT 216 DP 19098 LOT 215 DP 19098	0.1011 0.1011 0.1011	CT - 711/372	Recreation
24. Laingholm Scenic Reserve	LOT 2 DP 320157	6.9051	Recreation	
25. Landing Road Walkway	LOT 15 DP 424634	0.3620	Recreation	
26. Lopdell Plantation Reserve	LOT 18 DP 23036	0.2021	Recreation	
27. Lookout Reserve	LOT 73 DP 19099	0.1113	CT - 42A/900 Recreation	
28. Maher Park	LOT 562 DP 22223	0.2241	Local Purpose	
29. Mahoe Plantation Reserve	LOT 13 DP 21538	0.0852	Plantation Reserve Recreation	
30. Mahoe Walk	PT ALLOT 45 DP 22601 WAIKOMITI PT ALLOT 243 DP 22601 WAIKOMITI	0.0139 0.0444	Plantation Reserve Recreation	
31. Marama Plantation Reserve	LOT 12 DP 27798	0.7436	Recreation	
32. McEldowney Reserve	LOT 23 DP 17349 LOT 8 DP 17349	0.0352 0.1282	Local Purpose Recreation	
33. Minnehaha Reserve	LOT 124 DP 22899	0.8754	Recreation	
34. Mt Atkinson Park	PT ALLOT 28 SO 29 WAIKOMITI PT LOT 2 DP 9262 PT ALLOT 28 SO 29 WAIKOMITI LOT 1 DP 10282	1.1308 0.5685 0.5683 0.3414	Recreation	
35. Oratia Drive Accessway	LOT 44 DP 210267	0.0279	Local Purpose	
36. Oratia Hall Reserve	PT ALLOT 251 SO 2400 WAIKOMITI	0.2024	Local Purpose/Recreation	



Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act 1977 Status (Reserve Classification)	Proposed Reserve Classification
37. Otitori Reserve	LOT 10 DP 17297	0.1022		Local Purpose	
	LOT 28 DP 17297	0.1171		Local Purpose	
38. Otitori Scenic Reserve	LOT 39 DP 33106	0.1720			Scenic
	LOT 10 DP 31829	0.0956			
39. Paturua Way	LOT 72 DP 28967	0.1452			Recreation
40. Rahui Kahika Reserve	PT LOT 8 DP 12789	1.4450		Recreation	Scenic
	PT LOT 7 DP 12789	1.0950		Recreation	
	PT LOT 1 DP 41256	0.1204	Gaz 1976 p 2226	Pleasure Ground	
	LOT 8 DP 30284	0.2732		Recreation	
	ALLOT 736 SO 54770 WAIKOMITI	0.6042	Gaz 1991 p 2667	Recreation	
	LOT 3 DP 49048	2.3998		Recreation	
	ALLOT 715 SO 50735 WAIKOMITI	0.1704	Gaz 1976 p 2934	Pleasure Ground	
	PT LOT 10 DP 12789	0.9801		Recreation	
	PT LOT 9 DP 12789	2.8945		Recreation	
	PT LOT 10 DP 12789	0.0337		Recreation	
	PT LOT 10 DP 12789	1.1603		Recreation	
	LOT 106 DP 60399	0.1100		Recreation	
LOT 2 DP 183872	0.3918				
41. Scenic Drive North Plantation	LOT 478 DP 40870	0.3918			Recreation
	LOT 121 DP 40870	0.0589			
	LOT 6 DP 105714	0.6255			
42. Soldiers Memorial Reserve	PT LOT 6 DP 10374	0.0775			Recreation
43. South Titirangi Plantation Reserve	LOT 6 DP 30393	0.0397			Recreation
44. South Titirangi Recreation Reserve	LOT 44 DP 23754	1.6807			Recreation
	ALLOT 705 SO 40163 WAIKOMITI	0.0809			
	LOT 8 DP 29913	0.0553			

45.	Sylvan Reserve	LOT 79 DP 31765	0.7841	Recreation
46.	Tainui Reserve	LOT 5 DP 156786	1.6741	
47.	Takahe Reserve	LOT 1 DP 36327 LOT 3 DP 204598	1.6420 0.1727	Recreation
48.	Tane Reserve	LOT 521 DP 22223	0.1141	Local Purpose
49.	Tane Walk	LOT 131 DP 19099	0.2350	Local Purpose
50.	Tanekaha Reserve	LOT 7 DP 41514	0.2501	Recreation
51.	Tangiwai Reserve	PT LOT 3 DP 51988 PT LOT 3 DP 51988 PT LOT 3 DP 51988 PT LOT 3 DP 51988	1.2670 2.2100 0.6870 0.1732	Recreation Recreation Recreation Recreation
52.	Tinopai Reserve	LOT 26 DP 28967	0.6070	Recreation
53.	Titirangi Bush Reserve	LOT 4 DP 97662	0.1975	Recreation
54.	Titirangi War Memorial	PT LOT 17 DP 6678	1.8011	Local Purpose
	• Titirangi Way Plantation Reserve	LOT 26 DP 18346	0.0233	Plantation
	• Township Park	LOT 1 DP 139651	0.4009	Recreation
	• Upland Glade	LOT 43 DP 38495	0.0865	Recreation
	• Victory Glade	LOT 489 DP 20309	0.1034	Local Purpose
	• Waikomiti Esplanade	LOT 12 DP 75323 LOT 13 DP 81533	0.7090 0.1450	Recreation



Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act 1977 Status (Reserve Classification)	Proposed Reserve Classification
• Waima Crescent Boylan Terrace	LOT 10 DP 35849 LOT 44 DP 39183	0.0931 0.0989			Recreation
• Waima Reserve	LOT 29 DP 35849 LOT 26 DP 35849 LOT 27 DP 35849 LOT 28 DP 35849 LOT 30 DP 35849	0.0814 0.0809 0.0814 0.0811 0.1626	Gaz 1959 p 620		Recreation
• Waitakere War Memorial	PT ALLOT 27 SO 46019	2.0133			Recreation
• Waitoru Reserve	PT ALLOT 5 DP 3912 WAITAKERE PT ALLOT 5 DP 3912 WAITAKERE	13.2400 2.2750			Scenic/ Recreation?
• Warner Walk	LOT 192 DP 19098 LOT 251 DP 19098 LOT 250 DP 19098 LOT 295 DP 19098	0.2238 0.3753 0.1432 0.3753			Recreation
• Western Park	LOT 264 DP 19098 LOT 202 DP 19098	0.2289 0.2018			Recreation
• Wood Bay Way	LOT 1 DP 31829 LOT 31 DP 31829 LOT 33 DP 33106 LOT 49 DP 33106 LOT 30 DP 31829	0.0384 0.0779 0.0453 0.0121 0.1776			Recreation
• Woodlands Park	LOT 147 DP 30907 PT ALLOT 32 DP 22899 WAIKOMITI	0.1436 0.1333		Recreation Local Purpose	
• York Road Reserve	LOT 63 DP 38401	0.1922	Gaz 1962 p 362		Recreation

3.0 Strategic Context

This section contains the background information relating to the strategic framework within which the Reserve Management Plan must be prepared.

3.1 Waitakere City Council Strategic Framework

Waitakere City Council has developed seven strategies to achieve the vision for Waitakere. The 'Strategies' that relate to this Reserve Management Plan are Social, Environment, Cultural Wellbeing, Growth Management and Transport. These strategies inform the 'Strategic Outcomes' that in turn work towards achieving the 'Community Outcomes'.

3.1.1 Social

"Strong, skilled and connected communities and neighbourhoods"

The strategic outcomes seek to build strong, resilient communities and leadership and great living places by developing Waitakere's community infrastructure and assets and creating built and natural environments that are accessible, sustainable and promote the health and wellbeing of all people.

The Council's programme of works specific to parks and open space include Project Twin Streams and the continued providing of recreation facilities, youth centres, playgrounds and sports parks within communities.

This reflects the Strong Communities Community Outcome:

- Waitakere has a strong sense of connection and networks of community so people feel safe and have a sense of belonging
- We are civil to and respectful of each other, have a good work life balance and contribute to our City, community, friends and family

3.1.2 Environment

"Network of green, clear air, clean water and nothing wasted"

The strategic outcome seeks to protect and enhance the Green Network: Native forests, full of native birds, linking streams of native fish. This will be achieved by maintaining, protecting and enhancing the natural environment; enabling community care and conservation of the green network; undertaking weed and pest management to support native biodiversity;

The Council's programme of works specific to Parks and Open Space include Parks maintenance and development; Project Twin Streams; Iwi consultation and engagement; weed and pest initiatives and green network projects and incentives.

This reflects the Community Outcomes for the Green Network, Waiora – Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development:

- People are in harmony with and have a strong sense of stewardship, of kaitiaki of the natural environment
- We are all actively managing our growth and minimising ecological threats particularly through increased local participation in decisions and action
- We manage our growth in a way that increases our sustainability and enables a healthy living environment
- We have access to good quality water and air and we manage our energy, waste and water innovatively and responsibly
- Replenishment of nature's food chain of tiriwa, (the flora and fauna)
- Maori and non Maori respect and appreciate the City's natural taonga/wonders

3.1.3 Cultural Wellbeing

"We all feel we belong, treasuring our diversity, creativity, culture and heritage"

The strategic outcome seeks to ensure our heritage is identified, protected and promoted. This is will be achieved through advocating for heritage consideration in planning processes and working with Iwi partners and the local community.



3.4 Draft Leisure Strategy

This document outlines the Council's goals for improving leisure opportunities in Waitakere in the future. The Council aims to improve the happiness and health of the City's people and communities by promoting:

- The enjoyment of life and leisure time that comes from taking part in fun activities which build self-confidence, skills, physical health or fitness;
- Opportunities for outdoor recreation in our abundant green natural settings;
- A sense of belonging, and 'community' and City identity.

The Strategy offers these guidelines as a way of achieving the goals:

- Diversify leisure services to focus and improve provision for different groups and communities.
- Improve natural amenity by building on the unique 'green' and 'blue' images of Waitakere City.
- Develop community focal points near where people live and shop, with an atmosphere of enjoyment and availability of low-cost casual leisure activities.

3.5 Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

The purpose of this Strategy is to refocus policies and actions already adopted by Council to propose new actions to ensure good biodiversity outcomes from all land management practices. Waitakere has an obligation to protect indigenous biodiversity, under legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Biosecurity Act 1993.

The vision for biodiversity in Waitakere has been divided into four categories. These are forests, freshwater habitats, coast and the urban area. Relevant to this Management Plan are the visions for freshwater habitats and the urban

area. The vision for freshwater habitats is to have a continually vegetated riparian margin along streams, with inanga and giant kōkopu becoming common in streams. For the urban area, the vision is for expansion and enhancement of the native forests in the urban area, having kereru visit gardens in the urban area and wildlife refugees established in reserves.

3.6 Te Kawerau A Maki Trust Resource Management Statement

In 1840, John White, a travelling European in the west, observes that "in the produce of the land and sea, Kawerau do not pay tribute to any chief, nor could they be commanded by any adjoining tribe or hapu to assist in any act whatever, nor could a chief go to any of the Kawerau fishing grounds without the express permission of the Kawerau people" (Rules Section, District Plan 1998 p3).

The Resource Management Statement outlines the concerns and goals of the Kawerau a Maki Trust with regard to the sustainable management of the Taonga within the tribal area of Te Kawerau A Maki. Resource management issues are addressed by the Kawerau A Maki Trust within the context of achieving a balance between:

- the maintenance of spiritual and cultural values,
- environmental and heritage protection and enhancement, and
- social and economic development.

3.7 Ngati Whatua

Ngati Whatua exercises kaitiakitanga over the material and non-material resources of their tribal area through their relationship with Council (see section 6 RMA91). Ngati Whatua customary rights are sourced in the continued occupation and use of resources within this area. Implicit in the Maori resource management principle (kaitiakitanga) is reciprocity. Tangata Whenua are therefore obligated to protect and restore the natural and cultural resources of the same area.



These ancestral resources since 1840, the time of European settlement, have declined dramatically. Ngati Whatua through their relationship with Council therefore seeks:

- the restoration of the mauri and protection of waterways
- the restoration and protection of biodiversity.
- The restoration and protection of customary practices such as food gathering.

Waitakere City's landscape. The native forest contributes immensely to the significance and value of the reserves, even in highly modified (ecologically) areas of the eastern foothills and community centres. The primary focus of this Management Plan therefore is; the preservation of natural areas, vegetation restoration of the highly modified areas, enhancing public access opportunities through the reserves, to promote and provide for the recreational and social values of the coast, and to manage and preserve cultural heritage values found in the reserves.

4.0 Management Plan Objectives

4.1 An Integrated Vision for the Reserves

The 68 local reserves are viewed in this Management Plan in a holistic fashion. Also, individuality and variations in the Reserves have been taken into consideration.

The Waitakere Ranges environment in which the reserves exist is dynamic, diverse and sensitive and forms a significant part of

4.2 Approach to Preparing Policies

This plan has drafted policies that consider the key objectives of this Management Plan and the desires of the community.

The objectives and policies will be a guide for the future management of Waitakere Ward's local reserves, and will reflect the existing uses and values of the parks. The concept plans in Part Three of this Management Plan will present the objectives and policies in a visual manner.



Marama Stream, Marama Plantation Reserve

4.3 Community Expectations for Waitakere Ward Reserves

The process of preparing this Management Plan began with public notification of the intention to prepare a Reserve Management Plan in May 2009.

An Advisory Group including members of the Waitakere Ward Councillors, Waitakere Community Board members, and Council staff was established to oversee the development of the Plan.

The final draft plan was approved in June for public submissions. Once submissions have been received and assessed appropriate amendments will be made to this draft plan. It will then be taken to the Waitakere Community Board for adoption.

5.0 Reserve Value Descriptions

5.1 Natural Environment

5.1.1 Geology and Soils

The Waitakere Ranges were formed through a culmination of submarine and volcanic sediment deposition and erosion from the strong westerly winds and ocean currents. These processes occurred over a period of many millions of years. The ranges seen today have been uplifted from the ocean floor to rise above the Tasman Sea.

During the early Miocene Period (22-15 million years ago) the Auckland region was submerged below sea level in a form called the Waitemata Basin. Within this basin layers of sandstone and mudstone accumulated.

To the west of the Waitemata Basin was the Waitakere Volcano: A mammoth volcano that grew from continuous activity over a period of 6-7 million years. A combination of large scale volcanic deposits and undersea marine erosion facilitated the spread of volcanic material eastwards with finer material being swept furthest into the Waitemata Basin.

Around 16 -10 million years ago the eruptions of the Waitakere Volcano reduced and eventually ceased altogether. It was during this time of

reduced activity that a period of uplifting pushed the volcano above sea level. When volcanic activity ceased the volcano was left to the corrosive powers of the wind and the sea which worked to reduce the size of the landmass above sea level. This period of sustained erosion eventually removed the entire volcano visible above sea level by 5 million years ago. Throughout this period sandstone and mudstone continued to accumulate in the Waitemata Basin covering the volcanic deposits.

During the past 5 million years there have been further periods of uplifting and tilting along with erosion that have combined to create the formation of the ranges as they are today. Erosion from wind and water has removed large quantities of the Waitemata Sandstone layers exposing the harder volcanic rocks beneath.

The different periods of deposition, uplifting and erosion have left a spread of rock types across the ranges and eastern foothills. The central and western ranges contain weakly layered volcanic conglomerate and breccia which formed the eastern slopes of volcano. The eastern and northern slopes of the ranges consist of finer grained volcanic sediments that were swept further from the volcano into the Waitemata Basin and accumulated along with the Waitemata sandstones.

5.1.2 Vegetation

The Ward falls within the Waitakere, Tamaki and Rodney Ecological Districts. The Waitakere ecological district is characterised by a large and continuous block of native vegetation making up the Waitakere Ranges. The Waitakere Ranges are significant within the Auckland region as they, along with the Hunua Ranges are the two largest blocks of native forest left in the region. Due to the size of the ranges they contain a high level of vegetation and wildlife diversity.

During pre-European times the ranges contained a dense podocarp and broadleaf forest with Kauri forests present on the eastern slopes and ridges. Modification by early Maori was restricted to coastal areas both, along the west coast and the Manukau Harbour. By the time the first European



Kauri Stand – Paturua Way

settlement modification was substantial with burnoff and terracing prominent in areas of Maori settlement.

European settlers to the Waitakere Ranges undertook further modification by way of farming and logging native timber such as Kauri, Kahikatea, Totara, Rimu, Matai and Tawa. These activities were extensive and there are few areas of pre-European forest left. Today, the majority of the vegetated ranges are made up of regenerating native vegetation.

The vegetation types present include podocarp species such as tanekaha, rimu and kauri and broadleaf species such as Puriri and Kohekohe along with extensive Kanuka and Mānuka forests. An ecological assessment of the local reserves within the Ward (Te Ngahere, March 2010) also found that a large number of pest plant species were present.

The local reserves within the Ward all fall within the Warm Lowlands Ecosystem as described in Waitakere City Council's "*Native to the West: A Guide for planting and restoring the nature of Waitakere City*". The habitat present within the local reserves is similar across the Ward with no reserve containing ecologically unique features. The vegetation classes did however vary between reserves and included the following: Medium density mixed (broadleaf and podocarp) bush, medium to low density broadleaf, medium density regenerating bush and open space areas with grass and hard landscaping.

Local reserves containing notable forest types included Warner Walk – Medium density

podocarp, Tanekaha Reserve – High density podocarp, Takahe Reserve – High density bush and Waitoru Reserve – High density mixed bush.

The majority of local reserves within the Ward are less than one hectare with boundaries adjoining several of private properties. These characteristics exacerbate the threats to biodiversity and a dynamic ecosystem by increasing edge effects such as reduced species abundance and changes in species interactions associated with changes to the physical environment. Weed infestation and garden encroachment are common place in reserves throughout the ward. The extent of weed infestation varies across the reserves however there are a number of reserves that are devoid of native vegetation and have come to be covered entirely with exotic weed species; an example being Lookout Reserve in Laingholm.

Common weed species found throughout the local reserves are: wild ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*), jasmine (*Jasminum polyanthum*), elephants ear (*Alocasia brisbanensis*), gorse (*Ulex spp.*), blue morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*), brush wattle (*Paraserianthes lophantha*), bamboo (*Phyllostachys species*), arum lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*), velvet groundsel (*Roldana petasitis*), tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*), shrub balsam (*Impatiens sodenii*), plectranthus (*Plectranthus ciliatus*) and montbretia (*Crocasmia X crocosmiiflora*).



Tradescantia within Western Park

The vegetation within the local reserves is an important feature of the ecological system operating within the greater Waitakere Ranges. The diversity of species along with the reserves' size and shape provides habitat to native fauna as well as connections and corridors between green infrastructure within Waitakere and the wider Auckland region.

5.1.3 Fauna

The warm lowland forest of the Waitakere Ranges provides valuable habitat for a range of bird, insect and reptile species. While no species is restricted to the Waitakere Ranges, the ranges are one of two significant large forested areas within the Auckland Region, their importance as a habitat for these species is significant.

Common native bird species found within the ranges and present within the local reserves include, tui, kereru, fantail, grey warbler and silver eye. Many introduced bird species are also found throughout the local reserves, these include, sparrows, mallard ducks and myna birds.

Terrestrial vegetation has the potential to provide important habitat for invertebrates and potentially lizards. Several lizard species may be present in the local reserves, including the green gecko.

Threats to fauna are both plant and animal pests. Plant pests are listed in the section above and have the potential to smother, shade and out-compete native species. Animal pests also pose



Fantail – Piwakawaka, Western Park

a threat to fauna and their supporting vegetative habitat through eating large amounts of foliage, damaging tree trunks and root systems and by destroying nests and killing birds and their chicks as well as skinks and geckos. Animal pests present in the Waitakere ranges include, possum, pigs, wild cats, rats, mice and stoats.

Other threats to native habitat include subdivision of land, clearance for residential development, domestic animals and increased visitor numbers using tracks increasing the potential for the introduction of pest species from outside of the region via unclean footwear.

5.1.4 Landscape

"The Waitakere Ranges (part of a remnant volcanic landform) are the western visual backdrop to metropolitan Auckland. Their forested hills and coastal vistas are essential to the identity of both Waitakere City and metropolitan Auckland. The foothills and coastal areas are a combination of rural, urban, and natural landscapes that create an important transition and buffer zone to the forested part of the Ranges." (Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008)

The Waitakere Ward is a visually dominant region of the City with the ranges and eastern foothills providing a backdrop to the western skyline of the Auckland region. The Waitakere Ranges are tall, broad and heavily vegetated with native bush which contrasts significantly with the highly intensive development of metropolitan Auckland. Within close proximity to the urban suburbs the ranges and eastern foothills provide a semi-rural escape for both residents and visitors alike. The open space and native bush provides a relatively untouched landscape or wilderness area where the natural environment dominates the built and a sense of solitude prevails.

The majority of the ward is described in the District Plan as being an 'Outstanding Landscape'. Local reserves that are located within these areas are *Waitoru Reserve, Scenic Drive North Plantation Reserve, Handley Plantation Reserve, Minnehaha Reserve, Huia Scenic Reserve, Karamatura Reserve and Marama Plantation Reserve.*



In addition the regional significance of the Ranges has been recognized by the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008. This Act recognises the significance of the Waitakere Ranges and the eastern foothills and promotes the protection and enhancement of its heritage features for present and future generations. The heritage area and its features include the semi rural villages of the eastern foothills and the residential 'bush living' areas of Waiatarua, Titirangi, Laingholm and the Coastal Villages of Huia and Little Huia.

The local reserves of the Ward are generally small in size and are surrounded by residential development. The landscape characteristics of reserves vary between the eastern foothills semi-rural communities and the more intensively developed bush living neighbourhoods of Waiatarua and the Manukau coastline. The reserves in the eastern foothills are located within areas dominated by pasture and orchards and are afforded extensive views of the surrounding valleys and the bush covered ranges. Local reserves within the bush living communities tend to be vegetated with native bush and contribute to the visual appearance of continuous bush cover within these communities. The bush covered reserves also work to maintain the dominance of the natural landscape over the built environment; they preserve a sense of quiet and wilderness within the more intensively developed communities of Waiatarua, Titirangi, Laingholm and Huia. These characteristics set the ward apart from the urban areas of the City.

The many statutory and non statutory documents that govern development within the Ward all recognize and seek to protect the regionally significant natural landscape character of the ranges and eastern foothills, while acknowledging and providing for the communities that reside in the ward. This Reserve Management Plan shall seek to reflect and be consistent with this direction.

5.1.5 Water

There are many streams that flow through reserves within the ward. These streams connect into a network that will eventually flow into both the Manukau Harbour and the Waitemata Harbour via the Whau Creek.

There are many reserves in the Ward that contain overland flow paths and streams. The majority of the reserves are located within the bush covered area of the ranges where the waterways are naturally occurring. A number of reserves however contain stormwater outlets and ponds; for example the swamp area at the eastern side of Rahui Kahika Reserve is maintained as a stormwater pond.

Stormwater outfalls into riparian areas can increase rates of erosion of streamsides within the reserves. The outfall structure itself, can also detract from the overall amenity values of the reserves.

5.2 Cultural Heritage and History

5.2.1 Pre-European History

Reports from Te Kawerau A Maki and Ngati Whatua are currently being prepared. Both Te Kawerau A Maki and Ngāti Whatua were consulted as part of the process to prepare this Reserve Management Plan.

5.2.2 European Heritage and Sites of Significance

In 1835 Thomas Mitchell became the first European settler to purchase land from Maori resident at Karangahape pa on Puponga Point (Cornwallis). In 1838 the Manukau and Waitemata Land Company bought the land from his widow with plans to build a town on the foreshore of the Manukau Harbour, what is now regional parkland at Cornwallis. The first immigrants to settle in the area arrived in 1841. While maps show a carefully planned town centre at Cornwallis the Waitemata harbour proved to be a more reliable source of transportation than the Manukau with its prominent sand bars and treacherous entrance at the Manukau Heads. The township as a consequence was ultimately unsuccessful and the settlement largely abandoned.

More land purchases were made in Huia, Karekare and Piha and the timber mills were established as the government issued licences to log the native timber, Kauri (*Agathis australis*)

being favoured. Eventually there were timber mills located throughout the Ranges. Logs were initially transported across the Manukau Harbour to Onehunga from Huia and via Whatipu Wharf which was serviced by a tramline that ran along the coastline from Piha and Karekare.

During the 1850s and 1860s the Waitakere ranges were subdivided by the government and sold to new settlers who cleared bush and established small farms and orchards. Many sections were also bought by wealthy businessmen who often did not reside in the area. The road access to coastal settlements beyond Titirangi and Swanson was limited and often consisted of poorly formed bridleways which made travelling difficult particularly when wet. Local politics between residents and absent landowners meant that road improvements did not occur until the 1890s. As a result the coastal areas of Huia, Parau and Laingholm remained sparsely populated.

In addition to logging and timber milling, other economic activities included flax mills, small scale cattle farming and extraction of Kauri gum. The eastern foothills were also cleared during this time and fruit and vegetable orchards were established. By the early 1900s many properties within the central ranges were abandoned or purchased by the then Auckland City Council for water supply. The majority of this land has reverted to bush and forms the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park.

Titirangi

Early European settlers in the Titirangi area included Mr and Mrs J. Bishop and the Atkinson family. Mr Bishop purchased 227 acres in 1855 which was cleared for farmland. The entrance to the property 'Bishops Gate' was located on Titirangi Road near the intersection with Rangiwai Road. The Bishop family continued to reside in the area after the death of John Bishop with his wife and two sons, Thomas and John, being active members of the community organising the construction of the Titirangi War Memorial Church on Park Road and being founding members of the Returned Services Association.

Henry Atkinson bought land in Titirangi in the 1880s including a large area of Atkinson Valley (South Titirangi) and land around Mt Atkinson. The land was farmed until the early 1900s when sections were transferred to the Auckland City Council for the water supply catchment. Henry Atkinson also gifted the city Mt Atkinson Park, Bishops Park and the Titirangi School site.

Laingholm

The Laingholm area was settled by George Laing in 1853 who cleared the land for farming. The 610 acres included all of the present Laingholm area between Little Muddy Creek and Big Muddy Creek at Parau.

The Laing Farm was eventually subdivided into small lots in the 1920s. Farming was abandoned in the area and the native bush began regenerating to create the bush living environment of today. The Laingholm Residents and Ratepayers Association was formed at the time of subdivision supporting the construction of community facilities. Community Halls were built on land which became public reserves. A community hall was built at Laingholm beach with a second hall built on Victory Road in the 1940s.

Oratia

The Oratia Valley has a strong history of European settlement and horticultural activity that has endured to the present day. Early European settlers arrived in the Oratia Valley in the 1850s. A strong community identity has developed over the past 150 years around the continued presence of founding families and horticultural activity.

Early land use revolved around logging of native timber and kauri gum digging and cleared land was used for sheep and cattle farming. The early 1900s saw the arrival of Yugoslav settlers who were instrumental in spread of orchards and vineyards throughout the Oratia Valley.

The site of the Oratia Hall Reserve has been utilised for community use since the early 1920s when a co-operative packing shed was erected in 1924. The shed was also utilised as a community hall. Unfortunately in 1927 the packing shed was badly



damaged by fire the morning after a public dance.

The existing Oratia Settlers Hall replaced the packing shed. The church building also located on the Reserve was originally the Church of St Cyril and Methodia built by the Dalmation settlers. The building was relocated to the site and is listed in the Cultural Heritage Index.

Waitakere Township

Waitakere Township is located at the foot of the north eastern ranges alongside the railway line that runs from Helensville in the north to downtown Auckland. The government bought land from Ngati Whatua of Kaipara in 1853 and the land was subsequently surveyed into rural farm blocks. The township was slow to attract settlers. The most prominent farm was owned by James Dilworth. The farm supplied beef and mutton to the surrounding settlement and timber loggers and gum diggers working the nearby Ranges.

Access to the township remained poor for sometime with McEntee Road being the first road to be surveyed and provided direct access to the Dilworth Farm. Even with road access and

the railway line settlement in the area remained sparse and today Waitakere Township continues as a small rural community.

The Waitakere War Memorial Park is located at the site of an old landfill site and now contains playing fields, a community hall and a playground.

5.3 Recreation and Use

5.3.1 Types of Reserves

The 68 local reserves covered by this Management Plan differ in size, character and use. The Waitakere Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan 2009 defines the different categories of Open Space (determined by the predominant use).

The local reserves within this management plan fall within the following categories:

- **Active.** This reserve provides large open space developed for active recreation opportunities.



Waitakere War Memorial Park

- **Bush.** There are 38 reserves within this category. These area areas that are predominantly protected bush and natural habitat. The reserves may contain bush walks.
- **Civic Space.** There is one reserve that provides a high use, high quality town centre open space area.
- **Community.** Three reserves fall within this category. These are medium sized areas that provide amenity and informal recreational opportunities for a number of neighbourhoods.
- **Community Facility.** There are four reserves that are predominantly used for the provision of a community facility.
- **Esplanade.** There are three reserves within this category. These are stream esplanades and may contain walkways and access opportunities.
- **Neighbourhood.** There are four reserves within this category. These are small areas that provide amenity for a small neighbourhood area.
- **Walkway.** There are ten walkway reserves. These are access strips for access/linkage opportunities through urban areas.

Over half of the local reserves are 'bush' reserves that form part of the City's Green Network. While some reserves contain walkways; many are solely protected bush and habitats that provide a buffer between or corridors through built-up areas and the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park.

The balance of the local reserves provide an interactive function such as the provision of community facilities, playgrounds and urban amenity.

5.3.2 Facilities

The local reserves offer both formal and informal recreational opportunities. Activities range from walkways, picnic areas, playgrounds and sports fields to community halls, the Titirangi Library and the Huia Volunteer Fire Station.

This Reserve Management Plan aims to maintain and enhance opportunities to recreate for people of all abilities on the reserves.

Reserves that provide multiple community facilities include:

Titirangi War Memorial Library

Community Centre, Community Hall, Plunket Rooms, Playcentre

Oratia Hall Reserve

Oratia Settlers Hall, Small Hall, outdoor picnic area

Waitakere War Memorial Park

Community Hall, Playground, Sports Fields

Laingholm Hall Reserve Community Hall,

Tennis Court, Playcentre, Old Doctors Rooms

5.3.3 Community Facilities and Leases

There is a range of facilities in the various reserves, some of which are provided and managed by Council, others by Community groups themselves. These include:

Karamatura Reserve

The Huia Fire Station is located on Karamatura Reserve, 1282 -1284 Huia Road, Huia (LOT 7 DP 45463, 2021m2). The New Zealand Fire Service – Huia has been a longstanding lease holder on the reserve with the station being manned by The Huia Volunteer Fire Brigade. In 2008 the Fire Service was granted a five (5) year lease that commenced on 01 May 2008, expiring on 30 April 2013; with a five (5) year right of renewal to 30 April 2018.

Laingholm Village Hall Reserve

The Laingholm Village Hall Reserve comprises three lots at 69 Victory Road (LOT 39 DP 19099) and 4 Lookout Drive (LOT 40 DP 19099, LOT 41 DP 19099). Three organisations hold leases to operate on the site.

Laingholm Playcentre

The Laingholm Playcentre has been located on the site since 1988. The Auckland Playcentre





Huia Fire Station, Karamatura Reserve

Association holds the right to lease part of 4 Lookout Drive. The building is located on Lot 41 DP 19099. A further portion of land (11.52m²) of Lot 40 is included in the lease for play equipment. The lease was granted on 01 December 1988 for a period of 23 years to 2011, with a 10 year right of renewal finally expiring on 30 November 2021.

Laingholm Village Hall

The Laingholm and District Citizens Association hold a temporary lease of the Laingholm Village Hall at 69 Victory Road (LOT 39 DP 19099). The Association organises the use and booking of the hall by members of the public. The temporary lease began on 26 May 2008. An application for a new lease has been made.

Ex Doctors Room

The Laingholm Roundabout a community magazine/newsletter is produced from the Ex Doctors Rooms located at 4 Lookout Drive (Lot 40 DP 19099). Laingholm Roundabout Incorporated has made an application for a new lease. In the interim a temporary lease is in place that began 11 September 2008.

Oratia Hall Reserve

Oratia Ratepayers and Residents Association Incorporated has the right to lease the Oratia Hall Reserve. The lease was granted on 01 September 1987 for a period of thirty-three years, with one right of renewal for a further term of thirty-three years.

Titirangi War Memorial Reserve

The Titirangi War Memorial Reserve (PT LOT 17 DP 6678) is 1.8011 hectares and contains a number of buildings that are leased by community organisations.



Ex Doctors Rooms, Laingholm Hall Reserve

The Titirangi Returned Service Association Incorporated has the right to lease Clubrooms (540m²). The lease was granted on 01 March 1987 for a period of 33 years, expiring on 29 February 2020.

The Titirangi RSA Bowling Club Incorporated has the right to lease an area 1400m² adjacent to the clubrooms. The lease was granted on 01 March 1988 for a period of 32 years, subject to review every three (3) years.

The Auckland Playcentre Association - Titirangi has the right to lease a building. The lease was granted on 01 December 2007 for a period of five (5) years with a five year right of renewal finally expiring on 30 November 2017. The lease is subject to review every one (1) year.

The New Zealand Plunket Society Incorporated held the right to lease a building. The lease was granted on 01 October 2002 for a period of five years, expiring on 30 September 2007. The lease did not include a right of renewal however an application for a new lease has been submitted.

The Titirangi Community House Incorporated has the right to lease a building. The lease was granted on 01 July 2001 for a period of five years. The lease was renewed for a further 5 years, finally expiring on 30 June 2011. The lease is subject to review every two (2) year.

Woodlands Park

Woodlands Park Community Kindergarten Incorporated held the right to lease the Woodlands Park Hall for a period of 10 years ending on 30 September 2008. The Kindergarten has applied for a new lease to the Hall.

Waitakere War Memorial Park

The Waitakere Residents and Ratepayers Association have applied to renew the lease of the Community Hall.

5.3.4 Community and Cultural Values

The reserves of the Waitakere Ward contribute greatly to the sense of place for the communities that surround them. They add to community identity

and belonging, and through their function play an important role in the overall fabric of the city. The reserves also play an important role in contributing to the inherent social values of the resident's lives in the city through providing attractive areas of green relief. Potentially, the reserves are places for people to meet, to engage with views of the landscape and the Waitakere Ranges environment, to engage with ecological values and are places where a community spirit can be gained.

There is potential in the reserves to strengthen the characteristics that contribute to sense of place in communities through strengthening the inherent social value of the reserves. Methods that explore the strengthening of the reserves inherent values are outlined in the objectives and policies of the Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan. This Reserve Management Plan provides objectives and policies that are specific to the reserves within the Ward and aim to protect and enhance the community and cultural values of the reserves and their surrounding community.

The reserves have the potential to be inspiration, or a canvas upon which the community can express what is important to them about where they live. This can be achieved through art projects and community lead projects with support from the Council. This can strengthen sense of place and ownership and is particularly important in places that are lacking in a cohesive community identity.



Trees for babies – Waima Reserve

One clear aim of this Reserve Management Plan is to increase opportunities for people to enjoy nature on reserves. This can be achieved through encouraging community ownership of reserves, through the establishment of community groups to undertake weed management and revegetation of reserves.

How communities use the parks can reveal how the reserves are valued. A number of different cultural groups live in the suburban areas that surround the parks. The needs of such community groups need to be reflected in the future management and design of the reserves.

5.3.5 Promotion and Education of Reserve Values

It is desirable that reserve values discussed in this section be promoted in both communities and within the local reserves of the Waitakere Ward, where possible. Working with and establishing community groups and working with local schools is one way to achieve this.

Many reserves within the bush living areas are not identifiable as reserves. In many instances this is due to the lack of public access or because the main function of the reserve is to protect its intrinsic value or ecological value.

Provision should be made for signage within the street network that indicates the reserves, and wider street connections through the reserves. Bollard signs can be used to provide discrete directional. Interpretation signage is also desirable within reserves to indicate points of interest and reserve values, such as heritage features and ecological values in and adjacent to reserves. Using art to explore the representation of such values is also an option, where budget allows.



Nikau Grove, Takahe Reserve

Objectives and Policies

Part Two of this Reserve Management Plan shows how the issues identified in Part One are to be addressed. The objectives and policies contained in this section will guide the future development and management of the Waitakere Ward local reserves.

Concept Plans are included in Part Three these show how these objectives will be applied on four individual parks.

1.0 Vision Statement

The Waitakere Ward Local Reserves will be managed to enhance, restore and protect the ecological, social and cultural values of the reserves for current and future generations whilst providing opportunities for recreation, use, access, education and enjoyment by the surrounding local communities.

2.0 Ecological Values

The Waitakere Ward local reserves are an important component of Waitakere Green Network. They provide valuable habitat and corridors connecting the urban Green Network with the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park. Over half of the reserves are 'bush' reserves and are either partially or entirely covered with regenerating native vegetation. These reserves support habitat for a variety of native and introduced flora and fauna.

The natural ecology of the reserves has been historically modified through large scale clearance for farming and urban development.

The majority of reserves are small in size and are surrounded by a number of private properties. These characteristics lend themselves to ongoing restoration management issues particularly regarding the control and eradication of invasive weed species from neighbouring properties.

Successful weed control and restoration works rely on active consultation and participation with adjacent private land owners and the wider local community.

Objective 2.0

To restore, protect and enhance natural ecosystems and to extend and connect areas of indigenous vegetation where appropriate in order to support significant natural habitats for indigenous flora and fauna; so reserves become self-sustaining and less susceptible to weed and pest invasion.

Policy 2.1

To undertake a restoration management programme of the native ecosystems within the reserves. An ecological assessment of the subject reserves identified three distinct groups with regards to their existing ecological value. The qualities of the ecosystems present within the reserves were then correlated to pest management and restoration requirements. The three groups presented below acknowledge the ecological value of each reserve to the wider Waitakere green network while taking into account the different levels of restoration management required.

The programme should target reserves for restoration management (weed control and if necessary and appropriate native planting) in conjunction with the following list: (see table over page)

Implementation

- Develop and implement a restoration management plan for each reserve (or group of reserves) that includes the following dimensions:
 - Control and ultimate eradication of weeds (and animal pests where appropriate)



Group A. These reserves have a high ecological value with high expected gains from pest management.

Beverly Hills Scenic Reserve	Otitori Scenic Reserve
Bishops Park	Rahui Kahika Reserve
Cornwallis Road Reserve	Sylvan Reserve
Daffodil Scenic Reserve	Tainui Reserve
Foothills Lane Reserve	Takahe Reserve
Huia Scenic Reserve	Tanekaha Reserve
Laingholm Scenic Reserve	Waitoru Reserve
Marama Plantation Reserve	Warner Walk
Mt Atkinson Park	

Group B. These reserves have a high ecological value with greater pest management requirements.

Arama Reserve	Scenic Drive North Plantation
Bill Haresnape Walk	South Titirangi Recreation Reserve
Handley Plantation Reserve	Tane Reserve
Karamu Stream Reserve	Tane Walk
45 Kauri Point Road Reserve	Tangiwai Reserve
Kaurimu Park	Tinopai Reserve
Konini Plantation Reserve - 1	Titirangi Bush Reserve
Konini Plantation Reserve - 2	Titirangi War Memorial
Laingholm Reserve	Waikomiti Esplanade
Landing Road Walkway	Waima Crescent Boylan Terrace
Lopdell Plantation Reserve	Waitakere War Memorial
Maher Park	Western Park
Mahoe Walk	Wood Bay Way
Minnehaha Reserve	Woodlands Park
Otitori Reserve	York Road Reserve

Group C. These reserves have a potential for high ecological value that will result from intensive pest management.

Arapito Plantation Reserve	Oratia Drive Accessway
Foster Ave Walkway	Oratia Hall Reserve
Foster Hill Lane	Paturoa Way
Howard Reserve	Soldiers Memorial Reserve
Karamatura Reserve	South Titirangi Plantation Reserve
Kensington Gardens	Titirangi Way Plantation Reserve
Kohu Plantation Reserve	Township Park
Laingholm Hall Reserve	Upland Glade
Lookout Reserve	Victory Glade
Mahoe Plantation Reserve	Waima Reserve
McEldowney Reserve	

-
- in accordance with the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy and the Regional Pest Management Strategy
 - Native revegetation of reserves that complies with Waitakere City Councils “*Native to the West: A guide for planting and restoring Waitakere City*” – Warm Lowland Ecosystems
 - Liaise with owners and occupiers of adjoining properties
 - Encourage and involve the local community to assist in the management of the reserves: both weed control, planting and stewardship

Policy 2.2

To ensure the minimization of weed and animal pest invasion and to ensure the success of restoration projects occurring within reserves so as to maximize the benefits to the city wide Green Network.

Implementation

- Prevent the carrying out of any activity, or the effects of any activity, that is likely to establish, exacerbate or encourage the spread or growth of weeds or animal pests within the reserves
- Ensure that any provision for new walkways comply with all biosecurity controls relevant to Waitakere
- Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing on park boundaries through community engagement and education programmes
- Discourage and remove areas of garden encroachment and organic waste dumping from neighbouring properties, also investigate the possibility of signage in appropriate locations highlighting the threats of garden waste dumping
- Ensure, wherever possible, all new restoration planting is derived from propagated ecosourced species appropriate to the site, in accordance with Waitakere City Councils ecosourcing policy

- Educate the public by use of signs, information and community partnerships to raise awareness of biodiversity issues within the reserves

Policy 2.3

To restore and enhance the life-supporting capacity of the streams and riparian margins running through the reserves.

Implementation

- Minimize the level of contaminants entering streams and waterways by managing the impact of stormwater and surface runoff from roads and paved areas by utilising permeable surfaces wherever possible within the reserves
- Remove rubbish from stream and reserves on a regular basis
- Undertake the restoration of riparian margins in accordance with ecological best practice that can be adapted to specific stream environments
- Plant thick grasses and appropriate wetland species to collect sediment run-off alongside park roads and road boundaries
- Reduce the sediment load entering the streams from surface water flows where they pass through the reserves by fencing where necessary and implementing a staged programme for replanting along the riparian margins utilising a range of appropriate native plants that will attract native fauna by providing habitats and food
- When selecting naturally occurring native plants for revegetation of stream margins ensure consideration of the following factors:
 - Species that provide year round shading to the streams and thus work to reduce water temperatures;
 - Species that will provide an input of woody debris for bank stabilisation and habitat.
 - Species that have the ability to withstand occasional flood events



- Ensure that active recreation, bike and bridal trails are kept clear of the stream beds, preferably to a minimum of 20 metres, in order to reduce the likelihood of soil erosion along the stream banks
- Establish a monitoring programme in conjunction with the all relevant regulatory and landowner stakeholders, Waicare and the local community, to regularly monitor the streams and creeks within the reserves to determine their ecological health
- Work with associated regulatory and landowner stakeholders to carry out a monitoring programme to accurately measure the presence and condition of stocks of Inanga and other migratory fish

Policy 2.4

Implementation

Ensure that all works within reserves are undertaken in accordance with all relevant statutory documents (including best practice); and that the implementation of all work programmes are documented and monitored for success.

- When planting beside pathways, select species that will not form a trip hazard, and require to be sprayed or pruned
- Develop detailed planting plans for any planting carried out within the reserves as part of Council records
- Ensure that all contractors carrying out work within the reserves fully comply with the provisions of the Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water (2005) which is a legislative requirement under the Biosecurity Act 1993
- In addition to the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy, the Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy may be referenced to aid in identifying plant and animal pests. Work in liaison with the Auckland Regional Council to implement the Regional Pest Management Strategy

- Weeds will be controlled in accordance with Council's current Agrichemical Reduction Policy. Herbicide use should be minimised where possible

Policy 2.5

To identify, extend and protect networks of vegetation that supports invertebrate, bird, lizard, bat and other fauna habitat.

Implementation

- Ensure protection of large trees on reserves and undertake bat surveys prior to removal of pine or other large trees on reserves
- When selecting species for revegetation, select species with nectar and fruiting flowers as a food source for birds
- Provide for refuges for skink and lizard habitat through the retention of patches of scrubby areas on the reserves in dedicated areas
- Undertake under planting of specimen trees on the reserves to form an under canopy for fauna habitat, where appropriate
- Ensure that potential and existing natural habitats and ecosystems are identified and fenced off from stock grazing, vehicles and active recreation areas
- Ensure that all revegetation planting plans consider pollination so as to develop sustainable population of native plants which are able to set seed

Policy 2.6

To monitor contaminated sites caused by past land use practices.

Implementation

- Monitor contaminated sites caused by past land-use practices and manage these sites so as to contain contaminants and remediate and restore sites to meet the requirements of respective Resource Consents and the "Australian and New Zealand Guidelines

for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites". Liaise with Waitakere City Council Aftercare and Auckland Regional Council

- Investigate options, and experiment with appropriate methods for planting on contaminated and boggy sites, such as mounding. Liaise with Waitakere City Council aftercare in regard to this

3.0 Landscape Values

Objective 3.0

To protect and enhance the landscape values of the Waitakere Ward local reserves and ensure that the potential adverse effects of structures and physical processes on the landscape are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 3.1

To protect and enhance the rural and bush living character and landscape values of the Waitakere Ward local reserves.

Implementation

- Investigate reflecting sense of place characteristics in future design of reserves, utilising elements such as the Waitakere Ranges and foothills, orchards, horticulture and vineyards
- Prevent activities being carried out which will compromise the natural landforms and reduce the stability of the land
- As far as is practicable, seek soft engineering solutions to erosion problems
- Where ever possible use native planting to prevent or reduce erosion
- Implement planting plans that take account of and enhance the existing landforms
- Allow for a range of recreational activities that are appropriate to the different landscapes within the reserves, ie the more sensitive

areas be set aside for passive recreation, while the least sensitive be set aside for active recreation

Policy 3.2

Ensure that utility services are only located on the reserve in such a way that they do not detract from the landscape character of the surrounding area do not cause any adverse affects on the use and enjoyment of the reserve and that any adverse visual effect is mitigated through provision of works to benefit the reserve.

Implementation:

- Ensure that the installation of any proposed utility services includes adequate mitigation measures
- Ensure, where possible, that existing poorly located utility services are better integrated into the reserves environment through design techniques such as landscape treatment, if unable to be relocated
- Ensure that utility services are located in reserves so they do not detract from the existing function of the reserve
- Ensure any proposal to install services as mentioned above includes consultation with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngāti Whatua

Policy 3.3

To ensure that the existing buildings on reserve land are maintained to a standard that does not lower the character and amenity value of the reserve.

Implementation:

- Ensure damage, vandalism and graffiti is cleared from facades of buildings on reserves, working in conjunction with leaseholders

Policy 3.4

To ensure that any new structures or additions to existing structures are designed to complement the open space character of reserves while not compromising the natural character and ecology



of the reserves. Ensure that any new structures or addition to existing structures are approved through an appropriate Waitakere City Council process, and as listed below.

Implementation:

- Any proposal for a new building or structure or extension to a building or structure, within a reserve must demonstrate the following:
 - That the structure to be within the reserve serves the purpose for which the reserve is classified under the Reserves Act 1977;
 - The need for the structure to be sited in the location identified;
 - The protection of archaeological or heritage areas from disturbance;
 - The protection of public views into the reserve;
 - The maintenance of the reserve's character;
 - The contribution of the structure to the quality and experience of the reserve;
 - The public benefit obtained from the structure;
 - A minor impact on the immediate neighbourhood;
 - An ability to meet relevant District Plan requirements;
 - An ability to meet the objectives and policies of this plan.

Policy 3.5

To ensure that new and/or upgraded structures within the park and new park facilities are designed in a manner that takes advantage of sustainability initiatives such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, water reuse and recycling, waste minimisation and other sustainable building initiatives.

Implementation:

- Identify and incorporate opportunities for energy efficiency and water efficiency to reduce the resource requirements for buildings and structures of the park
- Identify and incorporate opportunities for renewable energy (such as solar and wind

power) to contribute towards meeting the energy needs for the park facilities

- That all opportunities are taken to reduce, reuse and recycle waste that is generated in the parks
- Utilise appropriate design guidelines and building materials, including utilising permeable and semi-permeable paving options wherever possible so as to reduce the quantity of stormwater runoff

4.0 Recreation and Use

The Waitakere Ward Local Reserves are made up of a variety of reserve types which offer differing opportunities for recreation use.

A number of bush reserves contain valuable native habitat and due to their size and location provide little or no practical opportunities for recreational use. The remaining reserves provide a range of passive recreational opportunities such as walkways, picnic areas and playgrounds. There are also reserves that provide community facilities such as community halls, libraries and buildings that are leased to pre-school organisations.

Objective 4.0

To provide for the use and enjoyment of the reserves and their recreation opportunities in a way that is consistent with the purposes and values of the reserves.

Policy 4.1

To ensure that local and neighbourhood parks are developed and managed to serve the surrounding communities.

Implementation

- Encourage the multiple use of local parks wherever possible, providing facilities that cater for a range of ages and abilities, including children, youth and the elderly

- Allow for the exercise of dogs in parks as governed by Waitakere and By-laws controlling dogs in parks
- Ensure consultation with the local community regarding developments in reserves

Policy 4.2

To support partnerships between council and the local community in developing and managing local and neighbourhood reserves.

Implementation

- Encourage public and local community group (local businesses, schools, residents and other community groups) involvement in restoration of habitat particularly around waterways to encourage guardianship of local reserves
- Involve the community in planting days and events in reserves
- Encourage and develop new partnerships with the community to develop and manage the reserves
- Ensure that the local community is consulted on the facilities and any change in purpose when new concept or development plans are submitted for local or neighbourhood reserves
- Encourage local involvement in painting murals on fences or other structures and the provision of plants and furniture in the parks as appropriate

Policy 4.3

To recognise and protect the open space qualities of the reserves and their value in providing passive use for the local community.

Implementation

- Undertake a programme of specimen tree planting to improve the amenity value of the reserves and to provide shade in the open grass areas

- Ensure that future developments in and around the reserves do not reduce their capacity to provide quiet open space for passive use
- Retain open space areas in reserves through restriction of buildings into open space areas in reserves
- Continue to work in conjunction with Keep Waitakere Beautiful in regard to potential Trees for Babies sites. Prepare planting plans to ensure planting does not encroach detrimentally into open space areas

Policy 4.4

To ensure public safety is considered in all aspects of parks design, development, operation and maintenance.

Implementation

- Ensure that appropriate levels of park user safety and sight lines are maintained
- Implement “Safer Design for the Green Network – Design Guidelines to ensure that buildings facilities and plantings are designed and maintained in a way that minimises safety concerns and maximises surveillance”
- Follow Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidelines for the future design and management of parks, in conjunction Safe Waitakere
- Allow for sun shelters to be installed above play equipment
- Provide shade by way of trees/structures at open space areas
- Provide all accessible seating in locations that encourages the supervision of children i.e. ensure seating faces playgrounds
- Consult principles of Injury Prevention through Environmental Design (IPTED) when developing walkways and facilities around water



Policy 4.5

To increase the use and range of community facilities and the associated reserves.

Implementation

- Implement development on reserves as shown in the concept plans of this management plan
- Encourage community groups leasing land and buildings to enter into joint arrangements in accordance with the Community Assistance Policy, to enable the efficient use of facilities by a range of groups to include youth, older people, women and all cultures, where practicable
- Provide for facilities such as picnic areas, tables, BBQs and seating for visitors to the reserves in appropriate areas without impacting on the open space values

Policy 4.6

Utilise interpretation signs, artwork and other indicators to promote and enhance recreation, ecological and cultural values in the reserves as appropriate.

Implementation

- Develop interpretative signage or other indicators to describe the historical value of the reserves
- Investigate the use of botanical labels (including traditional usages) in revegetated and enhanced reserve areas, particularly along tracks
- Ensure that signs and indicators do not detract from the natural recreational values of the reserves
- Install interpretative signage along the footpath at Soldiers Memorial Reserve describing the views through to Mount Atkinson, Titirangi Village and the Manukau Harbour

5.0 Access, Parking and Circulation

The Waitakere Ward local reserves by their very nature provide a variety of levels of access for pedestrians and motor vehicles. Topography and vegetation cover create physical barriers to entry for people of varying abilities.

Reserves which provide for passive open space such as picnic areas, playgrounds and community facilities provide easier access by way of gentle slopes, ramped footpaths and the provision of car parking.

The reserves also provide opportunities to promote pedestrian linkages to the surrounding street network for recreational use as well as providing a means of reducing local vehicle movements.

Objective 5.0

To ensure ease of access, parking and circulation within reserves without compromising reserve value.

Policy 5.1

To facilitate public access between and within the reserves. To provide linkages and passive recreational opportunities.

Implementation

- Improve and strengthen pedestrian linkages to outlying streets and within the reserves in order to create walkway circuits and offer a variety of walkway experiences (refer concept plan)
- Promote the walkway network within the Waitakere Ward Reserves including connections with footpaths within the road reserve and walkways within Auckland Regional Parks
- Install cycle racks in parks where appropriate
- Identify neighbours that are encroaching over reserve boundaries and impeding public access. Work with them in order to clarify boundary issues and guarantee public access to reserve land

- Improve and upgrade pedestrian access and entrances to reserves from surrounding streets
- Investigate the use of signs or other signifiers (such as walkway tiles) to identify access points and link the reserves with adjacent streets and footpaths
- Investigate the provision of additional walking tracks within Rahui Kahika Reserve (refer concept plan)

Policy 5.2

To provide for a variety of car park locations while managing vehicle parking so as not to compromise the character of the reserves.

Implementation:

- Provide additional formal carparking at those reserves with high usage recreational facilities only as required and as according to Council's Code of Practice
- Investigate the provision of a small scale parking area at the entrance to Rahui Kahika Reserve at 172 Godley Road (refer concept plan)
- Provide formal parking in appropriate streets adjoining the reserves, as necessary, and at high usage areas
- Utilise permeable surfaces where appropriate for new car parking, or for the upgrading of existing car parks or roads within the reserves and ensure that such works are in keeping with the character of the area. Ensure these are designed in a manner that also caters for all levels of accessibility
- Undertake amenity planting where possible, to mitigate the adverse visual effects of car parking, and to provide shade in car parking areas
- Implement soft engineering solutions and planting to mitigate the effects of any additional surface water flow resulting from the creation of car parking or roading within the reserves, where appropriate

- Prevent public parking in amenity grass/open space areas through appropriate design techniques
- Ensure placement of disabled parking enhances reserve access for disabled park users
- Provide for an increase in capacity of carparking at Titirangi War Memorial to support community activities and use

Policy 5.3

To provide barrier free access to reserves for people of all levels of mobility while recognising that many reserves in the Waitakere Ward are steep, densely vegetated and difficult to access.

Implementation

- Incorporate on main park signage relevant information for the level of mobility required for park access through:
 - Indicating if there are surface changes of footpaths in the reserves
 - Indicating if there are stairs and gradient changes in the reserves.

6.0 Park Furniture

Objective 6.0

To ensure that there is a range of park furniture and facilities to enhance the recreational and social use of the reserves, while protecting the character of the reserves.

Policy 6.1

Park furniture, including litterbins, seats, signs, playgrounds and barbeques will be provided at an appropriate level to cater for local community use

Implementation:

- Where possible, signs will be amalgamated in order to reduce the overall number of signs and all signs will be in accordance with the WCC Code of Practice, Parks Guidelines.



Policy 6.2

To adopt a unified approach to the design of site furniture, facilities and signs ensuring that the design and location of park furniture will be provided in a way that minimises visual impact on the reserves.

Implementation

- The design of park furniture should be in accordance with Council's Parks Code of Practice Design Guidelines
- Apply high standards of design and materials to all site furniture and facilities
- Ensure signage is placed sensitively in the reserves in terms of visual impact, and access
- Signs to be bilingual (English and Maori)

7.0 Maori Cultural Heritage

Objective 7.0

To recognise, protect and, as appropriate, promote the Maori cultural and historical values of reserves and their wider catchment, and to work in partnership with Iwi on the management of issues of significance on the reserves.

Policy 7.1

Recognise and provide for the mauri of any site or place of significance associated with the reserves.

Implementation

- Liaise with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua to identify all sites and areas on the reserves that are of significance
- In consultation with Maori, decide on the appropriate form of interpretation for sites of cultural significance within the reserves and the appropriate treatment of these sites
- Develop a strategy for the appropriate interpretation of Maori cultural values and implement this strategy in a staged way over time

- Support the meeting of iwi objectives in the reserves where they do not contradict the objectives and policies of this Plan
- Support any activities that raise awareness of tangata whenua issues, such as kaitiakitanga, tribal history of the area
- Support the use of historical cultural and ecological interpretation, such as signage or artwork with information of historical relevance, or explaining the traditional uses of certain plants
- Support the use and enjoyment of the reserves for any activities consistent with Maori culture, such as Hangi and Kapa Haka as appropriate and where they meet the policies and objectives of this Plan

Policy 7.2

Provide for the customary use of native flora by Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua and local Maori groups.

Implementation

- Implement and support planting programmes, in consultation with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua that include plants for customary use such as for arts, rongoa (medicinal), ceremonial and food purposes plus pa harakeke
- Ensure that any cultural harvesting of plants is consistent with the Cultural Harvesting Protocols

Policy 7.3

Involve Iwi in the design and management of reserves.

Implementation

- Consult with Iwi in the design and management of reserves, in particular with regard to proposed developments within reserves and the location of structures
- Consult with Iwi over management of priority restoration sites and any specific programmes to reintroduce native species

- In consultation with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua, highlight any areas of tapu and investigate possible options, where appropriate, to discourage public access to those areas

8.0 European Cultural Heritage

The Waitakere Ward was first inhabited by Europeans in the early 1800s. This occupation has shaped the landscape and built distinctive communities throughout the bush covered ranges and the eastern foothills.

The local reserves came into the possession of the Council by a variety of methods including abandonment of Lots as the economic viability of small holdings in the area became untenable; through subdivision, purchase or as gifts to the Council. The majority of the local reserves do not contain listed Cultural Heritage Items. Those such as the Titirangi War Memorial and the Oratia Hall Reserve contain significant historical features or buildings that reflect the European Cultural Heritage of the surrounding community.

Objective 8.0

To recognise, protect and, as appropriate, promote the European cultural and historical values of the Reserves and to work in partnership with the community on the management of issues of significance on the reserves.

Policy 8.1

To recognise and provide for the protection and interpretation of any site or place of historical significance associated with the reserves.

Implementation

- Identify and record historical sites and heritage trees located in the reserves and ensure appropriate protection of such sites in consultation with the Historic Places Trust and West Auckland Historical Society
- Ensure that thorough archaeological investigations are carried out in the riparian margins prior to any construction or earthworks in the esplanade reserves

- Ensure appropriate recognition and protection for heritage sites and trees through the District Plan and inclusion in the Auckland Regional Council Cultural Heritage Inventory if appropriate
- Encourage and support the installation of artwork, park furniture, planting and other features that illustrate local heritage values in the reserves
- Ensure that cultural heritage assessments are carried out as part of preparing concept plans for the reserves, where appropriate
- Ensure that conservation plans are prepared and implemented for significant historic places or areas on the reserves in consultation with the community

Policy 8.2

To recognise and protect all trees or vegetation of historic significance within the reserves and ensure that they are maintained in accordance with the standards and techniques of approved arboricultural practice.

Implementation

- Identify all trees of historic/cultural significance in the reserves, both exotic and native
- Provide for the protection of all identified trees and vegetation of significance through the provisions of the District Plan
- Ensure that walkways and other structures are kept clear of the roots of significant trees or vegetation, where those trees are vulnerable to damage
- Replace any amenity or specimen trees that are dead, dying or posing any hazard as appropriate in accordance with the Parks Standards and management policies



9.0 Community Values

The reserves in the Waitakere Ward contribute greatly to a sense of place for the communities that surround them. The reserves contribute to community identity and belonging and through their function, play an important role in the overall fabric of the city. The reserves also play an important role in contributing to the values of lives in the city through providing attractive areas of green relief. Potentially, the reserves are places for people to meet, to engage with views, to engage with ecological values, and are places where a community spirit can be gained.

Objective 9.0

To encourage community empowerment, promote community ownership, and to increase opportunities for people to value, connect to, and enjoy nature on reserves.

Policy 9.1

To encourage community stewardship and ownership of the reserves and to strengthen a sense of place in communities.

Implementation:

- To help facilitate community groups in areas where these are minimal, where the reserves have significant values, when undertaking projects on parks
- Encourage community stewardship and ownership of reserves through projects on parks
- Establish art projects in key reserves in conjunction with community groups where possible
- Work with local schools in regard to potential reserve developments in key areas

Policy 9.2

To increase opportunities for people to value, experience, connect to and enjoy nature on reserves.

Implementation:

- Involve the local community in programmes of weed control and restoration programmes on the reserves
- Utilise the green network community planting on parks programme and economic incentives programme
- Encourage ecological restoration programmes in conjunction with local schools.
- Investigate development of the reserves in a manner that caters for all community groups and people of all abilities

Policy 9.3

Ensure that "Community" reserves and the associated facilities are developed and managed in a way that serves the interests of the local community, and both enhances and contributes to the amenity and function of the area.

- Develop linkages through these reserves to facilitate access and views to the surrounding neighbourhoods
- Recognise and protect the significant heritage and cultural values of the local community reserves
- Recognise and reflect the sense of place of the local community through careful design detailing of the reserves that reference both local and wider landscape elements, such as streams and the ranges and historical land use, vineyards and orchards and other existing rural uses

Policy 9.4

To provide for short term special events in appropriate locations.

Implementation:

- Provide for events for all cultural groups

Proposals for special events will be assessed against the following criteria:

- Events must be of public interest and value;
 - There must be no conflict with the reserves values;
 - There must be no permanent occupation or utilisation of any part of the reserve;
 - There must be no conflict with any other Waitakere City Council policies, including bylaws;
 - At the conclusion of the event, the reserve shall be reinstated to its condition prior to the event.
- There must be full compliance with all the conditions Council attaches to any permit allowing the short term special event. The requirements of the District Plan must be met
 - Investigate the use of Oratia Hall Reserve and Waitakere War Memorial Reserve for events, markets and festivals

10.0 Promotion and Education of Reserve Values

Objective 10.0

To promote the ecological and cultural values of the reserves and provide opportunities to educate the general public about these values

Policy 10.1

To increase public awareness as to the potential and existing ecological and scientific values and processes of the reserves

Implementation:

- Provide for signage or explore another forms of interpretation for areas where there are areas of outstanding and significant vegetation, explaining habitat type and the aims of ecological restoration and ecological linkages/corridors
- Provide interpretation of areas of significant habitat adjacent to reserves, as listed in the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal

- Open up and encourage access and views to areas of ecological significance and water where appropriate, and where providing access will not pose a threat to significant ecological areas
- Investigate working with local schools, using reserves as a case study for ecological projects

11.0 Administration and Management

The structure for administration of day to day management of the reserves is established within the context of the Reserves Act. Consideration has also been given to the district plan, under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Objective 11.0:

To ensure the reserves are managed in terms of the reserve classification gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977; for the enjoyment of the local and regional community now and in the future

Policy 11.1

Any activity or development not provided for under the policies and implementation in the management plan will not be permitted unless such an activity or development at least complies with the District Plan Rules for Open Space environment; the General By-laws 1990; and the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008.

Policy 11.2

To achieve the implementation actions outlined within each policy in this document, Waitakere City Council will follow an annual plan process to allocate funds for these actions. The actions identified in the Policies are necessary to achieve the objectives of this management plan.

Policy 11.3

To provide for user concessions by way of permit for special events as detailed in Policy 4.3.



Implementation:

- Permits for temporary concessions or events may be granted for the use of areas of the reserves that are compatible with the objective for the reserves and in accordance with policy or implementation under this Management Plan. Applications are made to the Manager of Parks, who may consult with the Community Board as required to assess such applications
- Permits for special events may incur an additional bond or charge in respect to the potential for damage or the need for remedial works
- Concessions may be granted in respect to refreshments and for wheeled transport compatible with the values of the reserves

Policy 11.4

To use the control of lease agreements to ensure the most effective and equitable use of the Waitakere Ward Local Reserves.

Implementation:

- Provide for the continuing use of leases (of land and buildings) within the reserves to provide for community use and well-being. The leasing of facilities such as buildings will be reviewed when the opportunity arises to ensure the maximum potential of the reserve is realised for the community.
- Ensure new applications for leases will have to conform to the criteria as set out in the Community Assistance Policy and Parks Strategic Plan. In addition the applicant will need to satisfy the Waitakere City Council that the proposed use:
 - Will be in accordance with the Objectives and Policies of this Plan;
 - Will be in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977;
 - Will not detract from the existing environment and use of the park;
 - Will generally provide a benefit (or benefits) to the public which is greater

than any adverse effect caused by granting the lease;

- Is in an appropriate location;
 - Will not cater exclusively to any one sector of the public, except where this is provided for and is appropriate in terms of the Objectives and Policies of this Plan.
- Revise and renew all existing leases in accordance with the criteria listed above

Policy 11.5

Waitakere City Council has entered into a 'Reserve Management Exchange Agreement' with the Auckland Regional Council whereby the management of various reserves are undertaken by Waitakere City Council and vice versa.

The following Auckland Regional Council reserves are to be managed by Waitakere City Council and are included in the Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan:

- Soldiers Memorial Park
- Bishop Park
- Mt Atkinson Reserve

Waitakere City Council reserves managed by the Auckland Regional Council:

- Huia Scenic Reserve
- Beverley Hills Scenic Reserve
- Tainui Reserve

Policy 11.6

To keep this Management Plan under regular review.

Implementation:

- Changes to the emphasis or specific policies of this Management Plan will need to be addressed following the Amendment to a Management Plan process as outlined in section 41(2) of the Reserves Act 1977.

Concept Plans and Design Guidelines

3

1.0 Concept Plans

Concept Plans illustrate how the Objectives and Policies of this Plan are to be implemented in the reserves.

The Plans indicate future development and are related to the long-term vision for the enhancement of the Reserves, as outlined in Part 2. The Plans are schematic only and more detailed design work based on the identified elements will be required before implementation.

Design Guidelines

In order to ensure a cohesive approach to the amenity values of the reserves throughout the Waitakere Ward, the following standard design components are to be utilised in the reserves, except where an artist or specialist is contracted to produce a specific design. These include, in particular, park furniture and signage.

Table of Works

Also provided in this section, this is a table outlining in detail, the proposed works to be undertaken in each reserve.

2.0 Proposed Work within Reserves

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
1	45 Kauri Point Road Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Discourage & remove garden encroachment and weed dumping 	<p>High</p> <p>Med</p>
2	Arama Reserve 9 Arama Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Weed Control. Work with adjacent properties to eradicate environmentally damaging weed species. Discourage & remove garden encroachment and weed dumping Restoration planting Maintain walking track Install directional signage 	Med
3	Arapito Plantation Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Weed Control. Work with adjacent properties to eradicate environmentally damaging weed species. Restoration Planting Maintain walking track Discourage & remove garden encroachment 	<p>High</p> <p>Low</p>



Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
4	Beverly Hills Scenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High
5	Bill Haresnape Walk 2A Aydon Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Upgrade track signage Maintain walking track 	Med
6	Bishop Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High
7	Cornwallis Road Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High
8	Daffodil Scenic Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High
9	Foothills Lane Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Maintain walking track 	High
10	Foster Ave Walkway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Eradicate environmentally damaging plants Erosion controls Discourage & remove garden encroachment and weed dumping Maintain walking track 	High
11	Foster Hill Lane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Local Purpose Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Erosion controls 	High
12	Handley Plantation Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Med
13	Howard Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Re-grass reserve and permeable paving 	High Low

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
14	Huia Scenic Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Investigate the formation of walking tracks within the reserve including the development of a plant identification trail Investigate pedestrian connections with the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park. 	High
15	Karamatura Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Low
16	Karamu Stream Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Med
17	Kaurimu Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Install a walkways track sign at Wirihana Road entrance. 	High Med
18	Kensington Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High Low
19	Kohu Plantation Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Discourage & remove garden encroachment and weed dumping 	High
20	Konini Plantation Reserve – 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Med
21	Konini Plantation Reserve - 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High Med
22	Laingholm Hall Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Low
23	Laingholm Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Riparian restoration and planting. Work with neighbouring landowners to improve Laing Stream 	High Med

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
24	Laingholm Scenic Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Continuous track maintenance Upgrade track leading from Victory Road Install directional signage at track entrances 	High
25	Landing Road Walkway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee the construction of the approved new walkway by developer Continue track maintenance once complete Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) 	High
26	Lopdell Plantation Reserve 597 South Titirangi Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Discourage & remove garden encroachment and weed dumping 	High Med
27	Lookout Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Eradicate environmentally damaging plants. 	Low
28	Maher Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Discourage & remove garden encroachment and weed dumping 	Med
29	Mahoe Plantation Reserve 34 Mahoe Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Eradicate environmentally damaging plants 	Low
30	Mahoe Walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Discourage & remove garden encroachment and weed dumping Work with adjacent properties to eradicate environmentally damaging weed species. Maintain walking track. 	High Med

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
39	Paturua Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Maintain walking track 	High Low
40	Rahui Kahika Reserve <i>(refer concept plan)</i> 172 Godley Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Proposed reserve classification: Scenic Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Repair existing entrance signs Install new entrance signs Install track signs (direction / time) Create new walking tracks Upgrade entrances Weed control Native enhancement planting 	High High
41	Scenic Drive North Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Med
42	Soldiers Memorial Reserve <i>(refer concept plan)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Install new entrance signs Investigate the potential for strategic removal and thinning of vegetation in an arboriculturally acceptable manner to provide view shafts out from the reserve Reconfigure the central landscaped viewing area Investigate the potential installation of banner art along the wire mesh fence Investigate the renaming of reserve to highlight the view/lookout 	Low High
43	South Titirangi Plantation Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High Low
44	South Titirangi Recreation Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High Med
45	Sylvan Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
46	Tainui Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High
47	Takahe Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Collect and remove rubbish from the reserve 	High
48	Tane Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Discourage garden encroachment and weed dumping on the reserve Discourage rubbish dumping on the reserve 	Med
49	Tane Walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Maintain walking track 	Med
50	Tanekaha Reserve 58A Wood Bay Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Discourage rubbish dumping on the reserve 	High
51	Tangiwai Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Construct a footbridge over Waituna Stream at the western boundary to connect the two sections of the reserve. Undertake riparian weed control and riparian planting Install main signage for the reserve 	Med High
52	Tinopai Reserve 25A Tinopai Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Upgrade track sign Maintain walking track 	High Med
53	Titirangi Bush Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Liaise with neighbouring residents regarding restoration activities Discourage garden encroachment 	High Med



Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
54	Titirangi War Memorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Local Purpose Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Investigate the provision of additional carpark building. Weed control alongside walkway that runs behind the community centre to Park Road. Install signs identifying the walkway entrance at the Community Centre and at Park Road. Investigate naming of walking track after local resident June Henderson 	High Med
55	Titirangi Way Plantation Reserve 7A Otitori Bay Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High Low
56	Township Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	High Low
57	Upland Glade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Low
58	Victory Glade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed Control / native planting) 	Low
59	Waikomiti Esplanade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed Control / native planting) 	Med
60	Waima Crescent Boylan Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed Control / native planting) Continuous track maintenance Discourage garden encroachment and weed dumping on the reserve Eradicate environmentally damaging plants 	High Med
61	Waima Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) 	Low
62	Waitakere War Memorial (refer Concept Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Weed Control and riparian restoration alongside the Dilworth Stream. Level and upgrade playing fields. Continue to monitor and manage former balefill site. 	Med

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve	Priority Rating for Work
62	Waitakere War Memorial – <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the relocation of the existing playground Amenity planting in open space around edges of playing fields 	Med
63	Waitoru Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Scenic Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Continuous track maintenance. Install a Walkways Track Sign 	High
64	Warner Walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Maintain and upgrade walking track 	High
65	Western Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (weed control / native planting) Eradicate environmentally damaging plants Maintain and upgrade walking track Riparian restoration and planting. Work with neighbouring landowners to improve Laing Stream Install a Walkways Track Sign Development and implement a reserve concept plan in consultation with the Laingholm Community 	High Med
66	Wood Bay Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reserve classification: Recreation Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Investigate feasibility of a future walking track connections through reserve to Takahe Reserve 	Med
67	Woodlands Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) Investigate the origins of the community hall as a memorial to WWI. Provide interpretation signage to reflect history 	Med
68	York Road Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Management (Weed control / native planting) 	Med



3.0 Concept Plan Descriptions

Rahui Kahika Reserve

The draft concept plan for Rahui Kahika Reserve focuses on creating a series of looped walkways for local enjoyment of the bush environment and to connect some of the key frontages to the reserve. The walkways are predominantly located in the southern end of the reserve where the terrain is more accessible and there are links with existing formal and informal track networks.

The existing rented house at Entry 3 off Godley Road currently creates a barrier to public use of the reserve as it gives the impression of private land. As such, it is proposed to delineate an area of land associated with the house and create a major entry point for the public to access the walkways within the reserve, including a small car park area.

Each of the main entries at the reserve where proposed walkway connections start will have a timber planter and sign feature. This feature is aimed at highlighting clearly the entry points for the reserve (which otherwise can be overlooked amidst the residential street frontages). Entry 1 due to terrain will not be a walkway entry but will be a main signage point which clearly indicates how to access the reserve off Godley Road and showing the walkways available to the public.

Entry 4 off Castleford Street requires clearer identification of the reserve entry (as partly obscured by bus shelter) and additional planting and all weather path to highlight the walkway entry for the reserve at this location. The dirt swale to the south of the entry point is proposed to be re-configured as required and planted out to enhance this entry.

Entry 5 at Pendlebury Street is proposed to be enhanced with the feature planter/sign and will be the location of a the new future walkway link to the Godley Road walkways, creating a key loop walkway option within this part of the reserve.

A key feature of the existing and new walkways is that they will create loop track options so that there are a range of exit points for the public once on

the walkways, assisting with safety and increasing accessibility and usability of the reserve.

The concept for the reserve has been developed to create a more prominent profile for the reserve and its special urban bush character while retaining a simple, cost effective approach which can be implemented in stages over time.

Soldiers Memorial Reserve

The concept plan for Soldiers Memorial reserve is aimed at highlighting to the community the opportunity for use of the existing walkway as a connector between Titirangi Road and Atkinson Road while also providing a feature lookout and viewing area to the Manukau Harbour.

The concept proposes the possible incorporation of feature art work panels (which could be established progressively using different art materials eg. Metal, timber, paint, plastic) along the existing mesh fence to link with Titirangi's existing artist character and to link with the Lopdell House Gallery and existing art work within the round-about. Feature art pieces at each entry point will assist with delineating the entry to the walkway and indicating to the public where it leads.

The existing seating area at the top of the walkway has potential dramatic views through the regenerating bush to the Manukau Harbour. Minor arboricultural trimming would open up these views, and with the associated upgrade and re-alignment of the existing seating area and some groundcover planting, would create a dramatic, peaceful and interesting destination point for users of the walkway and visitors to Titirangi Village and respectful of the original intention of the reserve as a memorial space.

The upgraded seating area would be kept simple with cues taken from existing materials such as bluestone pavers and kerbs to create a simple oval seating area surrounding by low native groundcover planting.

Waitakere War Memorial Reserve

The proposed concept for the Waitakere War Memorial Reserve features a re-location of the existing play area to create a more defined entry

to the reserve which highlights and compliments the heritage character of the existing hall and provides additional community spaces.

Symmetry is established with additional pathways created to provide access to both sides of the hall and existing deck area on the northern side of the hall. To the west, the re-located play area has potential for expansion and is located further away from the road and within the protection of shade from specimen trees. A range of seating and picnic table opportunities enhance the multiple opportunities for use of the space while watching sports or events on the re-levelled sports field or while supervising children in the play area.

The specimen trees proposed are aligned with the hall to create a more formalised area around the hall. The existing skate area is retained, but additional specimen trees, seating and possible new public toilet helps to create a more pleasant environment for community use and for older children and young people.

The reserve as a whole is provided with additional form through the placement of specimen trees along west and east boundaries (at edge of the capped landfill). The northern stream boundary is highlighted by a mass planting of toitoi and kowhai to create a delineated edge from the top of the bank down to the stream area. This will enhance the backdrop to the hall and reserve frontage while assisting with prevention of balls rolling down to the stream from the informal sports field.

Features such as signage, proposed toilet and fencing at front of play area are all designed to link strongly with the heritage character and colours of the hall, creating a distinctive amenity value to the reserve.

Local Walkway Linkages Concept

The local walkway linkages proposed for Titirangi proposes three key types of walkway, key linkages between communities, loop walkways for use by locals and as destinations for walking groups and a key village to sea walkway.

Many of the bush reserves in the area are unsuitable for walkway establishment due to the steep terrain (and associated significant costs for development and maintenance of walkways) and/or potential negative impacts on the ecology of the reserves.

The new walkways proposed are located within reserves which minimise the above impacts and also link with existing walkways (both WCC and ARC), while creating the desired range of walkway opportunities within the Titirangi area. Walkway locations have also been chosen where the least impact on residential properties can be achieved. It is anticipated that walkway signage would be put in place to give public clear indications about the distances, destinations and terrain to be encountered on the individual walkways. Existing WCC bollard track signage is non-intrusive but provides the required information. For some key entry locations a larger sign may be appropriate with map to indicate walkway connections.

Due to the sensitive ecological nature of the bush areas, in general the proposed walkways would be timber edged with permeable gravel surfaces rather than concrete.

The full fold-out concept plans begin over the page.



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- Crocker, Richard B. (1973) "*Over the hill, Waitakere*" compiled for and on behalf of the Museum of Transport and Technology, Western Springs, Auckland Auckland: Museum of Transport and Technology.

Appendices

Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Names and Addresses

Cornwallis / Huia

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | CORNWALLIS ROAD RESERVE, | Cornwallis Road |
| 2. | FOSTER AVE WALKWAY, | Huia Road, Foster Avenue |
| 3. | FOSTER HILL LANE, | Foster Avenue |
| 4. | HUIA SCENIC RESERVE, | Ocean View Road |
| 5. | KARAMATURA RESERVE, | 1282, Huia Road |
| 6. | MARAMA PLANTATION RESERVE, | Whatipu Road |
| 7. | UPLAND GLADE, | 31 Upland Glade |
-

Henderson

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8. | HOWARD RESERVE | 46 South Kensington Way Henderson |
| 9. | KENSINGTON GARDENS | 2 South Kensington Way Henderson |
-

Laingholm

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 10. | 45 KAURI POINT ROAD RESERVE | |
| 11. | LAINGHOLM HALL RESERVE | 69 Victory Road |
| 12. | LAINGHOLM RESERVE. | 4 Western Road |
| 13. | LAINGHOLM SCENIC RESERVE | Western Road, Warner Park Avenue, Victory Road |
| 14. | LOOKOUT RESERVE | 19A Lookout Drive |
| 15. | MAHER PARK | 11D Tane Road |
| 16. | TANE RESERVE | 47A Tane Road |
| 17. | TANE WALK | 22 Warner Park Avenue |
| 18. | TANGIWAI RESERVE | 195 Huia Road |
| 19. | VICTORY GLADE | 20 Victory Road |
| 20. | WARNER WALK | 63A Western Road |
| 21. | WESTERN PARK | 12A Western Road |
-

Oratia

22.	FOOTHILLS LANE RESERVE	7 Foothills Lane
23.	HANDLEY PLANTATION RESERVE	18A Kauri Loop Road
24.	KARAMU STREAM RESERVE	132 Shaw Road
25.	ORATIA DRIVE ACCESSWAY	Oratia Drive
26.	ORATIA HALL RESERVE	565 West Coast Road

Titirangi

27.	ARAMA RESERVE	9 Arama Road
28.	ARAPITO PLANTATION RESERVE	Arapito Road
29.	BILL HARESNAPE WALK	2A Aydon Road
30.	BISHOP PARK	209-211 Atkinson Road
31.	BEVERLY HILLS SCENIC	Tainui Road
32.	DAFFODIL SCENIC RESERVE	30A Daffodil Street
33.	KAURIMU PARK	Wirihana Road
34.	KOHU PLANTATION RESERVE	55 Kohu Road
35.	KONINI PLANTATION RESERVE – 1	182 Konini Road
36.	KONINI PLANTATION RESERVE – 2	Konini Road
37.	LANDING ROAD WALKWAY	36A Landing Road
38.	LOPDELL PLANT RESERVE	597 South Titirangi Road
39.	MAHOE PLANTATION RESERVE	34 Mahoe Road
40.	MAHOE WALK	52 Mahoe Road
41.	MCELDOWNEY RESERVE	24 McEldowney Road
42.	MT ATKINSON PARK	22 Kohu Road
43.	OTITORI RESERVE	65A Otitori Bay Road
44.	OTITORI SCENIC RESERVE	56 Otitori Bay Road
45.	PATUROA WAY	Paturoa Way
46.	RAHUI KAHIKA RESERVE	172 Godley Road
47.	SOLDIERS MEMORIAL RESERVE	238 Atkinson Road



Titirangi – continued

48.	SOUTH TITIRANGI PLANTATION RESERVE	729 South Titirangi Road
49.	SOUTH TITIRANGI RECREATION RESERVE	547A South Titirangi Road
50.	TAINUI RESERVE	Tainui Road
51.	TAKAHE RESERVE	58A Wood Bay Road
52.	TANEKAHA RESERVE	79 Otitori Bay Road
53.	TINOPAI RESERVE	25A Tinopai Road
54.	TITIRANGI BUSH RESERVE	Titirangi Road
55.	TITIRANGI WAR MEMORIAL	500 South Titirangi Road
56.	TITIRANGI WAY PLANTATION RESERVE	7A Otitori Bay Road

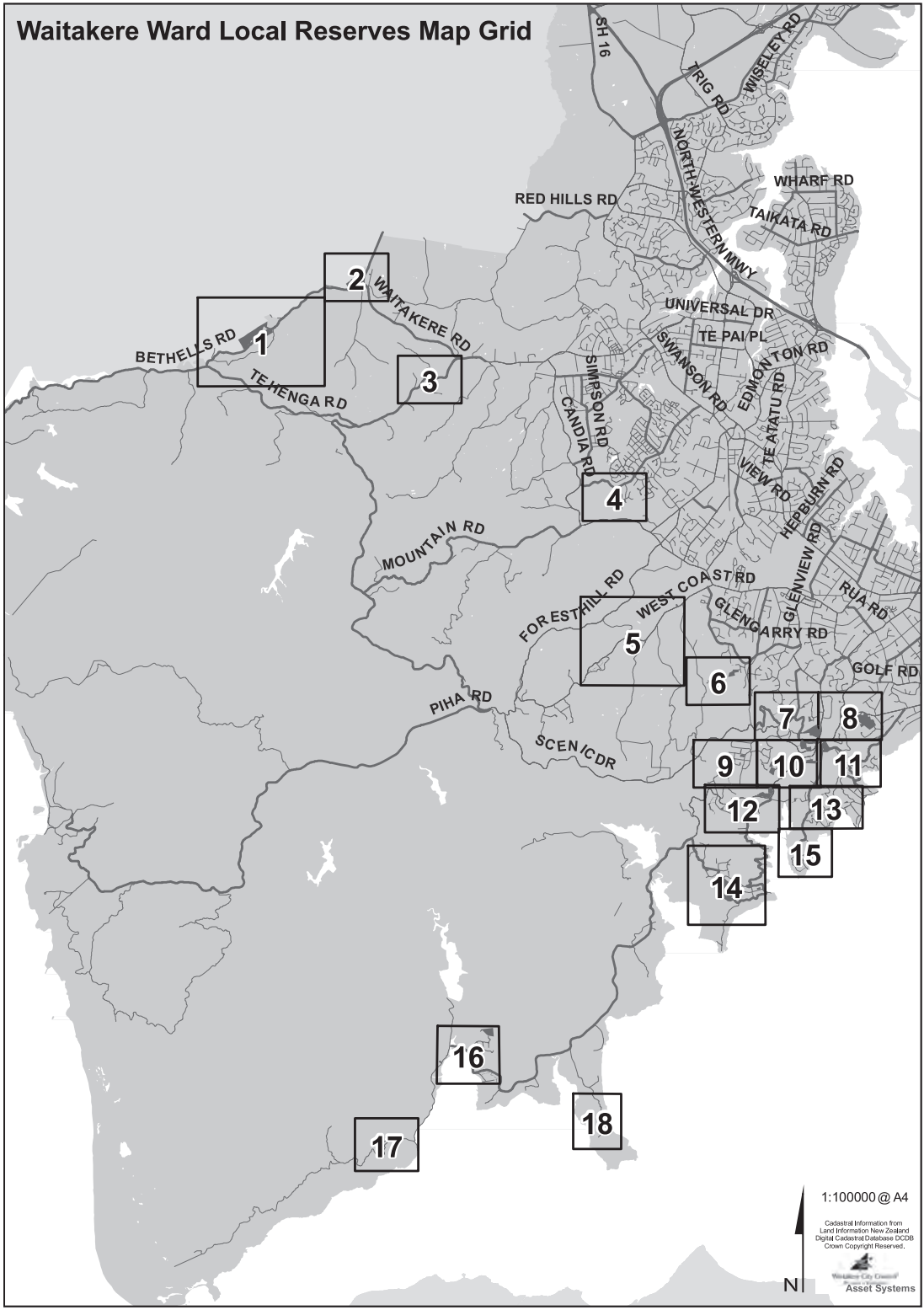
Waitakere Township / Swanson

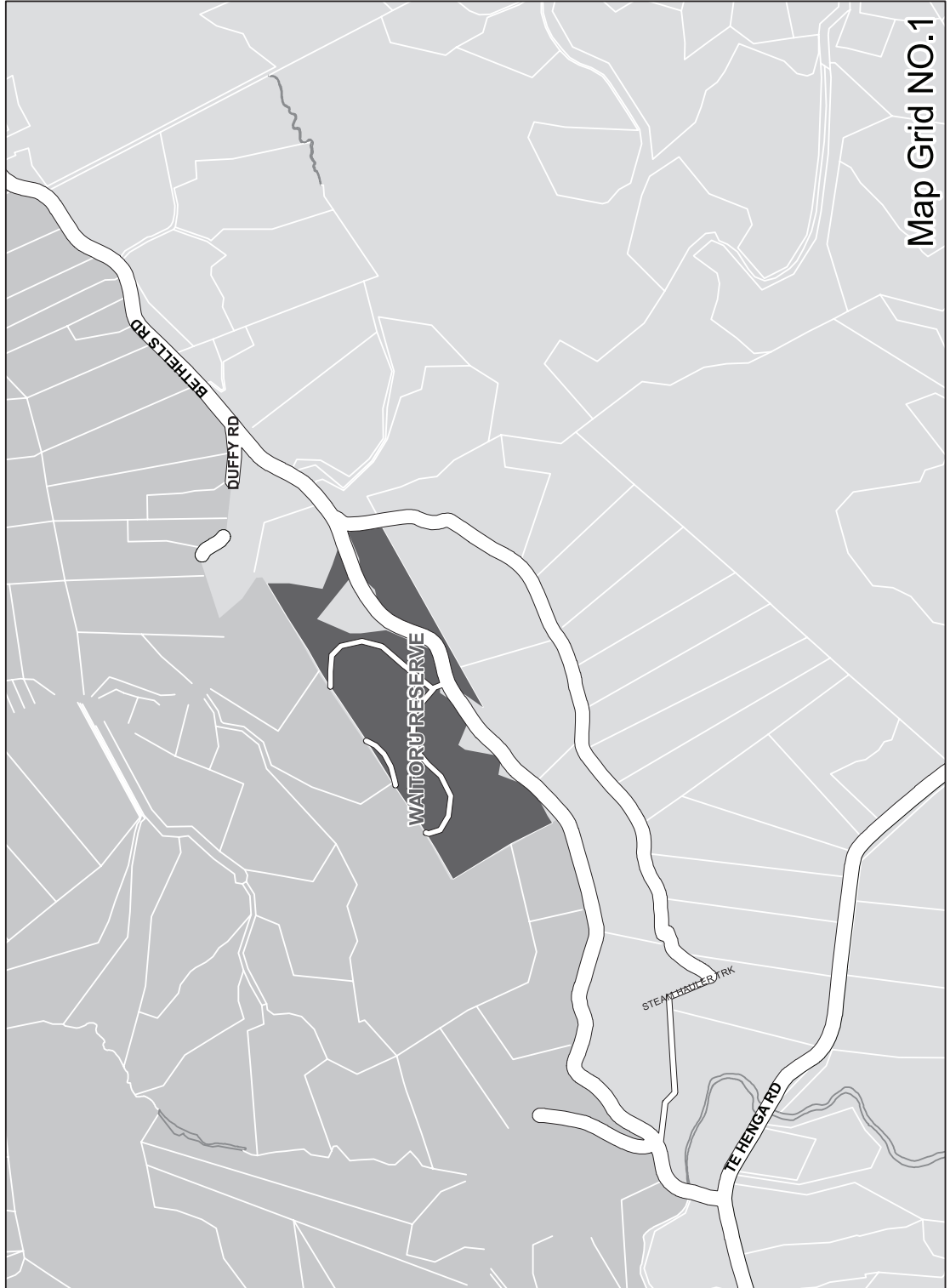
57.	SCENIC DRIVE NORTH PLANTATION	1216A Scenic Drive North
58.	TOWNSHIP PARK	Township Road
59.	WAITAKERE WAR MEMORIAL PARK	Bethells Road
60.	WAITORU RESERVE	75 Bethells Road

Woodlands Park / Waima

61.	MINNEHAHA RESERVE	13A Minnehaha Avenue
62.	SYLVAN RESERVE	255 Huia Road
63.	TAINUI RESERVE	Tainui Road
64.	WAIKOMITI ESPLANADE	Woodlands Park Road
65.	WAIMA CRESCENT BOYLAN TERRACE	11 Boylan Road
66.	WAIMA RESERVE	2 Boylan Road
67.	WOODLANDS PARK	22A Minnehaha Ave
68.	YORK ROAD RESERVE	22 York Road

Location Maps of Local Reserves

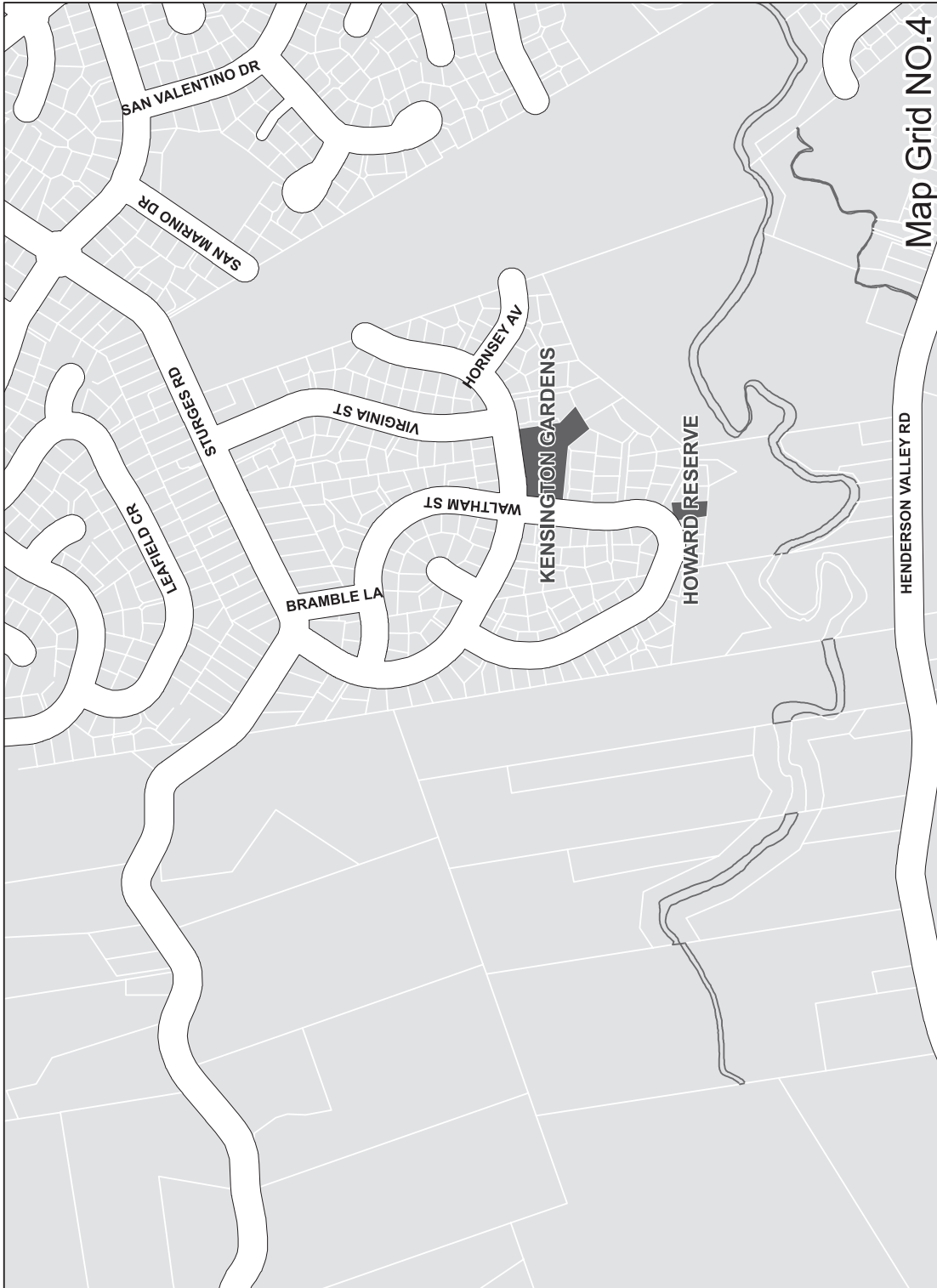




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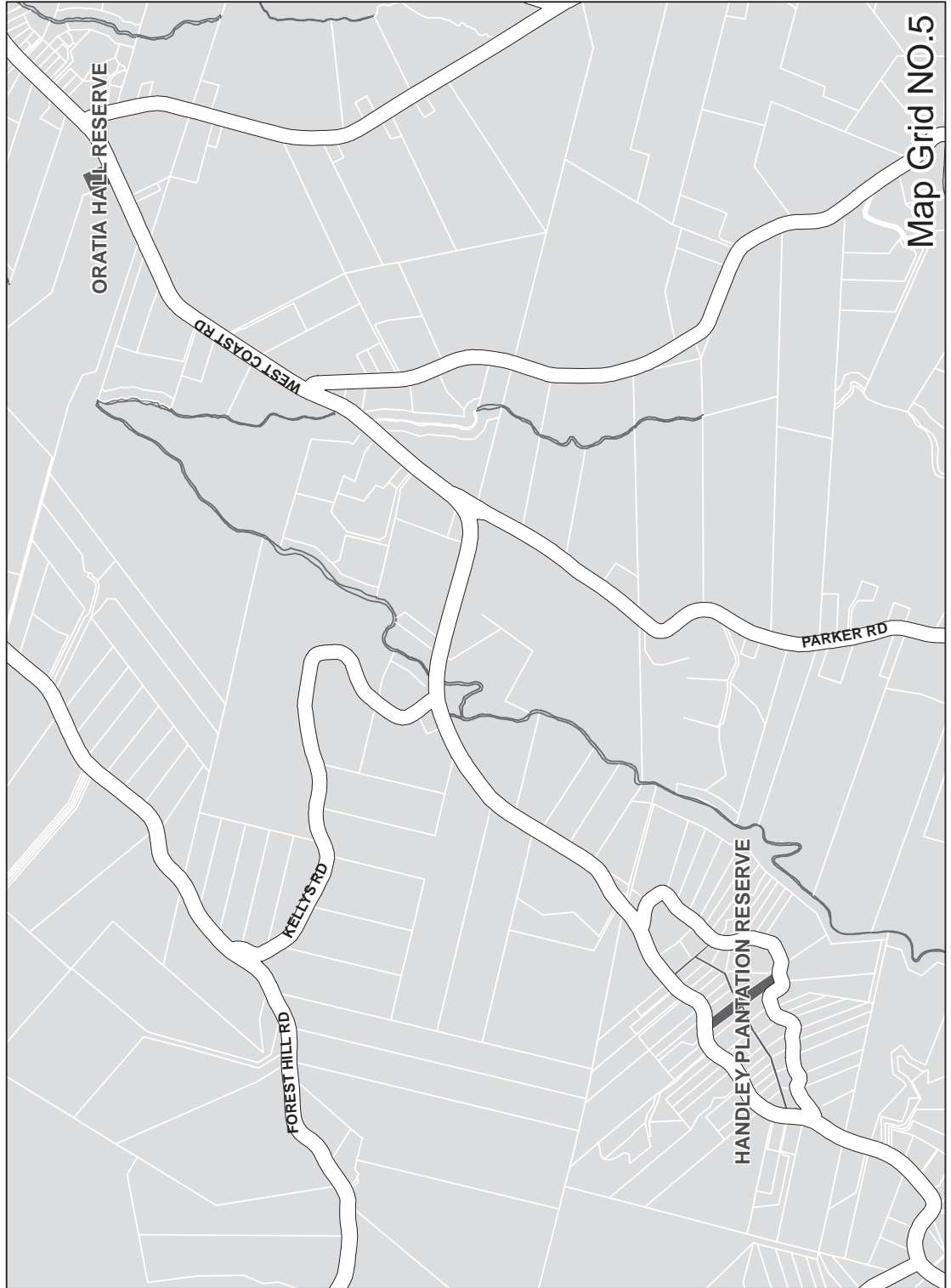






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Map Grid NO.6











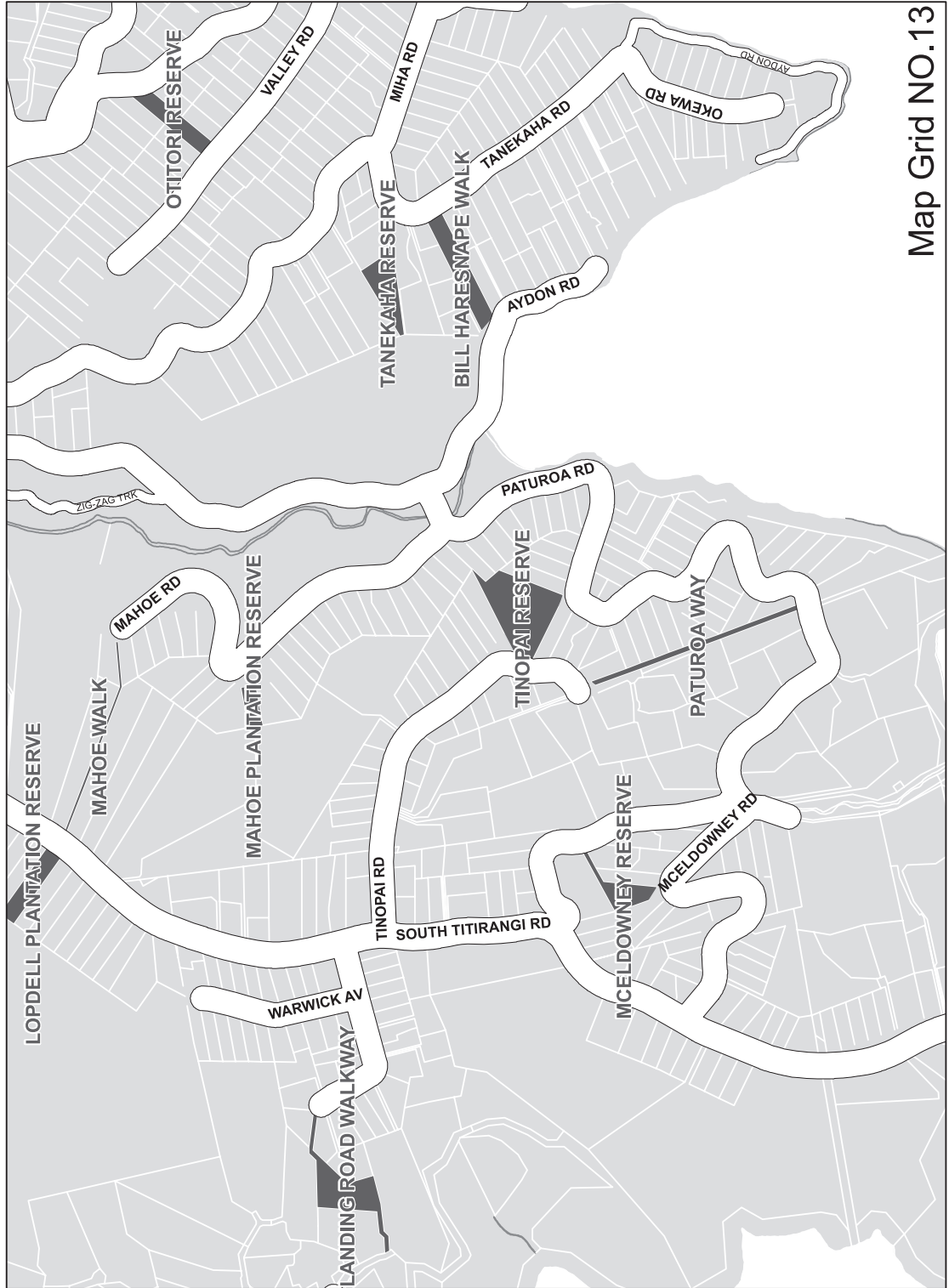
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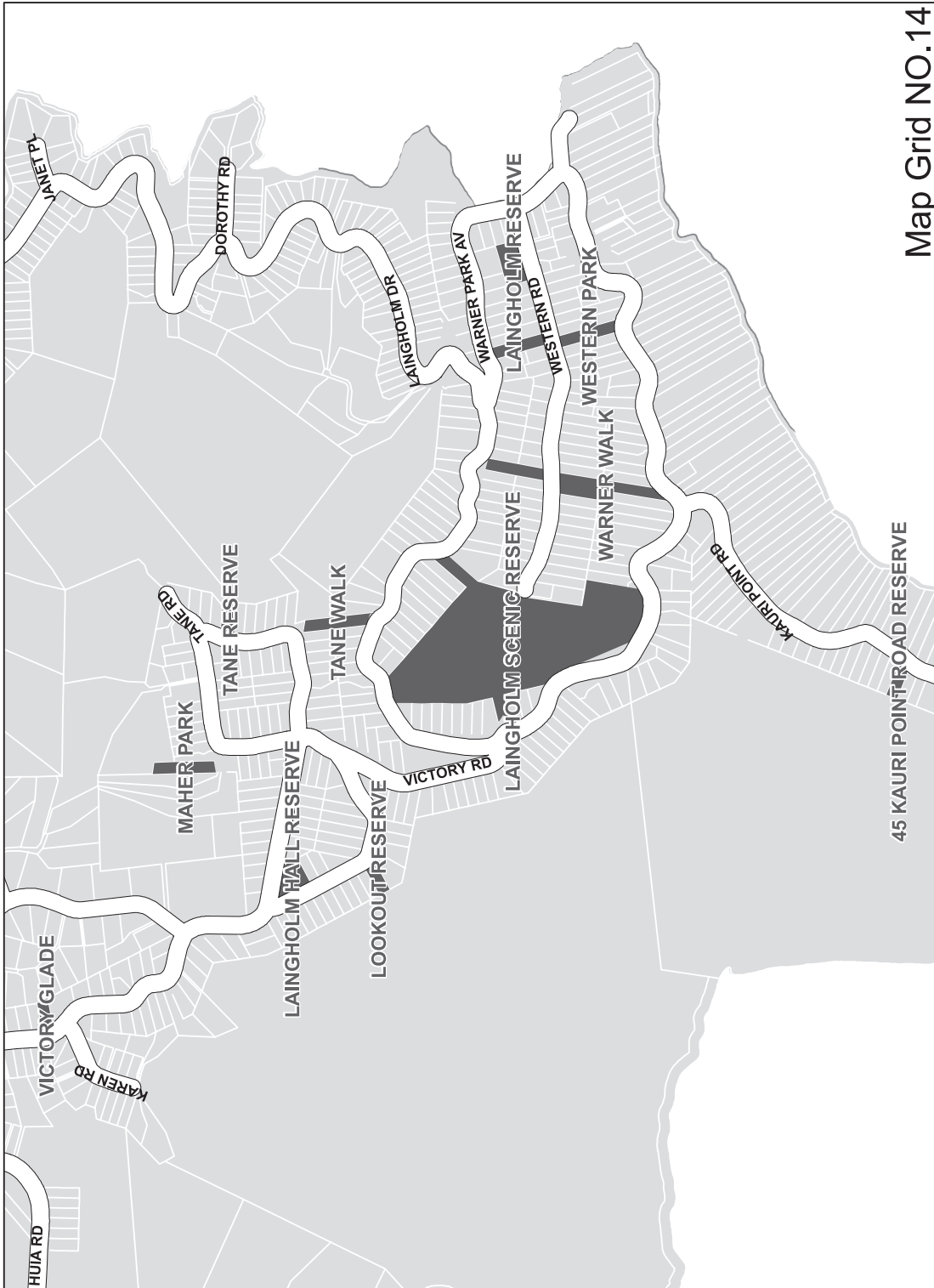


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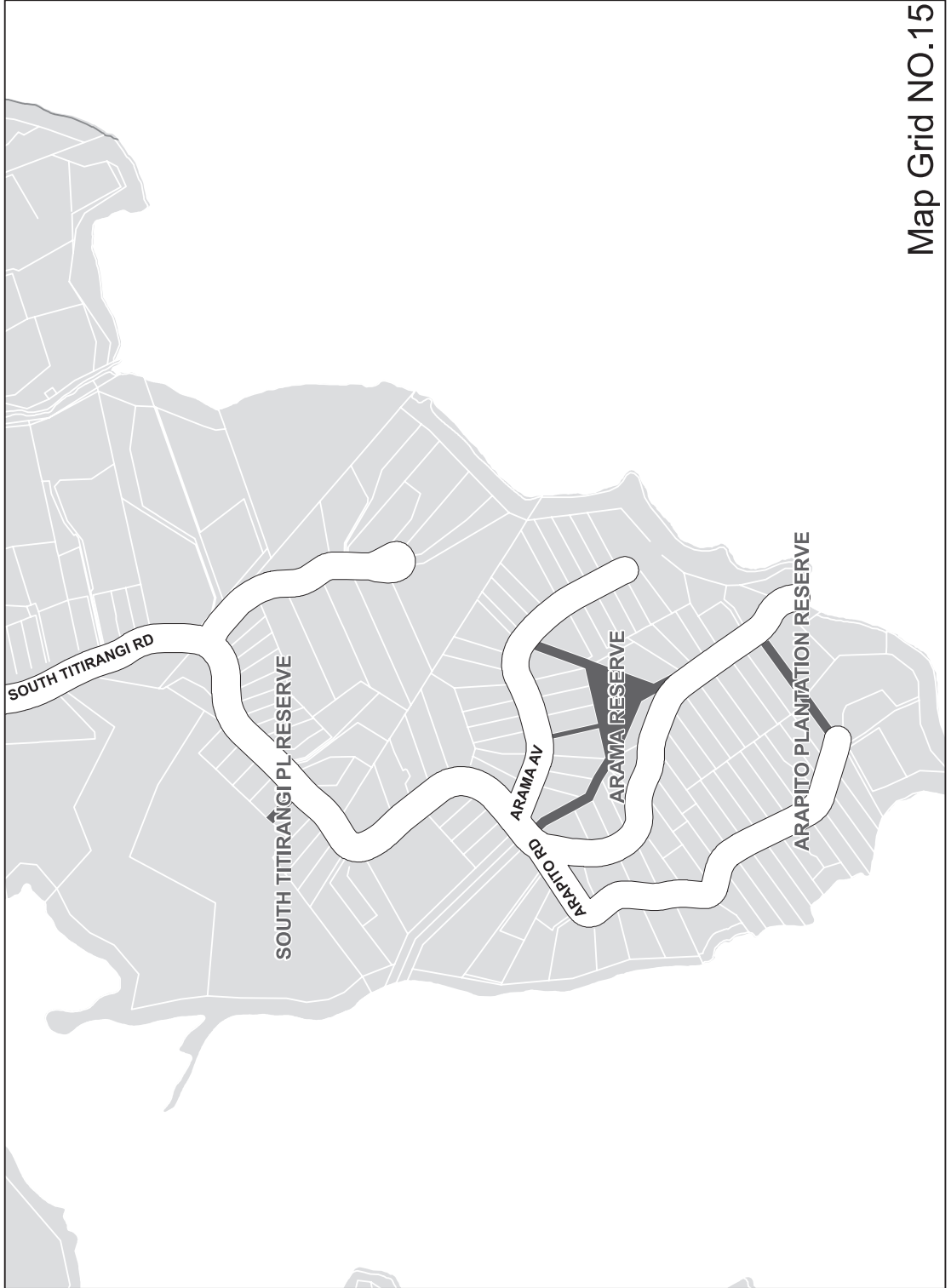


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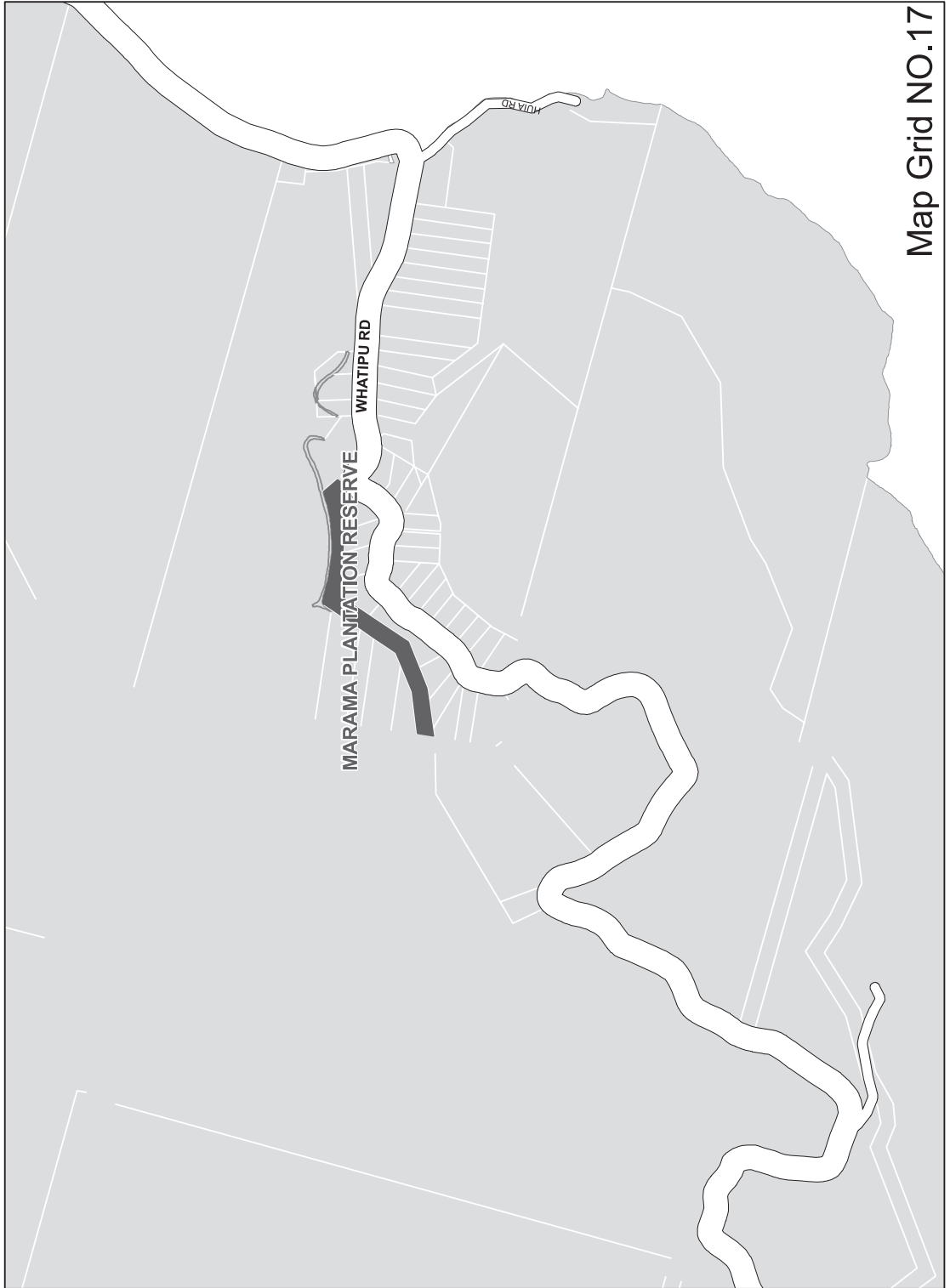
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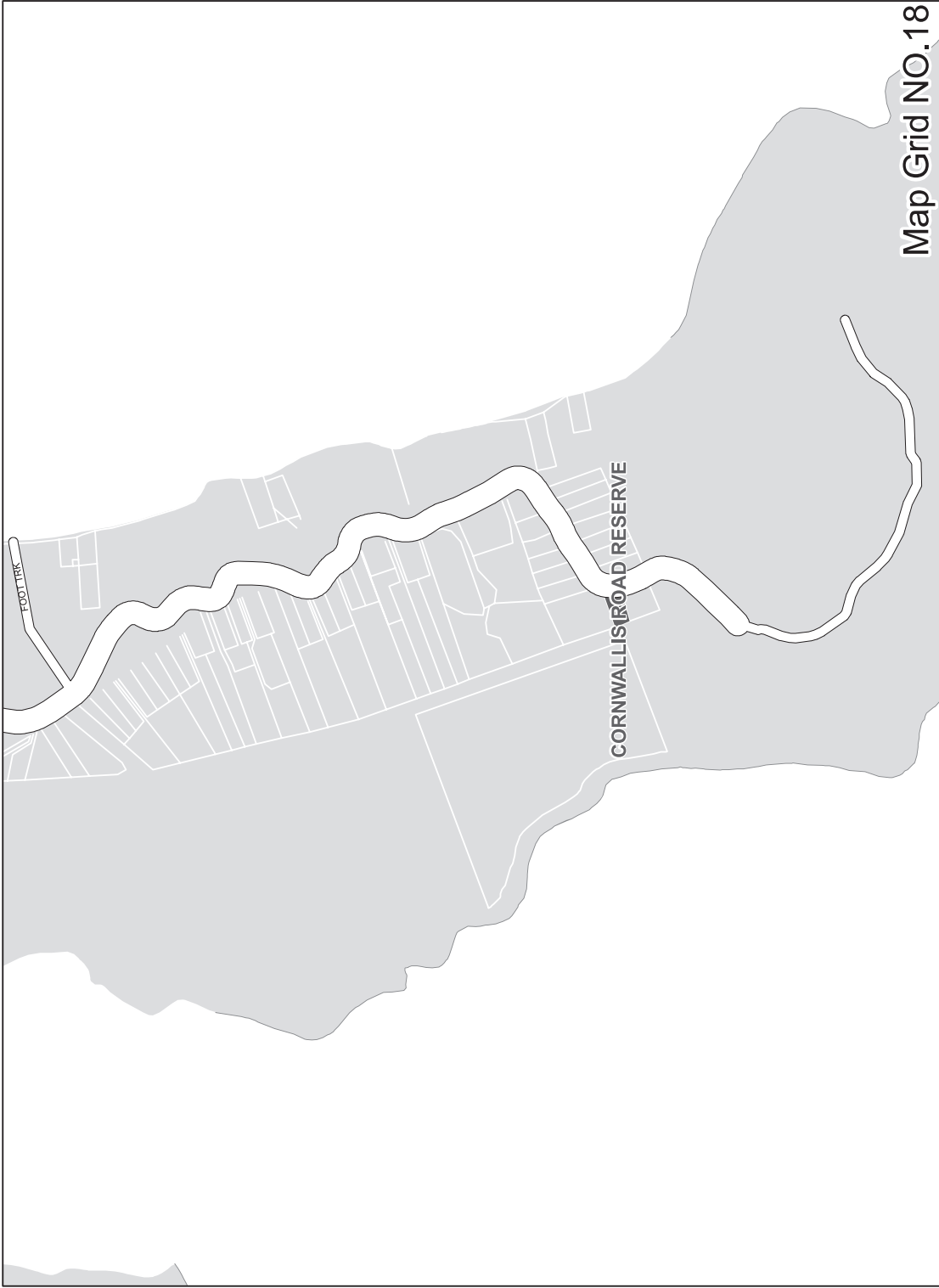


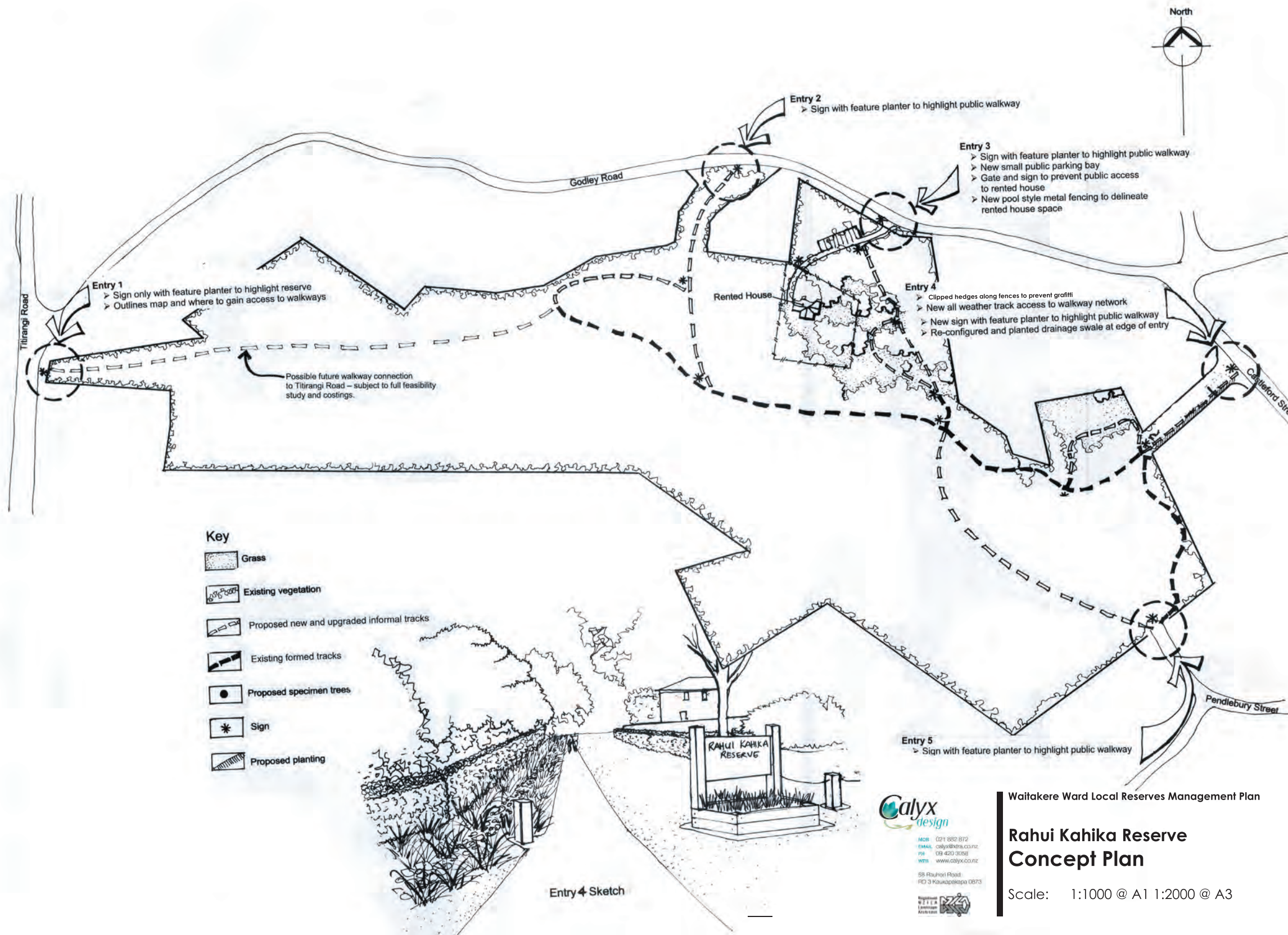
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Map Grid NO.17





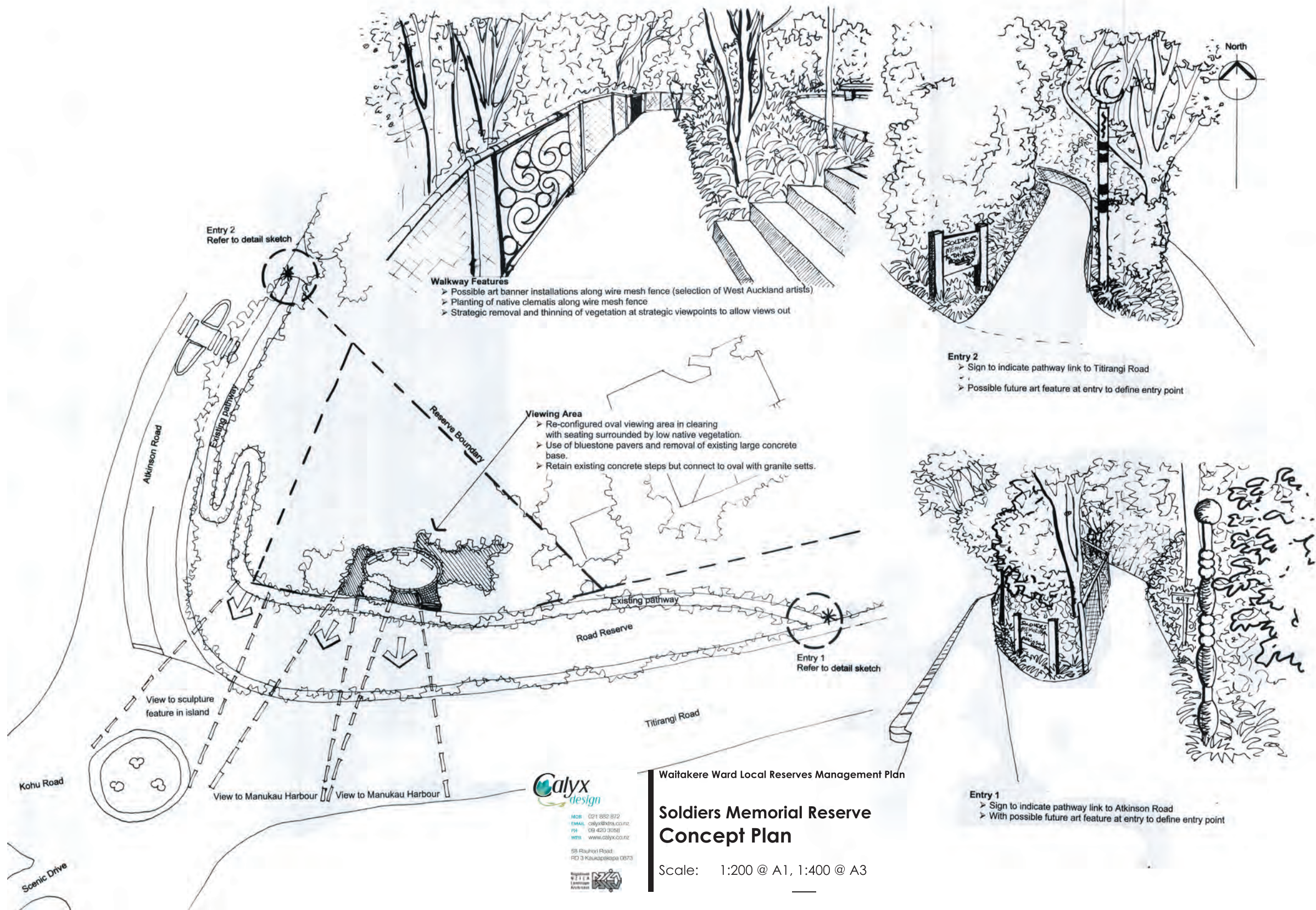
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Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan

**Rahui Kahika Reserve
 Concept Plan**

Scale: 1:1000 @ A1 1:2000 @ A3





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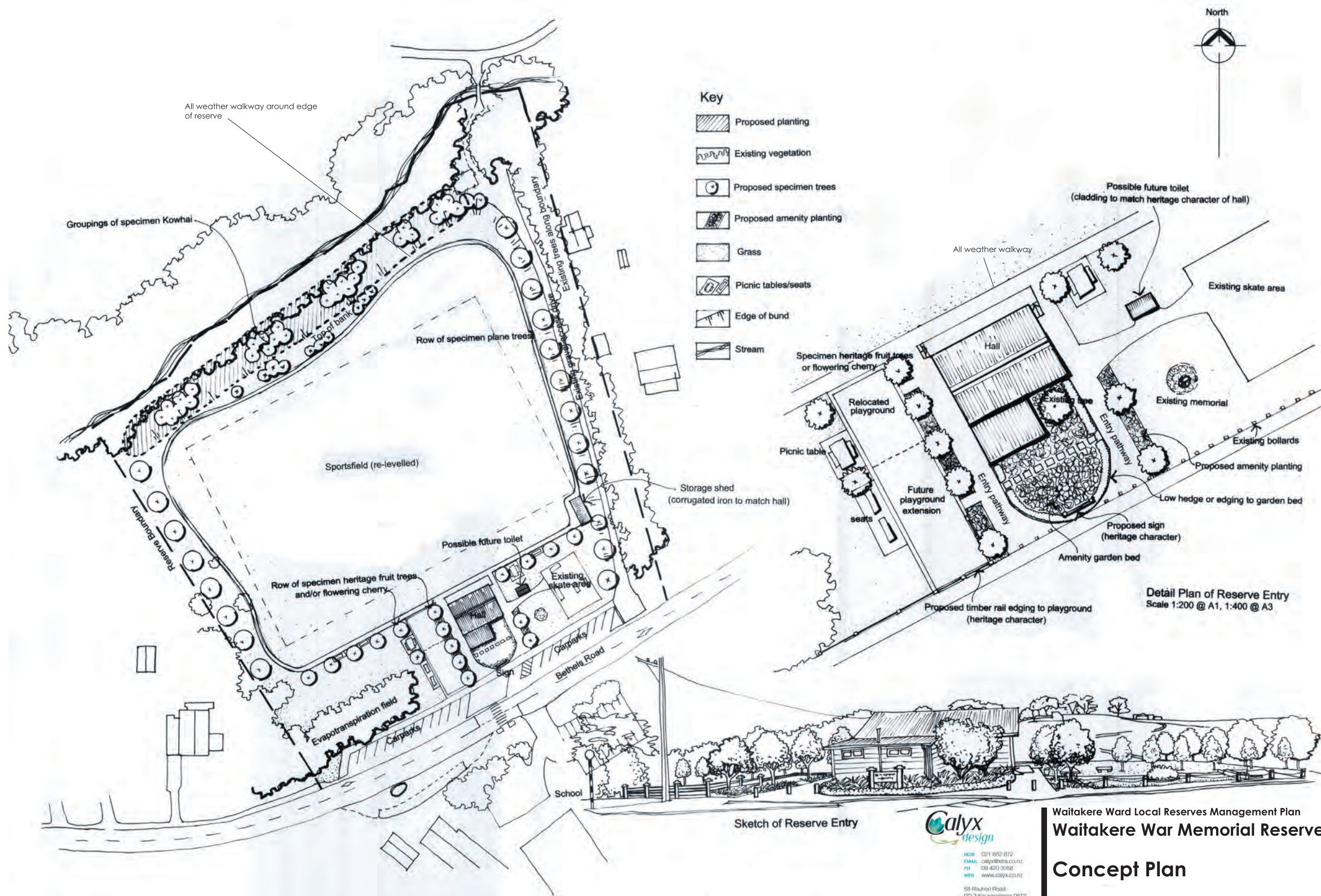
Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan

**Soldiers Memorial Reserve
Concept Plan**

Scale: 1:200 @ A1, 1:400 @ A3



Waitakere War Memorial Reserve



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Waitakere Ward Local Reserves Management Plan
Waitakere War Memorial Reserve

Concept Plan

Scale: 1:1,500 @A1 1:1000 @ A3

Waitakere Ward Reserves Walkway Linkages

