
Henderson Ward Local

RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

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 all of the local reserves in the Henderson Ward. This Plan is intended as a guide for the future protection, use and development of 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 to date.

Adopted

July 2009

By the

Henderson Community Board

Prepared by

Waitakere City Council

Parks Planning Unit



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Introduction and Background

SUMMARY

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

The Henderson area sits within a commanding landscape context, the Waitemata Harbour, the Waitakere Ranges, the Oratia and Opanuku streams and their convergence into Henderson Creek. This landscape context is of great importance to Henderson's image and its sense of place. It has impacted upon the way in which urban form has developed over time, including the development of parks and reserves.

The Henderson settlement originated adjacent to the Henderson Creek, as a result of the timber milling industry. The majestic stands of kauri on the Waitakere Ranges visible from Auckland enticed the settlers west in the quest for economic gain. Thomas Henderson and his brother in law John Macfarlane were the first to realise the potential in the kauri. They constructed a saw mill where the Oratia and Opanuku Streams join to meet the tidal Henderson Creek. Kauri was logged in the Henderson area and its surrounds, and driven down the Opanuku Stream to the mill, out into the Waitemata Harbour to the thriving Auckland town. The community grew around the mill, made up of both Maori and Pakeha.

Henderson is now the main centre of Waitakere. The reserves in this Reserve Management Plan are considered urban, with urban issues to be managed. The Henderson Ward encompasses the suburbs of, Western Heights, McLaren Park, Henderson, Lincoln, Te Atatu South, Te Atatu Peninsula.

There are sixty six reserves included in this Henderson Ward Reserves Management Plan (Management Plan) collectively known as the Henderson Ward Reserves. The draft Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan classifies the Reserves in the Henderson Ward as Local Reserves for the most part. However, this Reserve Management Plan includes reserves from Te Atatu Peninsula, and the main centre of Henderson. These are considered as Town Centre Reserves.

Some Reserves included in this Management Plan have had Reserve Management Plans prepared for them previously. These Reserve Management Plans are summarised in section 1.4.

This Management Plan does not include Citywide Parks as defined in the draft Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan. Citywide Parks are allocated individual Reserve Management Plans. An outline of these reserves with Reserve Management Plans is included at section 1.6.

Most 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. Many have formed pathways and are shortcut options for pedestrians in the suburbs. Importantly, these reserves offer areas of green relief in an urban environment. Native stands of vegetation are minimal on these reserves; however there is the potential to enhance native vegetation within particular reserves. Weed infestation is common, where adjacent properties to the reserves play a significant role.

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

"Henderson township is named after a hard – nosed Scottish businessman, who swapped a ship for the land, tore out the tall timber Kauri trees and left behind the rough foundations of today's community."

Anthony G. Flude

1.1 Henderson's Environment

The natural environment of Henderson, prior to European settlement is referred to as the Waitemata Lowland. The character of the landscape was gentle and rolling, dissected by a number of streams, and dominated by the Waitemata Harbour coastline. The landscape was covered in both mānuka and kauri forest.

Today Henderson is a highly urbanised, built environment, and is the centre of Waitakere. It consists of the main retail town centre of Henderson, a major railway station, and an industrial area on either side of the railway tracks. Henderson has undergone much change and development within the last 20 years. New subdivisions have been built in land that was previously orchards, market gardens and vineyards. This development reinforces the importance of reserves in the urban environment, as Henderson densifies.

The Oratia and Opanuku streams were both backdrop and a generator for Henderson's development. Now, many of the buildings in Henderson do not front the streams. This however has ensured a green belt for the centre of Henderson, and has restricted the sprawl of the outer western suburbs of Henderson into the Waitakere Ranges foothills. Once highly modified

in areas, the urban streams through restoration and conservation are now being enhanced, and development in Henderson is looking to embrace the streams, particularly through walkways and cycleway development in esplanade reserves.

The bush clad Waitakere Ranges are a dominant view to the west from many places and reserves in Henderson. Henderson is bounded on the eastern side by the tidal Waitemata Harbour. Many streams and waterways run through Henderson from the Ranges to the sea. Henderson is surrounded by natural beauty.

Town centres such as Te Atatu Peninsula have developed within the wider Henderson ward over time.

Past land use and development, closely tied to landscape form, also contributes to Henderson's sense of place. There are pockets of vineyards amongst newer developments, notable historical people and landscape features are reflected in street and reserve names. The historical industrial area, railway lines, and restored heritage features all contribute to the character of Henderson. However there is potential to enhance the reserves in a manner that strengthens this essence of Henderson. This Management Plan will explore this in the development of objectives and policies for the Management of Henderson's reserves.



View to the Waitakere Ranges from Corban Reserve

1.2 Purpose of the Reserves Management Plan

The purpose of this 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 Henderson area. This Management Plan outlines the management objectives and policies intended to achieve this purpose. The Plan has been produced within the context of Waitakere's wider objectives, as well as Councils Strategic Priorities and Platforms.

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 Henderson 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 Henderson 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 without compromising the natural or recreational values of the reserves.
10. To ensure that the existing electricity infrastructure in the reserves is recognised and protected and that the enhancement of reserve areas takes into account the unique requirements of this infrastructure base.
11. 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.



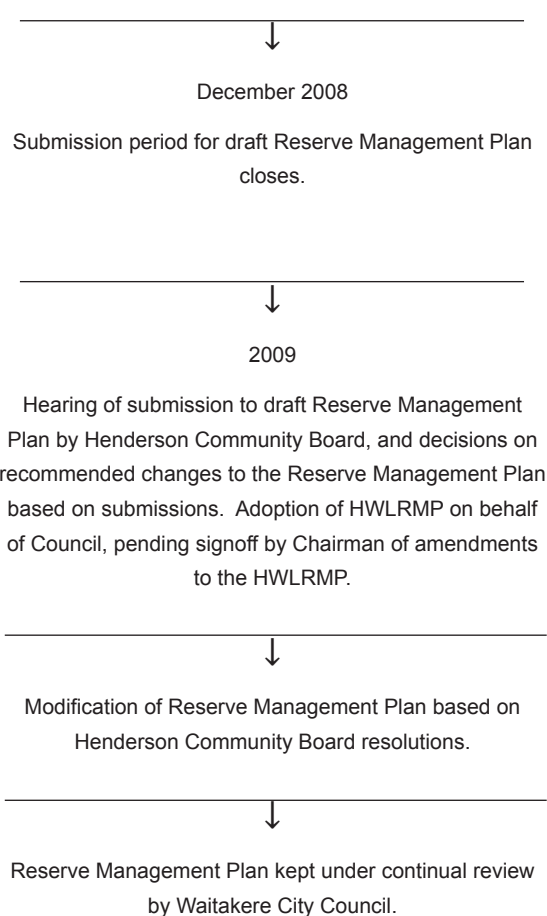
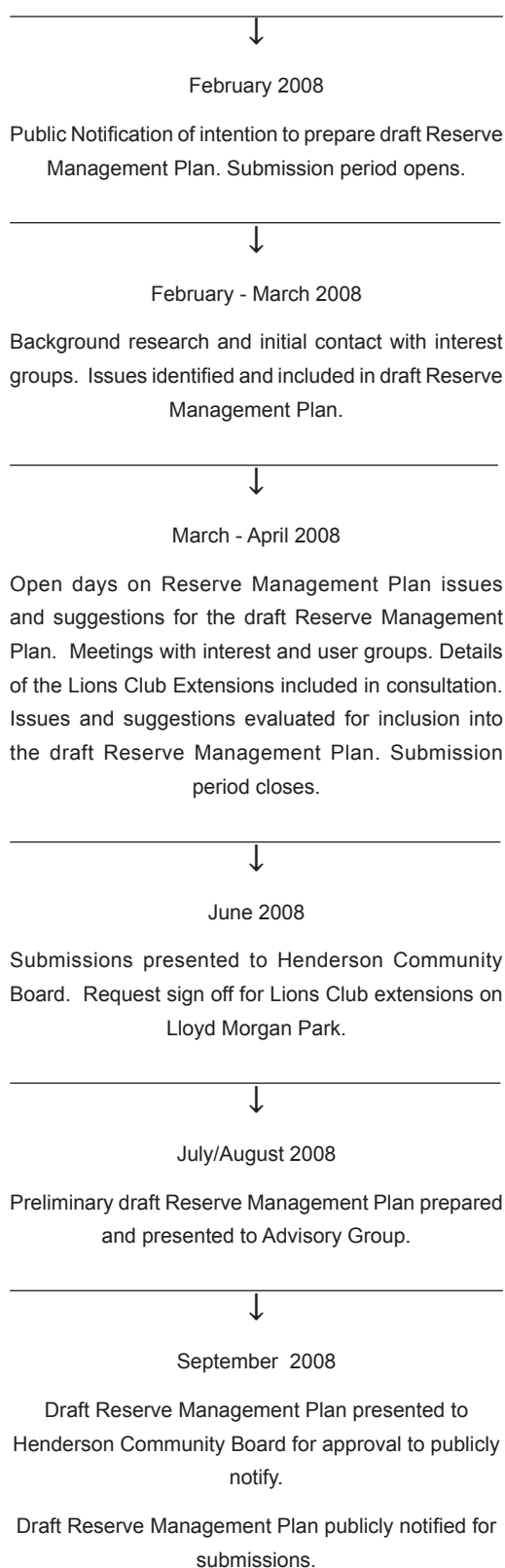
Open space in Alan Reserve

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.

↓	
January 2008	
Reports approving the public notification for the Reserve Management Plan, and selection of Members for an Advisory Group.	



1.4 How to use this Management Plan

This Reserve Management Plan is presented in four parts:

Part 1 is the background to the Reserve Management Plan. It includes an introduction to the reserves and the landscape context in which the reserves exist. There is a brief explanation of the statutory and strategic framework of this Reserve Management Plan. Part 1 also contains an index to the reserves and their legal classification.

Part 2 contains detailed Objectives for the management of the reserves 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 and a Table of Works for the reserves showing how future development is to be implemented in specific detail.

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

1.5 Summary of Existing Reserve Management Plans

Waitakere City Council has previously prepared Reserve Management Plans for some reserves that are included in this Henderson Ward Reserves Management Plan. These are Te Atatu Town Centre Reserves Management Plan, Corban Reserve and Hindmarsh Green Reserve Management Plan, Featherstone Park Reserve Management Plan, Rotary Park Reserve Management Plan and Edgewood Way (Lavelle) Reserve Management Plan. These plans were adopted by council, at the time of preparation. Those Reserve Management Plans are now superseded by this Management Plan. The management objectives and policies, as well as all work proposed in those plans will be included in this current plan, if considered appropriate, or if any work proposed in those plans has not yet been implemented. In particular, reserves in the vicinity of Te Atatu Peninsula Town Centre may need revisiting due to the current proposals in this area.

A summary of these Reserve Management Plans is provided below.

Te Atatu Peninsula Town Centre Reserves Management Plan

The Te Atatu Peninsula Town Centre Reserves Management Plan includes Kaumatua Reserve, Jack Pringle Park, Roby Reserve and Te Atatu Community Corner. The Reserve Management Plan was adopted in 1999 by the Henderson Community Board.

All four of these reserves are located in close proximity to the Te Atatu Peninsula Town Centre.

Roby Reserve

Roby Reserve is a recreation reserve that was vested in council on 11 July 1962 under Section 44(2)(b) of the Counties Amendment Act 1961, through a Reserve Contribution made through a subdivision of the surrounding area.

Roby Reserve is the location of Te Atatu Peninsula Kindergarten. At the time of the writing of this Management Plan, one pathway linked Harbour

View Rd to Hereford Street. The reserve was mainly used as a walkway as a result of this pathway. It was also used for passive recreation and informal active recreation. The open space area was considered as extremely important for this use.

A concept plan was developed for this reserve. The main features of the concept plan was for specimen tree planting to the car park that fronts the reserve at the Harbour View Road entrance, removal of the existing central diagonal path and installation of a circuit path to the open space area, a connecting pathway linking the pathway to the school that is adjacent to the park, and signage to the Hereford Street frontage. Apart from the signage, none of this proposed work has been implemented in the reserve. This current Henderson Ward Reserves Management Plan will consider including the work, if relevant to the current situation, and if in line with current Town Centre redevelopments.

Kaumatua Reserve

This reserve has several parcels of land with different origins. Lot 1 DP 2431 was vested in the Crown as Road Reserve pursuant to Section 16 (5) of the Land Act 1924 on the 21 November 1933. On the 13 May 1958 by virtue of Gazette Notice 16140 its status was changed to Recreation Reserve, vested in the Chairman, Councillors and County of Waitemata.

Surrounding land as part of CT 20D/839 was purchased by Council as a Recreation Ground on 9 March, 1966.

The land that is CT 1089/3 is road reserve, at the time of the writing of this Reserve Management Plan, purchased 4 November 1971.

CT 1089/3 is Council freehold Land purchased by Council on 1 June, 1971.

Lot 46DP 40799 being part CT 116/58 is recreation ground taken by Gazette Notice 372352.1 and vested in Council on 20 October, 1997.

The facilities on the reserves were constructed over this period, as follows.

- The Community House was constructed in 1977.
- The tennis club and public courts were constructed in 1978.
- Bernados was constructed in 1979, and

- The Plunket was constructed in 1994 (old Edmonton Rd Post Office).

Kaumatua Reserve has no significant road frontage and is located behind retail/commercial development. There are two reserve entrances, one a pedestrian entrance that is not very visible and the other more obvious vehicle entrance, where the car park is situated. This situation is also the current situation.

There is a small area of open space in the reserve, and the Kaumatua retirement housing exists at the eastern boundary of the park.

The Concept Plan for Kaumatua Reserve proposed specimen tree planting to the car park. Also, the concept plan proposed a strengthened pedestrian network in the park. It also proposed a vehicular route to the southern reserve entrance, combined with a pedestrian footpath. Further seating was proposed, as well as signage.

The only aspect of the above concept plan that has been implemented is the vehicular entrance to the southern side of the reserve. Space that was previously grassed with proposed footpaths have since been developed as car parks and tennis courts.

Te Atatu Community Corner

This area was acquired from the Auckland Harbour Board and vested in Council as a recreation ground. It has not been classified under the Reserves Act; the appropriate classification would be Local Purpose (Community Building).

The Community Building was constructed in 1969.

At the time of writing this Reserve Management Plan, Te Atatu Community Corner is what we refer to as Jack Pringle Village Green. At this time, the reserve was intersected by Pringle road, running diagonally through the park, connecting to the roundabout on Te Atatu Road.

During the public consultation as part of the process of preparing this Reserve Management Plan, desire was expressed to develop this area into a Village Green, to form a focal point to the Town Centre. Associated with this was to turn the entrance of the community building around, to incorporate the building and Village Green.

The Village Green concept has been developed into reality. The Village Green has high amenity and is a focal point for the Town Centre.

Corban Reserve and Hindmarsh Green Reserve Management Plan

This Reserve Management Plan was adopted in November 1999 by the Waitakere Community Board.

Corban Reserve consists of three parcels of land. Lot 8 DP 91274 was vested to Council as recreation reserve on 7 October 1980, under the Municipal Corporations Act 1954.

Lot 39 DP 11176 was vested in Council as a Recreation Reserve on 7 October 1986, under the Local Government Act 1974.

Lot 15 Deeds Plan 443 was purchased by a private landowner vested in the Henderson Town Board on 20 January, 1930 and at the time of this Management Plan has yet to be transferred to the Council. It is Council freehold land not subject to the Reserves Act, 1977.

Hindmarsh Green was vested in the Waitemata County Council 9 March, 1983 as a recreation reserve under the Local Government Act 1974 and has yet to be officially transferred to the Council.

Kiwi Trikers at the time of this management Plan had a two year lease on Corban Reserve.

Corban Reserve was previously a high soil tip. It was filled with refuse prior to 1969 by the Henderson Borough Council. In 1968 it was designated as open space and in 1977 detailed plans were made for development of the area as sports grounds.

In 1978 the Council declared Corban Reserve (Henderson Valley Road Recreation Ground) a reserve. It was not classified as a Reserve under the Reserves Act.

Between 1982 and 84 the Council used the reserve again as a landfill site, for municipal waste.

In December 1995, Corban Reserve was the site of a fatality. A workman installing a new stormwater drain beneath the landfill was killed by a methane explosion in the drain. A number of temporary landfill gas vents were installed subsequently.

Hindmarsh Green, before made a reserve through subdivision, was part of the rural area surrounding

Henderson. The area was used for growing grape and apples.

Corban Reserve has Waitoro Stream that enters the reserve at the south west side and flows through a 1600 diameter culvert under the reserve and also under Henderson Valley Road.

A concept plan was developed for these reserves as part of the Reserve Management Plan. This included a circular pathway, entrance signage, a bio filter treatment area, planting to screen industry, new formed car parks, a memorial garden and picnic areas. One pathway has been constructed in Corban Reserve.

Hindmarsh Green proposals were, entrance signage, and an upgrade of play equipment. This has been implemented.

Edgewood Way Reserve Management Plan

A draft Reserve Management Plan for Edgewood Way Reserve (Lavelle Reserve) was developed at the time the area of land between James Laurie Street and Great North Road was subdivided. The date of this is unknown.

This area of land was chosen for the potential pedestrian access potential available at that time. There were well worn tracks in the area, and children often played there. It was considered important at the time of writing the reserve Management Plan that the areas of native bush be retained for areas of natural play for children. Play equipment was suggested for this reserve, with an open space area for passive recreation, a walkway system, and the retention of bush areas.

This reserve has not been developed in this manner today.

Featherstone Park draft Reserve Management Plan

Featherstone Park was taken for Reserve purposes as part of reserve contribution for a subdivision of an orchard into residential lots.

Featherstone Park at this time was lined with pine trees, considered a dramatic landscape feature. A few fruit trees originally remained in the reserve. It was designed to be a visual amenity area in the new suburban setting, as well as a local park for the surrounding residences.

A playground and seating was proposed, and have been implemented.

1.6 Citywide Parks in the Henderson Ward

Reserves in the Waitakere have been classified into different categories, according to the role they play in the wider reserve network. These categories are outlined in the draft Parks and Open Space Strategy, which is explained in section 1.6 of this Reserve Management Plan.

The reserves included in this Reserve Management Plan have been classified as local reserves. This excludes reserves that are classified as Citywide under the draft Parks and Open Space Strategy, even though these reserves are in the Henderson Ward.

These reserves are, Te Atatu Peninsula Park, Te Atatu South Park and Te Pai Park. Te Pai Park and Te Atatu Peninsula Park both have Management Plans, whereas Te Atatu South Park is due 2013.

Citywide parks are defined in the draft Parks and Open Space Strategy as,

“Large individual parks or groups of parks that combine to provide significant areas of native ecosystems, and a variety of landscapes and recreational opportunities.”

Citywide reserves are seen as the key way in which the needs of Waitakere communities in the future can be met through providing a unique social, recreational and ecological function.

2.0 Statutory Requirements

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

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:

- (a) Providing, for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment*

- of the public areas of New Zealand possessing-*
- (i) Recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or*
 - (ii) Wildlife; or*
 - (iii) Indigenous flora or fauna; or*
 - (iv) Environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or*
 - (v) Natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value:*
- (b) 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;*
 - (c) 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.*

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.

The Reserves and their classifications and purposes are described in detail in the Reserve Index Part 1. It is proposed to undertake the process of classification under the Reserves Act for those reserves that require it, during the preparation this Plan.

It is important to note that classification under the Reserves Act is not the same as Waitakere City

Council Parks Strategy classification. The Reserves Act is a legally- binding national classification administered by the Crown. Part 1 Section 4.3 outlines the significance of the Parks Strategy categories.

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 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 City Council District Plan

The Waitakere City Council District Plan classifies Waitakere into two zones, 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: 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 Coastal Natural Area is areas which are considered to have high coastal natural character, and it is important that development does not reduce this coastal characteristic;

The Riparian Margins/Coastal Edges Natural Area is the margins of streams and the coast where strict development restrictions are imposed. Most of the reserves covered by this management plan have a 20m Coastal Edge Natural Area;

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 it's 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. These areas make up the 'Green Network' that is protected through policies and rules under the District Plan.

Most reserves included as part of this Reserve Management Plan are within the General Natural Area, and are zoned open space. There are no listed heritage features on the reserves in the District Plan. There is an Ecological Linkage Opportunity in Jack Colvin Park and Mc Cormick Green, as these

reserves are adjacent to the motorway.

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.

2.4 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*

- (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.

3.0 Reserve Index

Reserve Name	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette Reference	Reserves Act Status
Astelia Grandis Reserve	LOT 503 DP 205607	0.09590	CT 134A/162	Scenic Reserve
Awaroa Park	PT ALLOT 624 SO 46199 WAIKOMITI	2.10950		
Blueridge Reserve	LOT 39 DP 199293	0.16400		Recreation Reserve
Bruce McLaren Memorial Park	LOT 117 DP 89482 Lot 16 DP 85130 1508 –	0.42930		Recreation Reserve Local Purpose
Catherine Mall				
Corban Green	PT LOT 2 DEEDS 706 PT LOT 4 DEEDS 706 PT LOT 3 DEEDS 706	0.029500.035800 .30510		
Dalmatia Green	LOT 16 DP 114207	0.26940		Recreation Reserve
Espalier Reserve	LOT 82 DP 202385	0.04530		Recreation Reserve
Featherstone Park	LOT 62 DP 79875	0.43970		Recreation Reserve

Reserve Name	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette Reference	Reserves Act Status
Forest Hill Park	LOT 24 DP 20992	1.47130	N.Z gazette No.33, 11 June 1953, page 900 Gaz 53, p900	Recreation Reserve
Gus Nola Park	LOT 600 DP 196871	0.40860		
George Ward Park	LOT 2 DP 143705	0.40750		Recreation Reserve
Hindmarsh Green	LOT 52 DP 87110	0.22850		Recreation Reserve
Kingdale Reserve	LOT 17 DP 44720	0.15180		Recreation
	LOT 85 DP 91195	0.28150		
	LOT 86 DP 91191	0.07950		
	LOT 30 DP 53432	0.01970		
	LOT 30 DP 46974	0.64900		
Landlow Reserve	LOT 42 DP 93686	0.13810		
Lavelle Reserve	LOT 11 DP 108236	0.47130		Recreation Reserve Ct 363/23(cancelled)
Lockington Green	LOT 75 DP 197709	0.26770		
McKinley Park	LOT 30 DP 91502	0.35420		Recreation Reserve
Murillo Reserve	LOT 69 DP 73609	0.00800		Recreation Reserve
	LOT 28 DP 72148	0.31170		
	LOT 49 DP 73609	0.21530		

Reserve Name	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette Reference	Reserves Act Status
Pioneer Park	LOT 1 DP 209372	0.35330		
Rhinevale Close	LOT 100 DP 106910	0.35390		Recreation Reserve
	LOT 100 DP 106909	0.16920		
Rotary Park	LOT 9 DP 44697	0.04270	NZ Gazette No.21, page 430 26/02/1981	Recreation Reserve
	LOT 7 DP 44697	0.02230		
	LOT 6 DP 44697	0.02230		
	LOT 4 DP 44697	0.02230		
	LOT 8 DP 44697	0.02230		
	LOT 5 DP 44697	0.02230		
	LOT 3 DP 44697	0.02230		
	LOT 12 DP 44697	0.07360		
	LOT 10 DP 44697	0.07030		
	LOT 11 DP 44697	0.07360		
	LOT 7 DP 208135	0.04060		
San Bernadino Reserve	LOT 500 DP 174422	0.10210		
	LOT 501 DP 174424	1.05600		
Semillon Reserve	LOT 303 DP 168084	0.00320		
	LOT 205 DP 197585	0.68340		
Starforth Reserve	LOT 61 DP 127769	0.02380		Local Purposes accessway
	LOT 123 DP 93685	0.01350		
	LOT 60 DP 127768	0.84700		
Sturges West Community House				

Reserve Name	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette Reference	Reserves Act Status
Waitakere Central				
Lavelle Reserve	LOT 3 DP 108236	0.18740		
Alan Reserve	LOT 22 DP 78173	0.22760		Recreation
	LOT 23 DP 48750	0.21320		
	LOT 6 DP 46987	0.08090		
	LOT 33 DP 78809	0.00620		
	LOT 31 DP 78809	0.22760		
	LOT 66 DP 167061	0.00620		
Epping Plantation Reserve				
Fairdene Reserve	PT LOT 75 DP 45530	0.7563	CT 103/269 (Cancelled)	Recreation
	LOT 68 DP 198499	0.21500		
Glen Norman Reserve	LOT 2 DP 54537	0.36730		Recreation
	LOT 55 DP 56435			
	LOT 42 DP 46256147	1316		
Lincoln Road Plantation Reserve	LOT 5 DP 112259	0.10450		
Woodford Reserve	PT LOT 13 DP 45661	0.65270		
Corban Reserve	LOT 39 DP 111762	0.08540		Recreation
	LOT 8 DP 91274	0.22090		
	PT LOT 15 DEEDS 443	5.85880		
Lake Panorama	LOT 353 DP 343658	0.65000	CT 179269	Recreation
	LOT 353 DP369602	2.46110		

Reserve Name	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette Reference	Reserves Act Status
Xena Park				
Paremuka Wetland				
Paremuka Esplanade				
Cron Reserve	LOT 9 DP 27485	0.20340	Gaz 1954p 502	Recreation
	LOT 10 DP 27485	0.14010		
	LOT 35 DP 48401	0.16010		
Divich Reserve	LOT 45 DP 55581	0.44340		Recreation
	LOT 99 DP 45882	0.36350		
Lloyd Morgan Lion Club Park	LOT 28 DP 37137	0.12010	Gaz 1989p4870	Local Purpose Community Buildings
	LOT 38 DP 37137	1.19380		
	LOT 27 DP 37137	0.1214		
Marlene Glade	Lot 81 DP 45041	0.88270	Gaz1982 p1027	Accessway
	Lot 16 DP 67687	0.00730		
	Lot 85 DP46052	0.69130		
	LOT 85 DP 46184	0.01850		
McCormick Green	LOT 69 DP 52597	0.39180		Recreation
	ALLOT 654 DP 52597 WAIPAREIRA	1.05600		
Roberts Green	PT LOT 7 DP 34908	0.09060		
Vodanovich Reserve	LOT 96 DP 46879	0.90300		Recreation Reserve
Wakeling Park	LOT 29 DP 50661	0.33410		Recreation
Bosun Reserve	LOT 123 DP 90243	0.06250		

Reserve Name	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette Reference	Reserves Act Status
Bosun Walk	LOT 118 DP 90243	0.11200		Recreation
	LOT 103 DP 90244	0.09050		
	LOT 94 DP 101505	0.06870		
Cellarmans Corner	LOT 100 DP 181432	0.23460		Local Purpose
Danica Reserve	LOT 97 DP 181963	0.45390		Recreation
Durham Green	LOT 23 DP 51761	0.00860		Recreation
	LOT 26 DP 49653	0.43550		
	LOT 36 DP 57905	0.30220		
	LOT 26 DP 56521	0.18210		
Edgelea Park	LOT 85 DP 208882	0.18970		
Halyard Common	LOT 145 DP 101507	0.65270		Recreation
	LOT 301 DP 314782	0.1182	CT 133A/763	Recreation
	LOT 302 DP 314782	0.2252	CT 133A/763	Recreation
Harbourview Corner	LOT 286 DP 84406	0.06000	Gaz No171p4513	
Kervil Park	LOT 187 DP 48684	1.44370		Recreation
	LOT 240 DP 40799	0.57670		
Lone Tree Park	LOT 98 DP 181432	0.38740		Local Purpose
	LOT 99 DP 181432	0.16520		
Matipo Reserve	Lot 1 DP 46658	0.10500		Recreation
Provence Green	LOT 96 DP 181963	0.08950		Recreation
Tuscany Green				

Reserve Name	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette Reference	Reserves Act Status
Jack Colvin Park	ALLOT 573 SO 45771 WAIPAREIRA	1.09900	Gaz 1968 p 1779	Recreation Reserve
	PT ALLOT 549 SO 43789 WAIPAREIRA	0.04330	Gaz 1963 p809	
	PT LOT 169 DP 44193	2.477400	Gaz 1959 p 1272	
	ALLOT 614 SO 50299 WAIPAREIRA	33500	Gaz 1975 p 1863	
	PT LOT 12 DP 1267	0.37430		
Ramlea Park	PT LOT 183 DP 38305	1.54600		Recreation
	LOT 29 DP 38305	0.08090		
	LOT 30 DP 38305	0.08090		
	PT LOT 28 DP 38305	0.03000		
	PT LOT 33 DP 38305	0.01760		
Gloria Park	PT LOT 97 DP 40687	1.01990		Local Purpose Recreation Accessway Recreation
	LOT 98 DP 40687	0.23780		
	LOT 103 DP 42458	1.28990		
	LOT 105 DP 40687	0.01390		
	SEC 1 SO 70242	0.22450		
Kaumatua Reserve	LOT 43 DP 40799	0.09280		
	LOT 45 DP 40799	0.18360		
	LOT 1 DP 54618	0.07360		
	PT ALLOT 4 DP 24371 WAIPAREIRA	0.00080		
	LOT 1 DP 24371	0.11050		
	PT LOT 46 DP 40799	0.03380		
Jack Pringle Village Green	LOT 3 DP 68647	0.03210		Recreation
	LOT 4 DP 68646	0.26080		
	LOT 6 DP 68646	0.74610		
	SEC 2 SO 70577	0.16480		
Roby Reserve	LOT 77 DP 50131	0.52560		

4.0 Strategic Context

4.1 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'.

4.1.1. 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

4.1.2. 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

4.1.3 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.

The Reserve Management Plan is developed in consultation with the local community, Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua. The policies and objectives of the Plan reflect the cultural history of the local area.

This reflects the Community Outcomes of Mauri Ora – Access to Maori Resources and Vibrant Arts and Culture:

- Celebration of the City's unique and rich tribal and Maori history
- Cultural knowledge within a traditional and contemporary context is valid and relevant
- Waitakere City's arts and culture is reflected and appreciated in our everyday life and the City is itself a work of art

4.2 Draft Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan has been developed in accordance with Waitakere City's strategic framework and provides guidelines for the management of parks within the City. The Strategic Plan outlines an integrated vision for the future of Waitakere City parks and proposes six objectives to provide a framework for all park management.

1. To Protect and Enhance a Resilient Waitakere Ecosystem
2. Ensure Equitable Access and Diversity of Recreational Opportunities and Experiences
3. Shape Urban Form Through Community Character and Interweaving Natural and Built Environments
4. Empower Communities with Stewardship and Sense of Identity
5. Celebrate and Protect Culture and Heritage
6. Continually Improve Planning and Management of Open Spaces and Seek Safe, Sustainable, and Healthy Environments.

4.3 Weed Strategy

The goal of the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy is the "Protection of the quality, resilience, biodiversity and ecological integrity of Waitakere City's natural habitat from the impacts of environmental weeds".

The Strategy directs Council's approach to the management of environmental weeds. It describes Council's long term goals and objectives, and provides a framework to guide the Council in carrying out its roles and responsibilities with regard to identifying, prioritising and managing weed impacts.

4.4 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.

4.5 Biodiversity Strategy

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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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 bio-diversity.
- The restoration and protection of customary practices such as food gathering.

5.0 Management Plan Objectives

5.1 An Integrated Vision for the Reserves

There are 66 reserves in this Reserve Management Plan. These range from esplanade reserves with potentially high environmental values, sports parks used by the wider community, and smaller reserves contain small pockets of open space to serve their local neighbourhood. Some reserves are strategically located within town centres, and serve an important purpose in those areas. The common link for these reserves is their role in providing recreation opportunities, and areas of open space, for the residents of Henderson.

As many of the reserves are small and are located in residential areas increasing in density, the emphasis in this Reserve Management Plan is on providing high quality experience in these local parks.

5.2 Approach to Preparing Policies

In recognition of the need to evaluate and manage the Henderson Reserves in an integrated and holistic manner, a generic approach has been taken to develop policies. The Management Plan acknowledges that the Reserves must meet the needs of local user groups whilst retaining their



Starforth Reserve

values. The Reserves generally share similar management issues and therefore require a consistent approach in terms of policy.

In some cases there are issues and/or development opportunities that are specific to a particular reserve. These issues are addressed in Part 4 of the Plan, by way of the Concept Plans and Table of Works, showing specific proposals for each reserve.

5.3 Community Expectations for the Reserves

The process of preparing this Management Plan began with public notification of the intention to prepare a Reserve Management Plan in January 2008. The results of the consultation process were presented to Henderson Community Board in June, 2008, as specific submissions were sought for proposals on Lloyd Morgan Park.

An Advisory Group including members of the Infrastructure and Works Committee, Henderson Community Board, Council staff and interested parties was established to oversee the development of the Plan.

Open days were held during the submission process, as well as meetings with individual user groups. The draft Reserve Management Plan was prepared May – August, incorporating comments received to the first round of submissions.

These are, Te Atatu Town Centre redevelopments, Henderson Town Centre, and the *Community Centre proposed on Corban Reserve*.



Bruce McLaren Park

6.0 Reserve Value Descriptions

"The general aspect of the country, covered with dingy fern (Pteris esculenta), the tea-tree (Leptospermum scoparium), relieved only here and there by flax bushes (Phormium tenax), and the tufts of foliage on stems of the cabbage tree (Cordyline stricta), is not very encouraging to a botanist. In going over the county, however, he will often come suddenly on the edge of a steep ravine, and be agreeably surprised to find its sides covered with the most luxuriant vegetation..."

Dr Andrew Sinclair, naturalist and botanist in 1851.

6.1 Natural Environment

The Henderson area lies within the Tamaki Ecological District, referenced also as the Waitakere Lowlands. The Waitakere Lowlands extends from the foothills of the Waitakere Ranges, across the gently undulating urban area, to the flat low-lying area to the Waitemata Harbour Coastline. The origins of the Waitemata sediments and the pumecious sediments that underlie the Henderson area are described below.

6.1.1 Geology and Soils

The age of rock that underlies the Waitakere Lowlands is varied, from over 200 million years to just a few thousand years.

The oldest rocks are basement greywacke and argillites that were formed in the Jurassic period. During the Jurassic period the Rangitata Orogeny occurred. This was a major geological event where the basement greywacke and argillites were uplifted from beneath the sea and joined the super continent Gondwanaland. These uplifted rocks later became the landmass of New Zealand. The separation of the New Zealand Islands from Gondwanaland occurred when the Tasman Sea formed around 80 million years ago.

Around 20 million years ago, a sea level rise occurred that deposited further sediments onto the greywacke base. The deposits were made up of sandstones and muddy siltstones, which are now known as the Waitemata Group of sediments.

These sediments underlie much of the Tāmaki Ecological District.

The Waitakere Arc of volcanoes was erupting at this time, and this was when the Waitakere Ranges were uplifted. The sediments of the ranges were made up of hard sediments. Over time, the softer Waitemata sediments described above eroded. This has formed the landscape condition seen today, of the low-lying landscape adjacent to the Waitemata Harbour, with the raised backdrop of the bush clad Waitakere Ranges.

In the last 2 million years the geology of the Tamaki Ecological district has been impacted by volcanic eruptions in the Taupo Volcanic zone. Large quantities of rhyolitic lava and ash erupted and reached Auckland in the form of ash showers, or as sediment transported by the Waikato River. The Waikato River at that time flowed into the Hauraki Gulf.

These sediments contained pumiceous deposits, and today with the Waitemata sediments, make up much of the low-lying areas of the Tamaki Ecological District. Lowlying areas are defined as being under 20m in elevation. The pumiceous deposits have since weathered to a soft clay and are possibly the source of the ceramic clays found the western soils.

Soils within the Takaki Ecological District vary considerably. This in turn impacts vegetation patterns. The soil parent material of the lowland areas of the Tamaki Ecological District, particularly on pumecious soils are generally fertile yellow-brown loams.

6.1.2 Vegetation

Pre-human vegetation of the low lying areas of the Tamaki ecological district was dependant on moisture, and wet and dry areas varied in the district. Stands of totara, matai, puriri, taraire, kohekohe, karaka and titoki are likely to have grown in well drained areas. On wetter ground, kahikatea, pukatea, maire tawake and ti (cabbage tree) would have grown.

The pre-European vegetation of the Tamaki ecological district and the Henderson area consisted of a broad area of scrubland, between the Waitemata Harbour and the Waitakere Ranges. This observation is based off quotes from William Colenso, who in February 1842 travelled the area on foot.

“We travelled on, over open and barren heaths, in a northerly direction until sunset, we saw nothing in these dreary and sterile wilds, save the Dracophyllum.”

However, it is certain that there were patches of mature kauri forest, due to the kauri milling industries that were located in the Henderson area.

The current pattern of the Tamaki Ecological District is described as, “a highly fragmented network of regenerating vegetation with a few original, but modified forest remnants present.”

The Henderson area has few regenerating fragments of native vegetation on the reserves. This is because the Henderson area has undergone significant impact through human development.

The Henderson reserves exhibit patches of coastal forest as well as fragments of lowland vegetation typical of the Tamaki Ecological District. The majority of the reserves however are landscaped with areas of mown grass with native and exotic specimen tree planting. Exotic trees are considered important in the urban setting as an alternative food source for birds. Weed infestation is common in Henderson's parks.

An ecological assessment of the parks included in this Reserve Management Plan was undertaken in 2008. The reserves were prioritised in terms of the quality of existing vegetation, and whether reserves were the location of significant or threatened plants. The ecological values of the high priority reserves that contain remnant indigenous vegetation are provided below. These are considered high priority for weed management and ecological restoration.

Astelia Grandis Reserve is the site of the locally threatened *Astelia Grandis*. This area was set aside as part of the subdivision of this area of Henderson, to protect the *Astelia Grandis* plants. A stormwater stream runs through the reserve that links to a stormwater detention pond.

There is native regeneration present in the reserve. Native species present include: toetoe, flax, manuka, kanuka, mapou, ti kouka, small-leaved *Coprosma* species, mahoe, kowhai, hangehange, nikau, karamu, *Parsonsia* sp. *Cyathea* sp. And *Dicksonia* sp., *Blechnum novaezelandiae* and the locally threatened swamp astelia (*Astelia grandis*). Some native plants were mature and in berry, and

displaying regeneration (such as karamu, mahoe and mapou). Ferns were also regenerating.

Abundant wandering Jew is present throughout this reserve, as well as common and occasional weed species (cleavers, ink weed, fleabane, Chinese privet, nasturtium, hemlock, *Senecio* sp., black berry, woolly nightshade, ox-tongue, dock, wattle, gorse, *Polygonum* sp., black night shade, paspalum grass, convolvulus, bracken and plantain). The regenerating bush is beneficial for weed suppression in most of the reserve.

Neighbouring properties threaten the area with hydrangea, canna lily, loquat, *Tibouchina* sp., cycads and sweet pea shrub.

Paremuka Esplanade is in close proximity to *Astelia Grandis* Reserve. There is mature regenerating bush in this reserve that has been infilled in places with additional planting. There are boggy and small wetland areas throughout the reserve, and a creek and stream running through the reserve.

Native species present include: karamu, mapou, hangehange, *Cyathea* spp., mingimingi, totara, nikau, kauri, *Astelia* sp., ti kouka, *Pseudopanax* spp., haloragis, akeake, miro, kahikatea, kanuka, manuka, kowhai, *Carex* spp., raupo, fern species,

rewarewa, hoheria and the locally threatened *Astelia grandis* (swamp astelia).

There is high species richness within the area with areas suitable for restoration. This area is of high ecological significance providing habitat and food source for native fauna, and displays a functioning ecosystem.

A number of environmental weeds are present throughout the esplanade, including wandering Jew.

Where the two waterways meet the tradescantia is abundant (as with up flow from here) and a number of large mature Chinese privets. Chinese privets are abundant throughout the esplanade. Further SW there is a large area of bush that has a presence of climbing asparagus, wattles, gorse, ink weed and various other environmental weeds.

The western area of the park is abundant with wandering Jew that should be controlled to reduce its spread down the stream flow. Other species of weeds are common including Japanese honeysuckle, wattles and Chinese privets.

Paremuka Wetland is in close proximity to Lake Panorama. A stream flows through this park.

Raupo dominated reed land is present in the southern area of the wetland, surrounded by hebe, flax, toetoe, ti kouka, titoki, kohekohe, mahoe, kowhai and *Carex* spp. plantings. This area is well maintained. Amongst the raupo were karamu and *Cyathea* sp., and numerous weeds: black berry, gorse, pampas, *Cyperus* sp., *Polygonum* sp., Chinese privet, *Convolvulus*, plantain, kikuyu and a small amount of shrub balsam and herbaceous annuals.



Astelia grandis on *Astelia Grandis* Reserve

North/beyond the reed land are ti kouka, flax and *Cyathea* sp. regenerating. Amenity plantings (*Griselinia littoralis* and a deciduous tree) are present in the north-eastern corner of the park near the fence and Lake Panorama Drive that separates Xena Park and Paremuka Wetland. The northern area of the park has natural regeneration (including toetoe and *Cyathea* sp.) and the stream, which is displaying signs of stress (slumping and undercutting). Woolly nightshade and specimen trees (conifers and deciduous trees) were observed.

Neighbouring properties have bamboo, wattles, pines, eucalypts, Queensland poplar and bungalow palms present.

Jack Colvin Park has ecological values that would increase along with ecosystem health with maintenance and management. The Pixie Stream to the east borders playing fields.

Established young native plantings and various weed species are present throughout the stream area, including wandering Jew, native and exotic grasses and annuals. Aquatic species threaten the flow and oxygen levels of the stream, including willow weed (*Polygonum/Persicaria* spp.) and Canadian pondweed (*Elodea Canadensis*). Natives and exotics in the upper area help to shade the stream.

Carex litorosa is a sedge present in the area, classified as regionally threatened as “critical” (personal communications Rebecca Stanley, ARC). Other native species present in the park include: ti kouka, kanuka (*Kunzea ericoides*), karamu, karo, karaka, mapou, black matipo, haloragis, lemon wood, hoheria, hebe, flax, toetoe, hangehange, mountain cabbage tree or toi (*Cordyline indivisa*), *Carex* spp. and *Cyathea* species.

The lower stream area is similar to upstream, with mature exotics (including willow species and various conifers) and native plantings.

The south eastern corner of the park (by the motorway and a pylon) is comprised of various species of pest plants and a small native planting. Mown grass to the west of the park is bordered by the motorway and mangroves. There is one mapou tree, and a Chinese privet (the privet is recommended to be removed).

The motorway at the south of the park is bordered by a ditch/drain, with natives and introduced species (including various conifers).

A small fenced-off wetland located next to the school courts contains native raupo and reeds. The planting around this wetland (includes kowhai, toetoe, karamu, manuka and flax).

Neighbouring properties harbour several invasive species including bamboo, woolly nightshade, ivy and bungalow palms.

Lake Panorama is a reserve made up largely of regenerating bush with walkways and an artificial lake (detention pond). This area is ecologically significant, providing various habitats and food source for native fauna, and acting as part of a corridor for native fauna including Xena park and Paremuka Wetland.

The regenerating bush consists of kanuka c. 3-5m in height, and contains a number of weed species (including Japanese honeysuckle, Chinese privet, ginger, pampas and wattle) that occur on the boundary.

The stream flows from the west and through the park area, thus there is the potential for invasion via the stream from the west.

The plantings in the northwest area are largely natives (of varied maturity), including: manuka, flax, karamu, *Cyathea* spp., ti kouka, *Olearia solandri* (coastal tree daisy), haloragis, *Cyperus ustulatus* (umbrella sedge/upoku-tangata), *Carex secta*, *Apodasmia similis* (jointed wire rush/oioi), *Juncus pallidus* and *J. gregiflorus* (tussock rush/wi) and toetoe. The plantings are well maintained.

Southwest in the park there is a bridge and slightly more mature plantings with possible natural regeneration of kanuka, manuka, akeake, bracken, mapou and haloragis. One stem of ginger was observed and a deciduous tree. Specimen trees present within the park are *Eucalyptus* sp. And deciduous trees including sycamore and sessile oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*).

There are lilies present in the lake.

Gloria Park consists of playing fields, bordered by residential area to the east and mangroves to the west. Some specimen trees are present on the roadside (Thomas Drive) of the park, including sycamore, monkey apple, Queensland poplar and Eucalyptus. There is a mixture of plantings and naturally occurring natives present in the Park. This park is of high ecological value, with the presence of a waterway and the location being on the edge of mangroves and reed lands, also adjoining to Springbank Esplanade. This park is also important to native fauna and the ecosystem has the potential to be healthy.

A stream runs through the park on the northwestern corner. Native species are planted along the upper banks (within and outside the reserve). Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*) is present. Several *Carex* spp. are present on the southern bank of the stream. The northern side of the stream is steep with established native cover including silver ferns (*Cyathea dealbata*), mapou (*Myrsine australis*), Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*), five-finger or whauwhaupaku (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), and Mingimingi (*Leucopogon fasciculatus*).

Additional native species present within the park include hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), ghania (*Ghania lacera*), pohutukawa, New Zealand blueberry (*Dianella* sp.), (*Haloragis erecta*), flax, taupata (*Coprosma repens*), black matipo or kohukohu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*) and korokio (*Corokia* sp.).

Mature (c.30m in height) *Pinus radiata* line the western park boundary on sloping land reaching down to a wetland/mangroves area. The acidic pine leaf litter is the likely explanation for the sparse understorey, consisting of gorse, *Coprosma robusta*, tree privet, pampas (encroaching into the mangroves), flax and mapou.

The southern leg of the park is bordered with plantings to the west. A patch of canna lily is present at the southern boundary and should be controlled.

The arm to the east of the building (and behind the building) contains mainly pest plant species (including tuber ladder fern, jasmine, smilax, agapanthus, arum lily, moth plant (with pods), ivy,

fruit salad plant, tree privet, pampas, Japanese spindle tree, and two canna lily patches.

Neighbouring properties harbour several invasive species including Japanese and variegated spindle trees, ivy, jasmine, bamboo and tree privet. A monkey apple hedge runs down the southeastern boundary, also posing a threat of invasion. It is evident that some control has been undertaken within the park, and it is recommended this be continued, particularly throughout planting areas.

Other reserves with patches of indigenous vegetation on the reserves are, Matipo Reserve, Lavelle Reserve, Cron Reserve and Divich Reserve.

For further information on the ecological management of the Paremuka Stream, please refer to Paremuka Reserve Management Plan.

6.1.3 Fauna

The area for native fauna is reduced due to the lack of native vegetation on the reserves. Following is a list of the birds observed in the reserves, and is dominated by introduced birds. Many of the reserves lack a dense under story which is necessary to support species such as grey warbler and fantail. However, many reserves contain areas of exotic vegetation which provides additional food sources for birds. This is important during the winter months when available food is limited from native vegetation.

Birds sighted on the reserves were, mynah birds, blackbirds, thrush, welcome swallows, blackbirds, sparrows, chaffinch, fantails, magpies, red billed sea gulls, black billed gulls, tui, wax eye, dove, mallard duck and pukeko.

In the Paremuka area, the following birds have been sighted. These are greywarbler, pukeko, kingfisher, fantail, kingfisher, paradise duck, swallow, silvereye, whitefaced heron, blackbird, chaffinch, myna, rosella, sparrow, thrush, mallard, spurwinged plover, starling, ringnecked pheasant, and skylark.

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

Threats to fauna are both plant and animal pests. Plant pests, as listed above in vegetation, have the potential to smother and shade out native and other



species, thus restricting growth of native vegetation. Animal pests also pose a threat to fauna, as well as to the supporting habitat. Animal pests include, rats, mice, possums, wasps, and mustelids.

There have been sightings of long tailed bats in the Henderson, known to forage in areas such as streams, scrub, grassland, orchards and vineyards. Large trees, including non native trees are used by bats as day and night roosts while they rest between foraging. One night roost was detected in a study in February 2003, in a large pine tree near the intersection of Candia and Henderson Valley Roads. The study concluded that all large trees greater than 80 cm DBH, native or introduced are potential roost sites.

Long tail bat population are under threat due to lack of roost sites. Night roosts are important as they are locations where bats rest between foraging. If there are no suitable sites for night roosts, the bats may return to day roosts. This could have adverse effects on energy balance and therefore affect their chances of survival. Other threats to bat populations in Waitakere are predation from cats and morepork.

6.1.4 Landscape

The landform of the Henderson area underlying the built urban form is gentle and rolling. The overall landscape is dominated by the wide expanse of the Waitemata Harbour, the wide mouth of the Henderson Creek, and views to the distant Waitakere Ranges. The Henderson area is located in the Waitemata lowlands area.

The built urban form of Henderson is mixed, residential, industrial, commercial and retail. This built environment is divided by natural elements, such as the Swanson, Oratia, and Opanuku streams, the Whau River, and built features, such as State Highway 16.

The Oratia and Opanuku Streams are an unbroken linkage to the ranges, running through the foothills areas, converging into the Henderson Creek, to the mangrove estuarine environment of the Waitemata Harbour.

The urban area of Henderson exists between the two streams, just before the streams converge to form the tidal Henderson Creek.

Fragments of native bush, although highly modified and weed infested, exist along the streams and open space in Henderson. The streams therefore form a winding and serpentine green belt to the urban area of Henderson, and are of considerable importance to the restriction of subdivision into the foothills areas. Many tributaries to these main streams run through the reserves and weave in and out of residential and industrial areas.

Some remaining pockets of orchards and horticultural sites remain in the Henderson that reflects the historical landuse, discussed in section 6.2.1. These areas are under pressure from subdivision.

The reserves in Henderson are of importance within the urban environment. There is potential to reflect the essence of Henderson that is evident in the landscape form. Layout and pattern of urban form, past land use and development is integral to this. The pockets of vineyards amongst suburban developments, the reflection of historical notable features and elements in street and reserve names, the historical industrial area and restored heritage buildings that survive today, the railway lines, all contribute to the essence of Henderson.

6.2 Cultural Heritage and History

6.2.1 Pre-European Heritage

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

6.2.2 Colonial and Post-Colonial History

"Today the valley is rich and fertile, a settled land on vineyard, orchard and industry, but once it was "that useless gum country" and before that a dense forest of kauri".

(An Old Identity, Sixty Years of School and District History).

Important founders of the Henderson township are related Scottish families, Henderson, Macfarlane, McLeod and Hay. They arrived in NZ in the British immigrant ship London, through the New Zealand Company, from Kent, on 10 August 1840, and arrived in 12 December.

Henderson bought land in Auckland, at the corner of Shortland Crescent and High Street, where they built the Commercial Hotel. He made money off this venture, and bought a schooner named Lucidan or Lucy Dunn, which attracted the interest of Ngāti Whātua chiefs Paul Kawau, Te Hira and Rawhiti. The chiefs asked if Henderson would swap the ship for some land. Governor Fitzroy at this time wanted to ban the sale and barter of land belonging to Maori. However, the chiefs obtained permission from the Governor to exchange a total of 17,784 acres of land, for Henderson's schooner. Henderson agreed to this and the deal went ahead, but was questioned by the Governor and the amount of land was reduced to 9000 acres.

The Henderson area was known as the Whau, and was densely covered in bush with large stands of Kauri trees. Work started in clearing the timber here and also from the Waitakere Ranges. Henderson and Macfarlane established a timber clearance firm and employed timber workers, who cut the timber, floated the logs down the creek and into the Harbour.

Later, a mill was constructed, and Henderson employed John McLeod a Canadian timber worker. The mill and holding dam was constructed in the area of land where the Oratia and Opanuku Streams meet to become the tidal Henderson Creek. Kauri logs, having been felled and floated down the Oratia and Opanuku streams could be cut ready for transportation into Auckland. A wooden kauri house was built for McLeod, and a row of cottages was built for the mill workers, as well as a cookhouse and library. The Henderson area became known as Henderson's Mill and the tidal creek, Henderson Creek. This was the start of the community, which expanded further as the bush was cleared and the gum diggers moved in.

While the mill was in operation, those who wanted to settle in Henderson could approach Henderson himself who sold half acre lots for 4-6 pounds each.

There was a distinct community spirit despite its small size and its isolation from Auckland City. Community dances were a regular social event where funds would be raised for a community item, such as a school piano. At that time, you could

apparently hear the Tasman surf breaking on the west coast beaches from Henderson.

A horse racing course was established by the locals of the new community. This was on the corner of Swanson and Lincoln Roads, and contained a large area of land, a grandstand and platform. The jockeys were easily bribed boys, and it was discovered that the jockeys were taking shortcuts in areas that were out of site of the grandstand and spectators. This caused havoc amongst the "betters" and race course officials. In 1876 the Henderson Turf Club sought official recognition of the race course and a new site was put forward by Henderson who donated 72 acre block of land, which is now the Henderson High School and Plumer Domain.

A further catalyst for the expansion of the Henderson community was railway. The settlers utilised tidal access to Auckland via the Waitemata Harbour, but they were in agreement that rail was necessary. In 1877 New Zealand Railways called for tenders for the construction of a railway line from Newmarket to Waikumete (Glen Eden). This line opened on March 29 1880, with stations at Mt Eden, Kingsland, Mt Albert, Avondale, New Lynn and Glen Eden. The link between Waikumete and Kumeu, therefore including Henderson. This line opened on December 21 1880. The first passenger train to run between Henderson and Auckland was on March 17, 1881. This was for a major event in Henderson, the St Patrick's Day Race Meeting. The Evening Star reported.

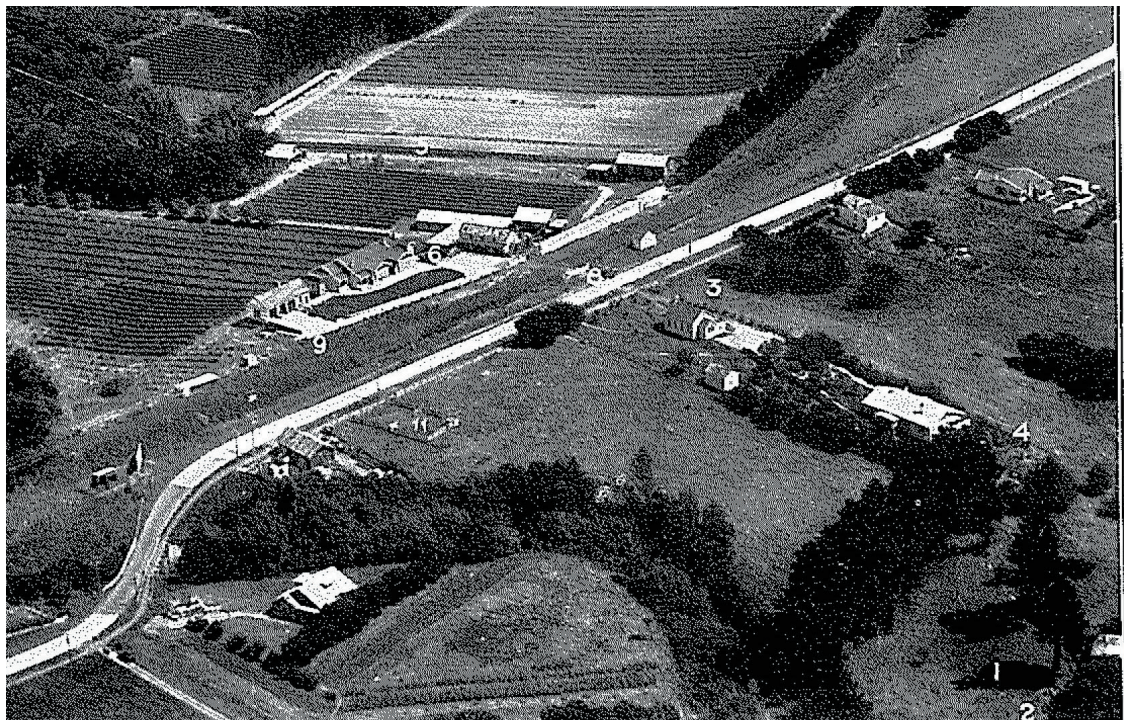


Aerial View of Henderson

POINTS OF INTEREST

Points of interest, as numerically marked on our aerial view of Henderson, are as under:—

1. Old Mill site and part of cook-house.
2. Old School site.
3. Church of England, and where row of Mill Cottages stood.
4. Outlet Opanake Stream.
- 5 and 6, Mt. Lebanon Vineyards, the largest industry in the district; founded 1901.
7. Paddock where tomatoes were grown in the 80's.
8. Great North concrete road.
9. Railway line.
10. Trees and fields, showing land originally owned by Mr. Thos. Henderson.
11. Site of old saleyards—Loan & Mercantile Co



Aerial View of Henderson

"The extension of the railway to Hendersons Mill has had the effect of bringing together the largest number of people ever assembled in this district, and in future years may be regarded as one of the best race meetings of the season."

(Lowe, 1981).

The introduction of railway led to the growth of the district, and plans were drawn up for a formal township. Henderson's Mill had a rural character that linked well to a small commercial area. Larger industries were for a while proposed at Henderson's such as a woollen mill. This was built in Onehunga instead.

New settlers in Henderson became involved in gum digging, as after the kauri forest had been cleared, barren fields remained rich with kauri gum. The settlers were however in competition with professional gumdiggers.

Gum camps were created over the district. *"there was nothing to pay for a campsite and no great experience was necessary. It was just to pitch a camp in some sheltered spot where wood and water were abundant, provide oneself with a spade, spear and pīkau, and presto! The complete gum digger."* (An Old Identity, Sixty Years of School and District History).

The gum digger would journey until a promising field was discovered. He would probe the ground with a spear until gum was struck. The gum would then be dug from the ground.

Money was made through gum digging, although it is said that many gum diggers were addicted to drink and when pay was received they would drink until all the money was gone. The Falls Hotel was a notable meeting place for gum diggers, described as a boisterous inn, famous for its noise, brawls and a character, who rode in on his horse, downed a beer and rode out without leaving his saddle. (For more information on Falls Hotel please refer to Te Huru Huru Henderson Creek Reserve Management Plan).

Henderson's was no longer an isolated community, and became known as the current Henderson by accident as described below.

"From the earliest times the district was officially known as the Henderson's Mill Settlement, shortened for convenience to Henderson's Mill

or simply Henderson's. The name in its present form, Henderson, is believed to date from 1897 when a painter naming the newly erected railway station shed either ran out of space or simply forgot to add the final s"

(Lowe 1981).

Barren swathes of land a result of the depletion of the kauri forest and the gum digging, were later transformed into pasture, after the gum was depleted, through the introduction of grass. This led to the planting of orchards and market gardens. Gooseberry, apple, pear, peaches, Japanese plums, lemon, orange, pomelo, sweet oranges, passion fruit and other tropical fruits were grown in Henderson. Grapefruit, known locally as poormans orange, grew well in Henderson, when it was becoming popular as a breakfast fruit. Grape growing also started, and although people were sceptical of the success of grape growing in Henderson, local wines grew in popularity. Dairy farming also started in the Henderson area, and with the transformation of clay tracks to well formed metal roads, the industry boomed.

Introduced species were popular for windbreaks for the new industry. Blue gum, and Black wattle, the latter considered now an invasive weed. The following quote sums up the intentions of the time,....*"all of which played their part as shelter trees and in later years provided much valuable timber for building purposes, fruit cases, posts etc and will continue to do so as the native timber gets worked out."* (An Old Identity, Sixty Years of School and District History).

Natives trees however were used also for windbreaks, species such as olearia, karaka, totara, tanekaha, and pittosporum used commonly.

Ornamental trees were considered a means for beautifying the Henderson Area. *"The district has proved its suitability to grow introductions from many parts of the earth What presents a finer sight than the English Oak...when clothed in a mantle of fresh green leaves..."* (An Old Identity, Sixty Years of School and District History).

Rhododendrons, palms, and bougainvilleas were planted in the district.



**FRUIT
FOR
HEALTH**

READ AND REMEMBER
THIS ADDRESS:



Gathering the Grapefruit.

Te Ranui Orchard
STURGES ROAD, HENDERSON

E. Guy Kinvig
Can Supply in Season—

PEARS—
BON CHRETIEN

APPLES—
ROME BEAUTY
DUNNS
DELICIOUS
BALLARAT
(King of Cookers)

N.Z. GRAPEFRUIT
LARGEST GROVE IN DISTRICT AND FINEST QUALITY PROCURABLE

Advertisement of an orchard in Sturges Road



Kinvigs orchard in Sturges Road.

6.3 Recreation And Use

The Henderson Ward Local Reserves offer both formal and informal recreational opportunities. This ranges from passive recreational opportunities such as walkways, picnic areas and playgrounds, to bases for formal sports clubs.

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

Workers Memorial Garden

A specially designed garden is proposed on Corban Reserve to commemorate workers who have passed away in the workplace. A concept plan showing what is proposed in this garden is included in Part Three of this Management Plan. Council has been working over the past few years with a community group named the Workers Women's Resource Centre. On April 27 annually is the Workers Memorial Day. A ceremony is held on this day on Corban Reserve and trees are planted to commemorate people. A seat and plaque was installed on the 2009 ceremony. The trees are to be planted in strategic locations that tie into the overall park development.

Kiwi Trikers

Kiwi Trikers Social Club incorporated was established in a garage in West Auckland in August 1994 with 28 paid up members. The aim of this early group

was to create a club that promoted triking positively with a family emphasis.

Kiwi Trikers are active in helping the community through fundraising events such as school galas. Kiwi Trikers also donate time and vehicles for events to assist charities such as Christian Fund for the Disabled and Children with Spina Bifida.

Kiwi Trikers hold a monthly general meeting at the clubrooms on Corban Reserve. Once the clubrooms are fully restored they will be encouraging all community groups to use the facility.

The membership for Kiwi Trikers is between 120 and 130; most of the memberships are for families.

McLaren Park Community Centre

There is a proposal to locate a new community facility on Corban Green, Henderson. The McLaren Park area is a blend of residential, commercial and industrial properties. This area has been identified as one of the most disadvantaged communities in Waitakere in regard to socio- economic status and available access to recreation and social services.

The community was consulted took place in the McLaren Park and Henderson South communities. The community had the opportunity to have a say in regards to what they felt important to be included in the design for a community facility.



Te Atatu Rugby League Club on Jack Colvin Park

Objectives and Policies

2

"At the present time, the once barren gum lands are dotted with pleasant homesteads, surrounded by smiling orchards, pleasant vineyards and grasslands."

An Old Identity

Part Two of this Reserve Management Plan identifies the matters arising from the investigation of the Context and Background in Part One, appropriate to be translated into Objectives and Policies. These Objectives and Policies are required to effectively guide the future development and management of the reserves.

A table of Works and Concept Plans are included in Part Three of this Reserve Management Plan.

Some Henderson Ward Reserves contain adjacent coastal habitat, patches of coastal forest, estuarine floodplain, and lowland forest patches. The majority of the reserves however are landscaped with areas of mown grass and both native and exotic specimen tree planting. Exotic plant pests are common throughout the parks.

Birds sighted on the reserves were, mynah birds, blackbirds, thrush, welcome swallows, blackbirds, sparrows, chaffinch, fantails, magpies, red billed sea gulls, black billed gulls, tui, wax eye, dove, mallard duck and pukeko. It is noted that some exotic species on the reserves support fauna habitat, through providing alternative food sources.

Terrestrial vegetation has the potential to provide important habitat for invertebrates and potentially lizards. Several lizards may be present locally including the green gecko.

There have been sightings of long tailed bats in the urban Henderson area. Bats are known to forage in urban areas, in particular, streams, scrub, grassland, orchards and vineyards. Large trees, including non native trees are used by bats as day and night roosts while they rest between foraging.

1.0 Vision Statement

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

Ecological and Environmental Values

2.0 Vegetation, Soils and Fauna

The pre-European vegetation of Henderson consisted of a broad area of scrubland, between the Waitemata Harbour and the Waitakere Ranges. There were also patches of mature kauri forest that led to the milling industries that were located in the Henderson area.

Very little indigenous vegetation remains in the Henderson area, which has undergone significant modification as a result of human impact. However, there are patches of regenerating vegetation, as well as two reserves supporting regionally and locally threatened native species

The high level of human impact has however created a perfect environment for weed species such as wattle. Other species such as gum and North American pines dominate the vegetation structure. Any patches of indigenous vegetation remaining in the reserves are considered significant.

Objective

To restore, protect and enhance urban ecosystems, in particular those that support threatened species, and to extend and connect areas of vegetation to support invertebrate, bird, lizard and bat habitat.

Policy 2.1

To restore, protect and enhance areas of regenerating indigenous vegetation on the reserves, in particular those that support threatened species.

Implementation

- Prioritise reserves with regenerating vegetation for restoration planting and weed control, in conjunction with the following list;

High Priority Reserves:

Astelia Grandis Reserve

Paremuka Esplanade

Paremuka Wetland

Jack Colvin Park

Lake Panorama

Gloria Park

Medium Priority Reserves

Matipo Reserve

Lavelle Reserve

Cron Reserve

Divich Reserve

- Refer to the document Paremuka Stream restoration and Management Plan for planting and restoration for the reserves along the Paremuka Stream.
- Undertake weed control and removal of weed species that are threatening to the local ecosystem, in accordance with priorities in the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy.
- Undertake indigenous revegetation in identified reserves to enhance existing vegetation, and to provide a buffer zone to protect areas of significant and outstanding vegetation.
- Develop detailed planting plans for buffer zones and enhancement areas that comply with Waitakere City Councils Native to the West – Lowland Ecosystems.
- Ensure planting plans retain and form view shafts to the Ranges where visible on the reserves.
- When planting beside pathways, select species that will not form a trip hazard, and require to be sprayed or pruned.
- In coastal areas where significant view shafts are visible to the water from residential areas, low growing species should be planted at the top of slopes, and taller species at the foot of slopes.
- Seek the involvement of the local community to assist in vegetation management of the reserves, both weed control and planting.

- 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.
- Liaise with the community in order to minimise the illegal pruning of trees on the reserves .

Policy 2.2

To establish ecological corridors, and develop lineal natural habitats in the reserves, that links the Waitakere Ranges to the Waitemata Harbour through the Henderson urban area.

- Connect patches of indigenous vegetation on reserves, through ecological linkage planting, and lineal planting, also utilising tributaries to major streams that run through the reserves. (refer ecological linkage opportunity maps in Part Three).
- Develop detailed planting plans for ecological corridors and enhancement areas that comply with Waitakere City Councils Native to the West – Lowland Ecosystems.
- Ensure planting plans retain and form view shafts to the Waitakere Ranges where they are visible on the reserves.

Policy 2.3

To ensure a programme is implemented that controls and manages weed infestation on the reserves in identified areas, in accordance with the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy and the Regional Pest Management Strategy.

Implementation

- Prioritise reserves with weed species for weed control, in conjunction with the above list of high priority reserves.
- Incorporate areas of weed infestation in the Henderson Ward Reserves, as outlined in the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy and undertake weed control in these areas, and removal of weed species in accordance with priorities outlined in the strategy.
- Discourage and remove areas of garden encroachment and organic waste dumping from neighbouring properties, also investigating the possibility of signage in appropriate locations highlighting the threats of garden waste dumping.

- Establish a programme of native restoration and ongoing maintenance in areas of weed control, to inhibit the possibility of weed species regenerating.
- In addition to the Waitakere City Council Weed Strategy, the Auckland Regional Plant Pest Management Strategy may be referenced to aid in identifying weed pests.
- Encourage the use of non-chemical control of weeds where practicable.
- Ensure that the public are notified by signs or public notice where weed control is being carried out, particularly in areas of high usage.

Policy 2.4

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.
- Undertake planting of native trees under older exotic specimen trees.
- Undertake under planting of specimen trees on the reserves to form an under canopy for fauna habitat, where appropriate.

Policy 2.5

To monitor contaminated sites caused by past landuse practices.

Implementation:

- Create an inventory of known contaminated sites, such as Corban Reserve.
- Monitor levels of contamination on site where practicable, in liaison with Auckland Regional Council.
- Investigate options, and experiment with appropriate methods for planting on contaminated and boggy sites, such as mounding. Liaise with aftercare in regard to this.

3.0 Landscape Values

The landform of the Henderson area underlying the built urban form is gentle and rolling. The overall landscape is dominated by the wide expanse of the Waitemata Harbour, and the wide mouth of the Henderson Creek. The built environment of Henderson is divided by natural elements, such as the Swanson, Oratia, and Opanuku streams, the Whau River, and infrastructure features, such as State Highway 16.

The urban area of Henderson exists between the two streams, just before the convergence to the Henderson Creek. Some remaining pockets of orchards and horticultural sites remain in the Henderson that reflects the past landuse, discussed in section 6.2.1. These areas are under pressure from subdivision.

The reserves in Henderson are of importance within the urban environment. There is potential to reflect the essence of Henderson that is evident in the landscape form. Layout and pattern of urban form, past land use and development is integral to this. The pockets of vineyards amongst suburban developments, the reflection of historical notable features and elements in street and reserve names, the historical industrial area and restored heritage buildings that survive today, the railway lines, all contribute to the essence of Henderson.

There are a number of buildings and utility services located within the reserves. These are generally public facilities including clubrooms, halls and toilets, sewer pumping stations, cell phone towers and equipment and telephone lines. As the provision of such facilities in the reserves has the potential to adversely affect the reserve character, these should be located so they do not detract from the recreation and amenity values of the reserves.

Objective

To protect and enhance the landscape values of the Henderson 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 character and landscape values of the Henderson reserves.

Implementation

- Investigate reflecting Henderson sense of place characteristics in future design of the reserves, utilising elements such as, Oratia and Opanuku Streams, Waitakere Ranges and foothills, orchards, horticulture and vineyards.

Policy 3.2

Ensure *that* utility services are only located on the reserve if required for some function of the reserves, and that any adverse visual effect is mitigated through provision of works to benefit the reserve and its users.

Implementation:

- Ensure, where possible, that existing poorly located utility services are better integrated into the reserves environment, through design techniques such as planting, if unable to be relocated.
- Ensure that utility services are only located in reserves if required for some function of the reserves.
- Do not allow any telecommunication towers or aerials (including cell sites) on the reserves unless they are for the exclusive benefit of the reserves and have no adverse effects on the reserves environment.
- 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 and natural character 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 addition of or extension to a building or structure within a reserve must meet the following criteria;
 - The need for the structure to be within the reserve, in terms of the structure serving 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 reserves 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;
- 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.
- Allow for the proposed McLaren Park Community Facility on Corban Green if it abides with the objectives and policies of this Reserve Management Plan.
- Allow for the proposed extensions to the Lions Club White House Building on Lloyd Morgan Park.
- No further buildings are to be allowed on Lloyd Morgan Park.
- Allow for the future extension of the Kiwi Trikers building on Corban Reserve.

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.

- 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.

Social Values

4.0 Recreation and Use

The Henderson Ward Local Reserves offer both formal and informal recreational opportunities. This ranges from passive recreational opportunities such as walkways, picnic areas and playgrounds, to bases for formal sports clubs.

Objective

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.

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 caters 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 national By-laws controlling dogs in parks.
- Ensure consultation with local residents and local businesses over developments in reserves

Policy 4.2

Ensure that the town centre reserves are developed and managed a way that serves the interests of the local community, and both enhances and contributes to the amenity and function of the town centre.

- Develop and manage these reserves with a town centre emphasis.
- Develop linkages through these reserves to facilitate access and views to the town centre.
- Recognise and protect the significant heritage and cultural values of the town centre reserves.
- Recognise and reflect the sense of place of the town centre through careful design detailing of the town centre reserves that reference both local and wider landscape elements, such as streams and ranges and historical land use, vineyards and orchards....
- Develop and manage the town centre reserves in a way that recognises the interests of the business and residential communities.

Policy 4.3

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

Implementation

- Designate areas for public planting in larger reserves working with Keep Waitakere Beautiful, local businesses, schools, residents or other community groups.
- Encourage public 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 4.4

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 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 4.5

To ensure safety and sight lines are provided for reserve users in all Henderson reserves.

Implementation

- Ensure that appropriate levels of park user safety 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”.
- Ensure that vegetation above .5 m high is kept to at least 0.5 from the edge of the concrete path for the convenience and visibility of users wherever possible. Where planting abuts the path, this may be achieved by planting low plants, ground covers and grasses as necessary.
- Assess lighting requirements and install at areas of high vandalism if considered appropriate.
- Maintain all play equipment in accordance with NZS 5828 and Council Safety Standards and ensure all buildings comply with the building code.
- Follow 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 Ipted when developing walkways and facilities around water.

Policy 4.6

To increase the use and range of recreation facilities.

Implementation

- Encourage clubs 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 area without impacting on the open space values.

5.0 Access, Parking and Circulation

Most reserves in the Henderson Ward provide pleasant shortcuts between residential streets, and contain formed pathways that provide that linkage. Linkages through reserves from residential areas to town centres have the potential to be strengthened in this Reserve Management Plan.

Objective

To minimise obstacles to free access, parking and circulation without compromising the values of the reserves.

Policy 5.1

To improve pedestrian and cycle access to and between the reserves.

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.
- Install cycle racks in parks as required.
- Strengthen the pedestrian links between the town centre reserves.
- 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.

Policy 5.2

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

Implementation

- Support the development of pedestrian, cycle and skate linkages between parks.
- Develop and support linkages that meet the needs of the local community.

Policy 5.3

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.
- Provide formal parking in appropriate streets adjoining the reserves, as necessary, and at high usage areas.
- Utilise permeable surfaces 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.

Policy 5.4

To incorporate on main park signage relevant information for the level of mobility required for park access through:

Implementation

- 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

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.
- All signage in reserves should comply with policy 4.5 below.

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.

7.0 Community Values

The reserves in the Henderson contribute greatly to the 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:

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

Policy 7.1

To encourage community stewardship and ownership of the reserves, 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 in 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.
- Investigate development of the reserves in a manner that caters for all community groups and people of all abilities.

Policy 7.2

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.

Policy 7.3

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, otherwise a Resource Consent application will be required.
- Investigate the use of Corban Reserve and Starforth Reserve for events, markets and festivals purposes.

8.0 Cultural Values

Policy 8.0

To ensure that future developments in the reserves cater for the needs of the diverse ethnic groups in the Henderson community

Implementation

- Acknowledge the needs of local ethnic groups when providing recreation facilities and signs in reserves.
- Provide a range of facilities in reserves that cater for different ethnic groups.
- Ensure that public consultation regarding future developments in parks reaches diverse ethnic groups.

- Ensure that reserves retain the flexibility to provide recreational opportunities for a range of user groups.

Policy 8.1

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

Implementation

- Ensure signs reflect the aspirations of the local community.
- Ensure signs are in languages appropriate to parks users.
- Develop interpretative signage or other indicators to describe the historical values of the reserves.
- Investigate the use of signs as botanical labels and to indicate traditional usage in revegetated and enhanced reserve areas.
- Ensure that signs and indicators do not detract from the natural recreational values of the reserves.

9.0 Maori Cultural Heritage

Objective

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

Policy 9.1

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 Iwi, decide on the appropriate form of interpretation for sites of cultural significance within the Reserves and the appropriate treatment of these sites.
- Undertake archaeological assessments prior to any work involving terrain modification being undertaken within the reserves, including

planting, fencing and power undergrounding.

- Provide District Plan protection for all identified and recorded archaeological 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 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 Hāngi and Kapa Haka as appropriate and where they meet the policies and objectives of this Plan.

Policy 9.2

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

Implementation

- Implement 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.
- Support the implementation of pa harakeke planting, ie appropriate flax collection for customary use, especially weaving.
- Ensure that any cultural harvesting of plants is consistent with the Draft Cultural Harvesting Protocols.

Policy 9.3

Involve Iwi in the design and management of reserves.

Implementation

- Consult with Iwi in the design and management of the Reserves, in particular with regard to proposed developments within reserves and the location of structures.

- Consult 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.

10.0 European Cultural Heritage

Objective

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 10.1

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.
- Implement a programme of specimen tree planting in the township reserves in order to enhance the existing landscape features and the amenity values of the reserves as well as providing shade and shelter.

Policy 10.2

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.
- Implement the Council's draft Tree Strategy as appropriate in the reserves.
- 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.

Policy 10.3

To ensure that all new and existing reserves are named appropriately with respect to their particular heritage values, the wishes of the community and Councils naming policy.

- Ensure that consideration is given to renaming reserves after their donors, where they have been gifted to Council in order to acknowledge their donation from local residents and early Henderson families.
- Ensure that consideration is given to naming reserves to reflect sense of place characteristics, explained in the landscape values sections of this Reserve Management Plan.

11.0 Administration and Management

The structure for administration or day-to-day management of the reserves is primarily established in the context of the Reserves Act 1977. Consideration also has to be given to the District Plan prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991.

The effectiveness of this Management Plan needs to be constantly monitored. Council By-laws equally, need to be integrated within the intent of the Management Plan. This is particularly important in respect to the interface between reserves, dog

and litter control, liquor licenses and public behavior within the reserves.

Objective

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.

Policy 11.1

To classify all reserves appropriately according to their values in order to best ensure their continued protection and use.

Implementation

- All reserves covered by this Management Plan shall be appropriately classified and gazetted according to Council policy under the Reserves Act 1977.
- Ensure that any additional parcels of land, which may be added to the Henderson reserves in the future, are classified appropriately in terms of their contribution to the Green Network and the existing reserves framework.

Policy 11.2

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 and the General By-laws 1990.

Policy 11.3

The actions identified in the Policies are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Management Plan. To implement the actions outlined within each Policy of this document, Waitakere City Council will follow an Annual Plan process to allocate funds for these actions.

Policy 11.4

To use the control of lease agreements to ensure the most effective and equitable use of the Henderson Reserves and facilities.

Implementation

- Continue the leasing of areas of land within the reserves to provide for community use and well-being. The leases of facilities such as buildings

will be reviewed when the opportunity arises, to ensure maximum potential of the reserve is realised for the community.

- Ensure that the terms of any lease granted for a local park takes into consideration the reasonable requirements and concerns of local residents.
- Ensure that wherever possible, the terms of the leases granted for the facilities in the reserves allow for appropriate use by the community.
- Ensure that new applications for leases conform to the criteria as set out in the Community Assistance Policy and Parks Strategy. In addition the applicant will need to satisfy the Waitakere City Council that the proposed use:
 - Will be in accordance with the Objective 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

To keep this Management Plan under regular review.

Implementation

- Address changes to the emphasis or specific policies of this Management Plan by following the Amendment to a Management Plan process as outlined in section 41(2) of the Reserves Act.
- Undertake a full review of the entire plan within ten years of the date of approval.

Concept Plans and Design Guidelines

3

1.0 Proposed work within the Reserves

The following work proposed in each reserve is subject to funding consideration, under the Long Term Council Community Plan, for implementation.

Henderson Ward

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
1	Astelia Grandis Reserve	Install park signage that indicates the ecological significance of the reserve. Infill planting of appropriate native species to strengthen the buffer zone to the Astelia grandis. Weed control. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds at the reserve boundary. Surveillance and monitoring of Astelia grandis plants. Retain existing park fencing until deemed Astelia grandis is appropriately established. Consider track installation through the reserve at this time.	High
2	Alan Reserve	Weed control Install connecting pathway from Tango Place to existing playground. Specimen tree planting in open space. Picnic tables. Seating.	High
3	Awaroa Park	Weed control Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds at reserve boundary.	Med
4	Blueridge Reserve	N/A	

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
5	Bruce McLaren Memorial Park	Weed control. Infill planting within existing gardens. Install bollard and chain to reserve perimeter. Specimen tree planting to reserve perimeter at Hindmarsh Street frontage.	Med
6	Catherine Mall	N/A	
7	Corban Green	Landscape development in conjunction with the McLaren Park Community Centre Project.	Med
8	Corban Reserve	Refer Concept Plan Implement the Workers Memorial Garden. Liaise with neighbouring properties in regard to invasive weeds on park boundaries. Upgrade driveway entrance from Corban Ave. Install reserve signage to Corban Ave. Upgrade parking area. Install bollard signage to Henderson Valley Road entrance indicating potential pedestrian linkages. Upgrade and relocate existing toilet block. Improve drainage in top field. Investigate use of Corban Reserve for events – markets and festivals. Continue to support the Workers Women's Resource Centre in tree planting on Workers Memorial Day.	High
9	Dalmatia Green	Weed control	Low
10	Epping Plantation Reserve	Refer Ecological Linkage Plan. Weed control. Mass plant with appropriate native species for an ecological corridor, linking Epping Esplanade, through Woodford Reserve to Lincoln Road.	Med
11	Espalier Reserve	Seating Underplanting of specimen pohutukawa trees.	Low

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
12.	Fairdene Reserve	Weed control. Infill planting at mouth of stream with appropriate native species. Under plant existing eucalyptus trees with totara. Remove two large willows and replace with totara.	Med
13	Featherstone Park	Retain apple trees. Underplanting of Norfolk Island Pines at reserve frontage. Weed control of jasmine, ivy and bamboo. Install pathway to connect Papatahi Place to Rathgar Road.	Low
14	Glen Norman Reserve	Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing at reserve boundaries. Weed control of monkey apple and tree privet, and Chinese privet. Extend car park to area opposite playcentre. Install parks standard pool fencing to playcentre leased area perimeter. Reseal existing car park. Replace existing post and rail with bollard and chain fencing. Install reserve signage.	High
15	Gus Nola Park	Weed control	Low
16	George Ward Park	Weed control of eleagnus, ivy, wandering jew and bungalow palms. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing at the reserve boundary.	Low
17	Hindmarsh Green	Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing a park boundary. Weed control of black nightshade, Chinese privet, plantain, thistles, ox tongue.	Low
18	Kaikoura Reserve	Weed control of wandering jew, bamboo, Japanese honeysuckle, ivy, arum lily, Japanese spindle tree, cleavers, Japanese honeysuckle, jasmine, shrub balsam, cotoneaster, wattle, and agapanthus.	Med

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
19	Kingdale Reserve	Weed control of agapanthus, wandering jew, tree privet, monkey apple, german ivy. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing at reserve boundaries. Plant boggy area with wetland species. Install park signage. Replace existing post and rail with bollard and chain fencing. Seating. Picnic tables. Amenity tree planting in open space, consider orchard planting. Upgrade play equipment.	High
20	Lake Panorama	Weed control of japanese honeysuckle, Chinese privet, ginger, pampas and wattle.	High
21	Ladow Reserve	Weed control of agapanthus.	Low
22	Lavelle Reserve	Implement concept plan as part of subdivision at Great North Road. Install park signage. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds at boundary.	High
23	Lincoln Road Plantation Reserve	Refer to ecological linkage plans. Weed control of monkey apple and English ivy. Mass plant with appropriate native species for an ecological corridor, linking Epping Esplanade through Woodford Reserve and Epping Plantation Reserve.	High
24	Lockington Green	Weed control of banagalow palms, agapanthus. Remove jasmine and replace with native clematis or similar vine to climb up structure.	Low
25	McKinley Park	Infill garden areas with appropriate native plants. Weed control of English Ivy, briar, agapanthus, cotoneaster.	Low
26	Murillo Reserve	Weed control of queen of the night, Chinese privet, Indian hawthorn, shrub balsam, and jasmine. Seating. Picnic tables.	Low

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
27	Paremuka Esplanade	Weed control of grey willow, pampas, elephant's ear, wandering jew, Chinese privet and wattle. Native infill planting. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing on reserve boundaries. Protect and plant out a buffer zone for the <i>Astelia grandis</i> located here. Survey existing pine trees for potential bat roosting sites. Acknowledge Western Heights residents and ratepayers for their work in the reserve, namely Eva Thorpe, potentially through signage, artwork. Refer to the Paremuka Stream Landscape Development and Management Plan for details on the restoration of Paremuka Stream. Plant species beside pathways that will not be required to be sprayed or pruned as a result of trip hazard.	High
28	Paremuka Wetland	Weed control of blackberry, pampas,, privet, convoluous, plantain. Riparian planting to stream banks.	High
29	Pioneer Park	Implement pathways to connect to esplanade reserve.	Med
30	Rhinevale Reserve	Liaise with neighbouring landowners in regard to invasive weeds growing on reserve boundaries.	Low
31	Rotary Park	Weed control	Low
32	San Bernardino Reserve	Liaise with neighbouring landowners in regard to invasive weeds growing on reserve boundaries. Weed control of gorse. Increase mowing times on parks maintenance schedules.	Med
33	Semillion Reserve	Liaise with neighbouring landowners in regard to invasive weeds growing on reserve boundaries. Remove parrots feather from stormwater pond. Weed control. Further riparian planting to pond margins. Consider introduction of native macrophytes to the pond after weed control.	Med

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
34	Starforth Reserve	Weed control to western boundary. Plant boggy area at western boundary with appropriate natives. Investigate for sports field location. Install bollard and chain fencing to eastern edge of the park. Install Reserve signage. Bollard signage to indicate pedestrian connections available through the park. Thin out vegetation at the north western corner of the park, adjacent to the footpath to clear the sightlines in this corner.	High
35	Sturges West Community House	Infill with native planting.	Low
36	Waitakere Central	N/A	Low
37	Woodford Reserve	Ecological linkage planting – refer plan. Weed control of tree privet, arum lily and black nightshade. Seating. Picnic tables.	High
38	Forest Hill Park		High

Te Atatu South

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
39	Cron Reserve	Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing on boundary. Weed control.	Low
40	Divich Reserve	Investigate removal of existing sheoks and replace with liquid amber. Restoration plating within the reserve to showcase native riparian species, in conjunction with the kindergarten. Install a loop track in the newly planted area. Provide for a safer pedestrian connection to the kindergarten from the main reserve entrance. Reseal carpark.	High

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
41	Lloyd Morgan Lions Club Park	Weed control. Remove the existing footpath that runs between the Community Centre and St Johns Hall. Consider signage to the Lions Club Whitehouse building that advertises the use of the building for community use. Install lighting, seating and planting to the eastern side of the park. Consider lighting to the footpath that leads to the Waitakere Abuse and Trauma Centre. Under plant existing garden bed areas with low growing species.	High
42	Marlene Glade	Infill native planting. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds growing at reserve boundaries. Bollard signage indicating potential pedestrian linkages. Weed control.	Med
43	McCormick Green	Weed control of monkey apple, tree privet, Chinese privet and wandering jew. Replace weed trees with native specimen trees. Ecological linkage planting to motorway edge of the park.	Med
44	Roberts Green	N/A	Low
45	Vodanovich Reserve	Weed control of moth plant, agapanthus, Chinese privet, ivy, woolly nightshade and monkey apple.	Low

Te Atatu Peninsula

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
46	Wakeling Park	Weed control of bamboo, convolvulus, wandering jew, pawpaw, privets, queensland poplar, queen of the night, loquat, mothplant, woolly nightshade. Infill native planting. Seating. Picnic tables. Consider relocation of playground if in line with the parks playground renewals programme and the draft Parks and Open Space Strategy.	Low

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
47	Bosun Reserve	Weed control of jasmine, ivy, wandering jew, nasturtium, agapanthus, kikuyu. Ecological Linkage planting to connect Bosun Walk and Harbourview-Orangihina.	Med
48	Bosun Walk	Weed control of ivy, jasmine and spindle tree. Liaise with neighbours on invasive weeds on reserve boundaries. Ecological Linkage planting to connect Bosun Reserve and Harbourview-Orangihina.	Med
49	Cellarmans Corner	Weed control of wattles, Queensland poplars, conifers, arum lily, privet. Infill native planting in existing garden beds.	Low
50	Danica Reserve	Ecological Linkage Planting.	Low
51	Durham Green	Heritage survey for the Girl Guide Building CHI 3661. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds at park boundary. Specimen tree planting in open space, consider orchard planting.	Med
52	Edgelea Park	Ecological Linkage planting to connect Bosun Reserve and Harbourview-Orangihina. Tuscany green. Liaise with neighbouring landowners in regard to invasive weeds at boundary.	Med
53	Gloria Park	Weed control of tradescantia, pampas, gorse, jasmine, agapanthus. Riparian restoration planting. Enhancement planting to wetland. Liaise with neighbouring properties in regard to invasive weeds on park boundaries.	Med
54	Halyard Common	Weed control of moth plant and arum lily. Liaise with neighbouring properties in regard to invasive weeds on park boundaries. Investigate installation of bollard and chain to reserve frontage.	Low
55	Harbourview Corner	Investigate for divestment in conjunction with appropriate community consultation.	Low

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
56	Jack Colvin Park	Weed control of tradescantia, and aquatic species in Pixie Stream (willow weed, Canadian Pond weed). Interpretation signage around critically regionally threatened <i>Carex litorosa</i>. Ecological linkage planting. Liaise with neighbouring landowners in regard to invasive weeds growing on reserve boundaries.	Med
57	Jack Pringle Village Green	Weed control and continued maintenance.	Low
58	Kaumatua Reserve	Refer concept plan. Weed control of agapanthus, moth plant and Japanese spindle tree Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds at reserve boundary Consider relocating half of the carpark from the reserve frontage to the southern edge of the park, to create an attractive open space area at the park frontage. Create a picnic area in the open space. Implement pedestrian connections through the park. Specimen tree planting. Install signage indicating the tennis courts are available for public use.	
59	Kervil Park	Refer concept plan. Weed control of moth plant, climbing asparagus, arum lily, ivy, Japanese spindle tree, tuber ladder fern, agapanthus, tree privet, wandering jew, convolvulus, similax, jasmine, monkey apple. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds at reserve boundaries. Form a pathway to the northern area of the park, with a picnic area. Investigate for a community garden. Investigate as a site for an alternative training field for local sports clubs. Plant screening species in this area at reserve boundaries.	High

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	Proposed Development/work to occur within the reserve	Priority rating for work
60	Lone Tree Park	Ecological linkage planting to connect to Harbourview Reserve.	Med
61	Matipo Reserve	Weed control of Japanese honeysuckle, pampas, convolvulus, tree and Chinese privet. Liaise with neighbours in regard to invasive weeds at reserve boundaries.	Low
62	Provence Green	Weed control	Low
63	Ramlea Park	Install bollard signage to indicate pedestrian linkages.	Low
64	Roby Reserve	Upgrade car park including specimen tree planting. Install signage to indicate pedestrian linkages available through the park. Installation of a circuit path to the open space area.	Med
65	Tuscany Green	Ecological linkage planting to connect to Harbourview – Ōrangihina.	Low