



Reserves Management Plan



Te Huruhuru - Henderson Creek



Te Huruhuru - Henderson Creek

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 the fourteen reserves within Waitakere City, which lie adjacent to the Henderson Creek, and the lower reaches of the Opanuku and Oratia Streams. This Plan is intended as a guide for the future protection, use and development of these reserves. The Plan regards the reserves in combination as part of an integrated natural system but also responds to their individual management.

The project team is appreciative of the input from all who contributed to the consultation process undertaken in the preparation of this Plan.

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Adopted by a Subcommittee of the City Development Committee and
the Henderson and Massey Community Boards

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

"Bordered by mangroves and murky water, the property was some miles up harbour from Auckland. There were no roads and no near neighbours. Access was by bridle path or flat-bottomed dinghy. Beefy pioneers with axe and saw had earlier pitched camp there, leveling the forest which once grew primevally somber about the upper harbour. There were the remains of a mill which once turned venerable New Zealand kauri into honey-coloured timber. Silence was now the most conspicuous feature of the location. Crabs were audible, people never."

From the novel Dove On The Waters by Maurice Shadbolt, 1996.

Summary

Henderson Creek forms at the junction of the Oratia and Opanuku streams in Henderson and flows north for 3 km until it reaches the northwestern motorway. Beyond the motorway, the Creek joins the Huruuru Creek, flowing into an estuary that enters the upper Waitemata Harbour to the west of the Te Atatu Peninsula. This estuary is also called Henderson Creek, however the reserves covered by this Management Plan are those contained within the Henderson Creek Corridor, between Henderson township and the motorway.

The Henderson Creek Corridor extends the length of the Henderson Creek from near the Henderson township to the north-western motorway, spanning both the Henderson and Massey Wards. Within this corridor are 14 Reserves, lying along both banks of the Creek and encompassing riparian margins and public reserve land. These reserves are collectively known as the Henderson Creek Corridor Reserves and are the subject of this Management Plan.

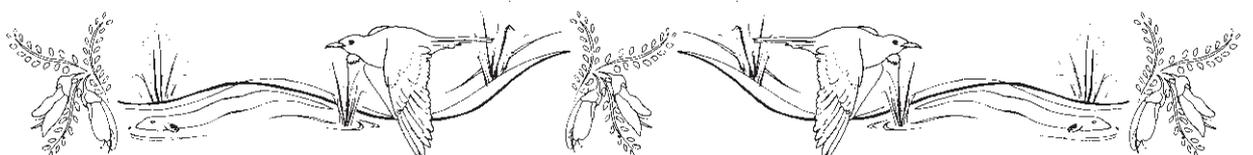
The Henderson Creek Reserves include; Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve, Flanshaw Esplanade

Reserve, Sherwood Park, Colletta Esplanade Reserve, Epping Esplanade Reserve, Chilcott Brae, Swan Arch Reserve, Cranwell Park, Tui Glen Reserve, Tui Glen Esplanade Reserve, Falls Park, Cranwell Esplanade Reserve, Newey's Corner and Trading Esplanade Reserve.

The Creek links the reserves in this Plan. Between them, the 14 reserves allow for almost continuous public access to the Creek. While the majority of the reserves lie within the Henderson Ward, Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve, Colletta Esplanade, Waitakere Stadium and Epping Esplanade are within the Massey Ward.

The Creek and the reserves have high natural, cultural and recreational values. Inevitably the management of the reserves impacts directly on the Creek. Equally, the Creek contributes a significant and unique dimension to the reserves. Many of the management issues addressed in this Plan directly relate to the Creek and its riparian margins.

Henderson Creek is one of the largest waterways in Auckland and is a major estuarine tributary to the upper Waitemata Harbour. Because of its historical importance and heavy use, it has been severely modified over the years and the water quality severely degraded. Despite this, the Creek Corridor includes wetland remnants typical of the Waitemata Harbour, providing important wildlife habitats, including a rare example of an intact sequence from saltmarsh to forest.



Henderson Creek was once an important historical waterway and transport route. The Creek played a defining role in the location and subsequent development of Henderson and the west. Henderson's Mill, the foundation of modern Henderson, was situated where Sel Peacock Drive now crosses the Opanuku Stream. There are numerous heritage sites situated along the Henderson Creek that mark the history and development of Henderson and West Auckland.

The reserves along the Henderson Creek also provide significant recreational opportunities for people living in Henderson. The Henderson Creek Corridor has been classified as a City-wide Reserve due to its high visibility, its importance as a Green Network Ecological Linkage, its relationship with the Henderson Town Centre and the number of important and high profile parks along its length. Added to this is the fact that the Creek spans two Wards.

The Henderson Creek Corridor makes a significant contribution towards both the Green Network and Urban Villages Strategy. The proposed revegetation and walkway along the Henderson Creek will extend from the Opanuku Stream, creating a continuous link from the Waitakere Ranges to the Waitemata Harbour - a priority for the Green Network Strategy. At the same time, development of the Reserves along Henderson Creek and the Oratia Stream will contribute to the Urban Strategy, as these areas provide significant urban amenity within the Town Centre and the city as a whole.

The Corridor also has potential as a major linkage and connective route within West Auckland, linking Henderson township, the motorway, the harbour, Te Atatu, Corban Estate and 'the Peoples Park' with the wider environs by means of a walkway and the North West Cycle Route.



*Roy Williams in dinghy - Henderson Creek - F Morris Collection
(looking south from roughly where Central Park Drive Bridge is today)
Waitakere Libraries & Information Services*

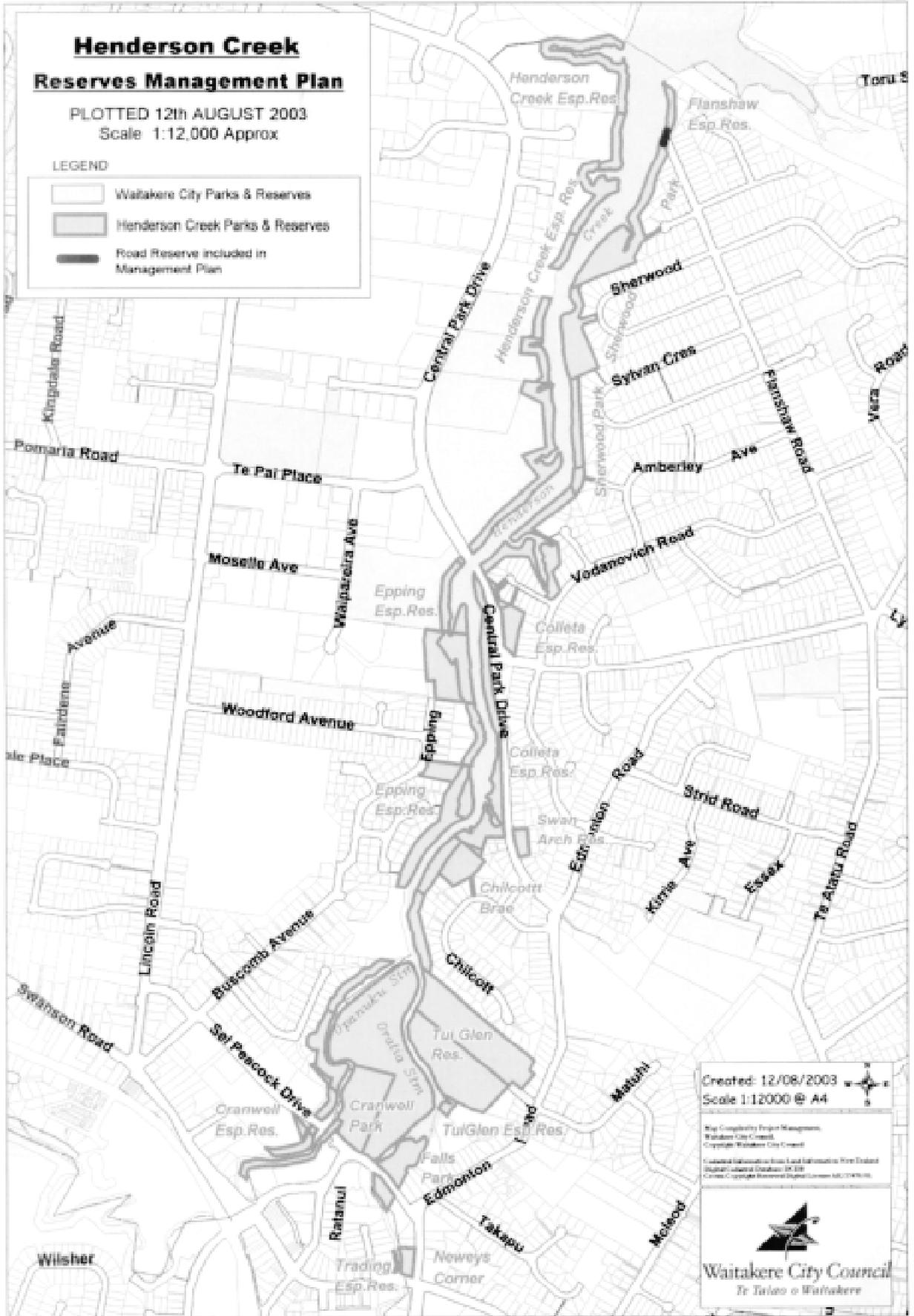
Context

1.1 Henderson Creek Environment

The Henderson Creek Corridor is situated at the very heart of Waitakere City, between the suburbs of Te Atatu South on its eastern side, Lincoln Road on its western side, and Henderson town to the south. Together with the Oratia and Opanuku Streams, it forms a green axis in the city - almost 10 kms of green space running across Waitakere city in a north-south direction.

Henderson is unique in that the town itself is bounded by the Oratia and Opanuku Streams, which converge into the Henderson Creek at Cranwell Park. The town was established here because of the Creek, which was used for transport before the advent of road and rail into the area. The Creek was once navigable and even into the 1930's barges and commercial boats made their way to Henderson via the Creek. The Creek once provided many popular swimming holes for local children. Nowadays, the Creek is silted up and suitable for neither swimming nor boating in anything but the smallest of boats.





Henderson Creek is tidal to its upper reaches where, above the junction of the Opanuku and Oratia Streams, it becomes freshwater. The Creek may be divided into three zones:

 The upper reach, between Alderman Drive and the confluence of the two streams is freshwater in character. Here the vegetation may be characterized as modified secondary forest containing a predominance of exotic species, with small scattered remnants of indigenous coastal scrub and forest.

 The middle reach, from the Opanuku-Oratia confluence down to Central Park Drive contains a narrow muddy intertidal zone of vegetation characteristic of the transition from a freshwater to an estuarine system, with the appearance of significant saltmarsh communities and scattered mangroves.

 The lower reach, from Central Park Drive to the motorway, is estuarine, with substantial intertidal mangrove habitat and local patches of saltmarsh.

The two banks differ quite significantly in character. Apart from the upper reaches above Tui Glen, the east

bank is generally a more developed landscape, flat and accessible, while the west bank is generally less developed and inaccessible with a steeper slope.

Residential properties adjoin all reserve land on the east bank, while land on the west bank is a mix of residential development and used, abandoned and yet to be developed industrial blocks.

On the east bank, much of the riparian margin of the Creek is managed esplanade reserve, with well-developed public access from adjoining streets and a pathway, which extends its entire length. The reserves on the east are accessible.

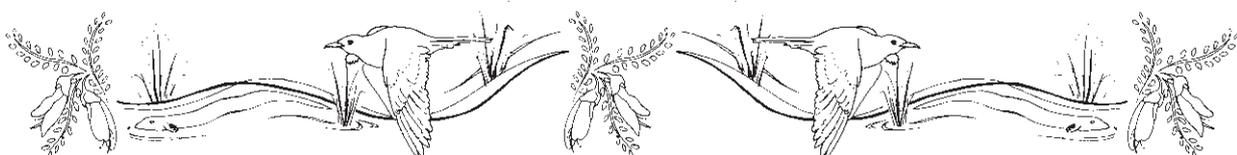
On the west bank, the land is less developed, although walking tracks extend along sections of the Creek margin. Some sections of the esplanade are in private ownership, others are as yet undeveloped, with poor linkages, no or intermittent pathways and often ending abruptly at overgrown, abandoned or disused industrial properties and orchards.

The reserves vary greatly in their width. In some places, recent housing developments have encroached very close to the Creek.

Roughly two thirds of the Corridor is bounded by residential subdivision. The remaining third is devoted to commercial, administrative and industrial land use. There are also two major recreational centres situated within



Lower reaches near motorway - Estuarine Mangrove Habitat (from Flanshaw Esplanade Reserve)





the reserves along the Creek; Waitemata Sports Complex and the Henderson Aquatic Centre. These two centres are both currently being upgraded as the major international-standard leisure centres for west Auckland. While the Sports Complex and Aquatic Centre themselves are not included within the bounds of this Management Plan, their esplanade reserves are. The proximity of the leisure centres will impact on the reserves in several ways. They provide a buffer zone of public space to adjacent residential and commercial development, they will increase access and use of the reserves and improve surveillance, the large complexes and playing fields will have a visual impact and there may be increased stormwater runoff from large carparks and impermeable areas.



The density of residential housing and places frequented by shoppers, employees, passers-by, recreational users and visitors of kinds ensures a high level of visibility in many parts of the reserves, with benefits for safety, ownership, use and protection. However, some areas, especially on the western bank, are out of sight and quite overgrown. This inconsistency will detract from the overall usage of the reserves and the walkway in particular, as the walkway will only be considered as safe as the worst section.



Henderson's location and development as a township was based on its access to the Waitakere Ranges and to the Waitemata Harbour via the surrounding waterways. The use of Henderson Creek as a major transport link was forgotten due the subsequent development of road and rail transport and the siltation of the Creek. However, the Creek Corridor still provides excellent opportunities for many local, City-wide and regional linkages.



East Bank - Sherwood Park (Top right)
West Bank - Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve (Middle right)
Informal path below Waitakere Stadium (Bottom right)



The Corridor occupies a 3 km strip between the north-western motorway and the western trunk of the north Auckland railway. It is an integral part of the developing North West Cycle Route, which connects to Auckland City via the cycle corridor along the north western motorway. The Corridor runs near or along several major regional roads, including Lincoln Road, Edmonton Rd, Henderson Valley Road and Great North Rd.

The Creek Corridor has the potential to link to other valued open space and heritage areas in Waitakere City, including Henderson Creek Estuary, Harbourview - 'Peoples' Park', Corban Winery Estate, and Henderson Park.

Henderson Creek Corridor is also an important strategic link in the Waitakere Eco-City's Green Network Strategy. At the top of Henderson Creek, both the Opanuku and Oratia Streams form important connections to other parts of west Auckland. The Opanuku through Corban Estate and Henderson Valley to the Waitakere Ranges, the Oratia to Oratia.

These connections indicate major ecological, recreational and educational opportunities in the Creek Corridor. The principal opportunities stem from these key features:

-  The location at the heart of Henderson.
-  The Creek and its tributaries.
-  Riparian vegetation along the Creek banks.
-  Adjacent parks and leisure facilities.
-  Sites of cultural and natural heritage.
-  The existing infrastructure of roads, walkways and bridges.



Cranwell Esplanade Reserve Entrance





Due to its strategic location within existing concentrations of residential, recreational and commercial activities, and with its roughly central position within Waitakere City, this is the portion of the Green Network that will attract the greatest number of users on a daily basis. The Creek Corridor therefore provides a high profile opportunity to demonstrate at first hand the principles of the Green Network. Public submissions would indicate that the walkway on the east bank of the Corridor is already well used and the completion of a circular walkway would make it more so. The accessibility and visibility of the walkway from major roads and public transport corridors, the proximity of local schools and clubs, as well as the adjacent development of major sports and recreation centres, provides a great opportunity for the Council to promote its work and gain community support and participation in the Green Network.

1.2 The Purpose of the Reserves Management Plan

The purpose of this Reserve Management Plan is to provide sporting, ecological and recreational opportunities for the local and wider community in a manner which is in keeping with the existing character of the area and within the capabilities of its natural resources. The Plan sets out the management objectives and policies intended to achieve this purpose. The Plan has been produced within the context of Waitakere City's wider objectives, as well as the vision, goals and targets of the Urban Villages Strategy.

Key objectives of the Reserve Management Plan are outlined below:

-  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.
-  To manage the reserves in a way that ensures the protection and enhancement of the natural ecosystems along the Creek Corridor. In particular, give priority to those ecosystems that support threatened species but also including all indigenous flora and fauna on the reserves.
-  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.
-  To recognise, protect and, as appropriate, promote the European cultural and historical values of the reserves.
-  To restore and enhance the life-supporting capacity of the water in the Creek and waterways running through the reserves.
-  To increase opportunities for people to enjoy nature in the reserves.
-  To ensure that the potential adverse effects of structures and physical processes on the natural character and landscape values of the Henderson Creek reserves are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
-  To minimize obstacles to free access, parking and circulation without compromising the natural or recreational values of the reserves.
-  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.
-  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.



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.

<i>September 2000</i>
Public notification of intention to prepare Management Plan
<i>November/December 2000</i>
Public workshops for Management Plan issues
<i>December 2000</i>
Submissions closed for ideas to be considered during the preparation of the draft Reserve Management Plan
<i>November 2000 - April 2001</i>
Continuing consultation with user and interest groups
<i>2001 - June 2002</i>
Program put on hold to allow a separate consultation process for Tui Glen
<i>July 2002</i>
City Development Committee pass resolutions pertaining to Tui Glen to be included in the draft Henderson Creek Management Plan
<i>September 2002</i>
Draft Reserve Management Plan produced and notified for public submissions following approval by Henderson and Massey Community Boards
<i>January 2003</i>
Period for late submissions to the draft Plan close
<i>2003</i>
Continuing consultation with user and interest groups
<i>July 2003</i>
Hearing of submissions on draft Plan and decisions on recommendations by delegated Subcommittee consisting of representatives from City Development Committee and Henderson and Massey Community Boards
<i>August 2003</i>
Modification of Plan according to Special Hearings Subcommittee resolutions
<i>October 2003</i>
Final Plan adopted on behalf of Council pending sign off by Chairperson of Special Hearings Subcommittee
<i>2003 -</i>
Plan kept under continual review by Waitakere City Council





1.4 How to Use this Management Plan

The Management Plan is laid out in three parts:

Part 1

is the background. This contains the introduction to the reserves and their context. There is a brief explanation of the statutory and strategic framework of the Reserve Management Plan. Part 1 also contains an index to the reserves and their legal classification and describes the current state of the reserves.

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 Design Guidelines for the reserves showing how future development is to be implemented in specific detail.

The **Appendices** contain detailed material relating to aspects of this Plan, including a summary of written submissions.

2.0 Statutory Requirements

The section contains the background information relating to the statutory framework within which the Reserve Management Plan must be 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 s 3 of the Act;



Underpass Opening - Sherwood



-  providing for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public
-  ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna
-  ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public
-  providing for the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape
-  promoting the protection of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers.

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.

Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve, Flanshaw Esplanade Reserve, Sherwood Park, Colletta Esplanade, Epping Esplanade, Swan Arch, Chilcott Brae, Cranwell Park, Tui Glen Reserve, Tui Glen Esplanade, Falls Park, Cranwell Esplanade, Newey's Corner and Trading Place Esplanade Reserve have been classified as different categories of reserve. Parcels of land in Epping Esplanade, Henderson Creek Esplanade, Sherwood Park and Falls Park are Council land, not classified as reserves under the Reserves Act. The Reserves and their classifications and purposes are described in detail in the Reserve Index Part 1 3.0.

2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Act is to “promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.”

The Act 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.



Tributary – Chilcott Brae





2.3 Waitakere City Council Proposed District Plan

Waitakere City's Proposed District Plan identifies the City's parks as Open Space Environment. The policies of this Reserve Management Plan are consistent with the Proposed District Plan.

District Plan map 35 indicates those items and sites located in the Henderson Creek reserves that are listed in the Heritage Index and protected by rules in the District Plan.

See over District Plan map 35.

Archeological site 1487 – “former Henderson’s mill site”. Opanuku Stream.

Heritage Item 1469 – Swans Arch. “brick and timber braced Arch...significance attributed to historical architectural and visual values”. Category 1.

Heritage Item 1462 – (Henderson’s) Mill cottage “weatherboard house, built 1850’s...significance attributed to historical, architectural and visual values. Category II”

Heritage Item 1466 – Tui Glen Motor Camp “assorted early camp ground buildings...significance attributed to historical, architectural and visual values”. Category II.

Listed tree 75 – “ English Oak”. Original grounds of Mill Cottage.

Listed tree 56 – “two kauris”. 20 Edmonton Rd. Falls Hotel carpark.

The cabins and the Tui Glen Wharf, are considered to be of heritage significance because they meet the following District Plan criteria; historic, architectural, landmark, visual, patterns of settlement, sense of place.

In addition, the majority of the trees on the Tui Glen site are protected under the District Plan General Tree Protection Rules.

2.4 Historic Places Amendment Act 1975

Under this Act, archeological sites are defined as places within New Zealand or its territorial waters that are associated with human activity more than 100 years ago, including ship, boat or aircraft wrecks. The Act makes it unlawful for any person to destroy, damage or modify an archeological site. The Historic Places Trust may authorise the destruction, modification or investigation of a site subject to conditions. The Act requires the Historic Places Trust to establish and maintain a register of all archeological sites. The Crown is bound under this Act.



Falls Park





Proposed October 1995 ©
 This version December 1998

Te Atatu South 35

Proposed District Plan - Human Environments

Incorporating Decisions on Submissions and Annotated with References



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3.0 Reserve Index and Maps

Henderson Creek Reserves Index

Reserve No	Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act Status
1	Chilcott Brae	Lot 45 DP 45708	6176m ²	Pt CT 201/276	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 46 DP 45708	4047m ²	Pt CT 201/276	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 38 DP 134559	464m ²	All CT 82C/62	Recreation Reserve
2	Colletta Esplanade	Pt Lot 141 DP 46794	338m ²	Pt CT 831/110	Recreation Reserve
		Pt Lot 142 DP 46794	5404 m ²	Pt CT 831/110	Recreation Reserve
		PT Lot 161 DP 47631	4070 m ²	Pt CT 831/110	Recreation Reserve
		Pt Lot 123 DP 50809	575m ²	Pt CT 8D/448	Roading Reserve
		Pt Lot 124 DP 50809	227m ²	Pt CT 8D/449	Roading Reserve
		Pt Lot 125 DP 50809	355m ²	Pt CT 8D/450	Roading Reserve
		Pts Lot 161 DP 50809	1.3773 ha	Pt CT 1984/78	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 162 DP 50809	177m ²	Pt CT 1984/78	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 37 DP 134559	8780m ²	Pt CT 82C/61	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 141 DP 46794	784m ²	Pt CT 831/110	Recreation Reserve
3	Cranwell Esplanade	Lot 6 DP 130997	146m ²	All CT 78A/247	Historic Reserve
		Lot 3 DP 130997	1847m ²	Pt CT 61D257	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 4 DP 130997	1811M ²	Pt CT 61D/257	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 5 DP 130997	306m ²	Pt CT 61D/257	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 8 DP 130997	188m ²	Pt CT 61D/257	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 5 DP 104914	4479m ²	Pt CT 2C/1325	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 3 DP 149953	2559m ²	All CT 89C/80	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 2 DP 149953	682m ²	(A on SO Plan 66736) Gaz Not 1996/3081	Historic Reserve
		Lot 16 DP 170140	452m ²	All CT 103D /258	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 46 DP 170140	577m ²	All CT 103D /258	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 51 DP 170140	5326m ²	All CT 103D/258	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve



Henderson Creek Reserves Index (continued)

Reserve No	Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act Status
		Lot 52 DP 172230	3900m2	All CT 105C/110	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 53 DP 172230	45m2	All CT 105C/110	Recreation Reserve
4	Cranwell Park	Plans 1467 & 2251	7.2972 ha	Pt CT 14C/1115	Not a reserve
		Lot 5 DP 104914	4899m2	Pt CT 23C/1325	Local Purpose (Gaz Not C476077.1) (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 3 DP 104914	144m2	Pt CT 23C/1325	Local Purpose (Gaz Not C476077.1) (Utility) Reserve
5	Epping Esplanade	Lot 17 DP 62435	3592m2	Pt CT 11A/294	Esplanade Reserve
		Lot 79 DP 45661	255m2	Pt CT 1131/44	Esplanade Reserve
		Henderson Marginal Strip(DOC)	3288m2	Pt CT 846/98	Renewable Crown Lease
		Lot 3 DP 112259	1.0527ha	Pt CT 58C/633	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve
		Lot 4 DP 112259	6358m2	Pt CT 58C/633	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve
		Allotment 638 Parish of Waipareira	313m2	All CT 33A/1342 Gaz Not 627811.1	Council Freehold
		Lot 2 DP 151743	9190m2	All CT 91D/189	Local Esplanade Reserve
		Lot 3 DP 151743	2640m2	Pt CT 35A/927	Crown RMA Sec 237A
		Lot 96 DP 169187	48m2	Pt CT 90B/827	Accessway RMA Sec 238
		Lot 97 DP 169188	52m2	Pt CT 90B/827	Accessway RMA Sec 238
		Lot 89 DP 174685	3350m2	All CT 107C/95	Recreation Reserve
6	Falls Park	Pt Lot 7 DP 1467	8403m2	Residue of CT 91/77	Henderson Town Bd purchase. Not a Reserve
7	Flanshaw Esplanade Reserve	Lot 9 DP 55828	1644m2	Pt CT 3A/1430	Recreation Reserve
8	Henderson Creek Esplanade	Lot 5 DP 109243	282m2	Pt CT 61A/130	Accessway Local Govt Act Sec 306(3)





Henderson Creek Reserves Index (continued)

Reserve No	Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act Status
		Lot 4 DP 109243	1.0882ha	Pt CT's 527/285 & 61A/130	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve LGAct Sec 306(4)
		Lot 12 DP 114035	3680m2	Pt CT 61C/347	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve LGAct Sec 306(4)
		Lot 6 DP 106359	1900m2	Pt CT 714/146	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve LGAct Sec 306(4)
		Lot 2 DP 120491	2275m2	Pt CT 22C/1210	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve LGAct Sec 306(4)
9	Newey's Corner	Lot 1A DP 21809	1902m2	All CT 70A/209	Bequeathed to HBC
10	Sherwood Park	Lot 68 DP 40617	1.1129ha	Pt CT 126/297	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 89 DP 42777	4502m2	Pt CT 107/133 & 1123/271	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 74 DP 44106	1492m2	Pt CT 126/297	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Lot 23 DP 54222	1.16301m2	Pt CT 127/187	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 26 DP 54677	152m2	Pt CT 5B/548	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 90 DP 42777	146m2	Pt CT 107/133	Accessway
11	Swan Arch	Lot 39 DP 134558	0.2032ha	All CT82C/63	Recreation Reserve (reserve contribution)
12	Trading Esplanade	Lot 2 D 114211	260m2	Pt CT's 14B/291 & 2047/67	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
13	Tui Glen	Lot 50 DP 65187	4932m2	Pt CT 4B/1415	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
		Pt Lot 11 DP 6760	2.8285 ha	All CT 24C/25	Recreation Reserve
		Pt Lot 12 DP 6760	2.5915ha	All CT 24C/25	Recreation Reserve
		Lot 49 DP 65187	147m2	Pt CT 4B/1415	Local Purpose (Accessway) Reserve
14	Tui Glen Esplanade Reserve	Lot 1 DP 152180	965m2	All CT 963124	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve



4.0 Strategic Context

The Henderson Creek Corridor has been classified as a City-wide Reserve due to its high visibility, its importance as a Green Network Ecological Linkage, its relationship with the Henderson Town Centre and the number of important and high profile parks along its length. In addition, the Corridor runs through both the Henderson and Massey Wards. It is a priority area for the Green Network Strategy, and also links together a number of areas of ecological and historical significance. Because of this, a large number of strategic and local issues influence this Plan.

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

4.1 Greenprint

This document contains the overall strategic framework within which Waitakere City operates. The Greenprint identifies key changes and actions required for Waitakere to become an eco-city and targets a number of key focus areas to realise this vision, some of which can be progressed through Reserve Management Plans.

4.2 Green Network

The objective of the Green Network is to link existing open space, streams and bush remnants into an ecologically continuous, vegetated, green network extending from the ranges, along the stream and road networks and across open spaces to the sea. Within this corridor, which includes both private and public land, the full natural progression of coastal to mountain vegetation, habitats and processes is able to take place.

The Green Network will be used:

 To protect significant natural vegetation and wildlife habitats;

-  To develop ecological corridors which will allow for the movement of wildlife, and the slow migration of plants;
-  To protect significant landforms;
-  To protect water quality in streams and waterways bordered by the network;
-  To make the city a more attractive place visually;
-  Potentially to service households and business needs;
-  As a flood protection tool;
-  To provide public access to and along the coast, streams, lakes and other waterways;
-  To help integrate the City's natural and urban environments and
-  To help create a new city form...separated by the Green Network but also linked by means of walkways and cycle ways.

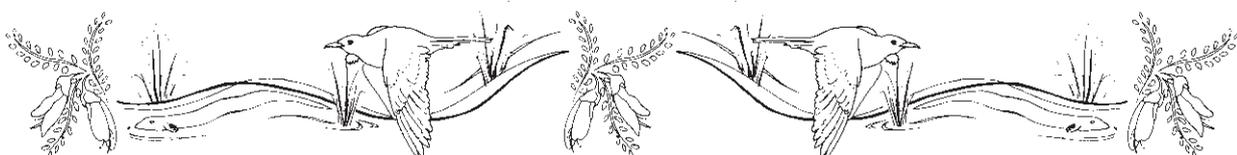
The Henderson Creek reserves therefore provide a significant and high profile opportunity to implement the Green Network along one of the major waterways connecting the Ranges and the Waitemata Harbour. The Henderson Creek Corridor is important to the Green Network because it incorporates wetland areas of ecological significance and offers key opportunities for public use of the waterway and education regarding the Green Network itself.

4.3 Parks Strategy

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

The objectives are:

-  Increase the use and enjoyment of parks
-  Extend and improve the city's natural ecosystems
-  Increase the opportunities for people to enjoy nature on parks
-  Sustainably manage parks as part of the wider landscape
-  Increase the use, range and quality of sports facilities within the city
-  Protect the heritage values within the city





-  Provide quality local and neighbourhood parks that are within walking distance throughout the city
-  Work in partnership with iwi on the management of Waahi Tapu
-  Involve communities in the design and management of parks
-  Improve the management and administration of parks

All Waitakere parks have been classified into different categories according to the particular role they play within the overall strategy. This classification system identifies most of the reserves along the Henderson Creek as 'City-wide' reserves. "These reserves provide benefits and are distinguished by their size and multiple use nature, their importance to the Green Network, their role as a major sports park or some other feature which makes them of City-wide importance. People would travel for all around the city and sometimes the region, to use these parks".

In addition, the Henderson Creek Corridor itself is identified as a City-wide park with a Green Network focus. "City-wide parks are large individual parks, or groups of parks that combine to provide significant areas of native ecosystems, and a variety of landscapes and recreation opportunities". City-wide Parks are seen as the key method of meeting the needs of Waitakere City in the future, and of providing a unique recreational and ecological function within the wider City-wide parks network.

Their role is to attract a large number of people from a wide catchment and provide a significant recreational and ecological function within the wider parks network.

Newey's Corner and Trading Esplanade are classified as Local Parks. Local Parks are defined as medium sized parks that provide a community focus.



Oratia Stream above the Falls Park carpark

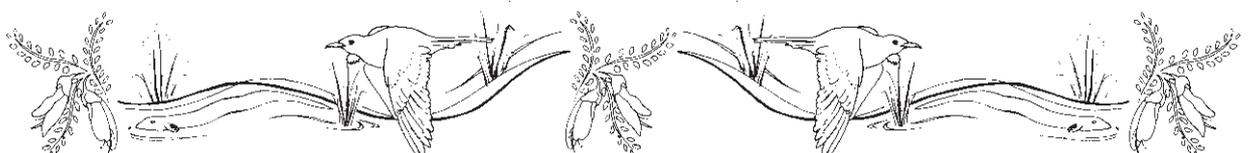
4.4 Weed Strategy

The goal of the WCC 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.



Weeds in Epping Esplanade Reserve



4.5 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.

4.6 Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal

Section 63(2) of the RMA states that the purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of regional coastal plans is to assist a regional council, in conjunction with the Minister of Conservation, to achieve the purpose of this Act in relation to the coastal marine area of the Region.

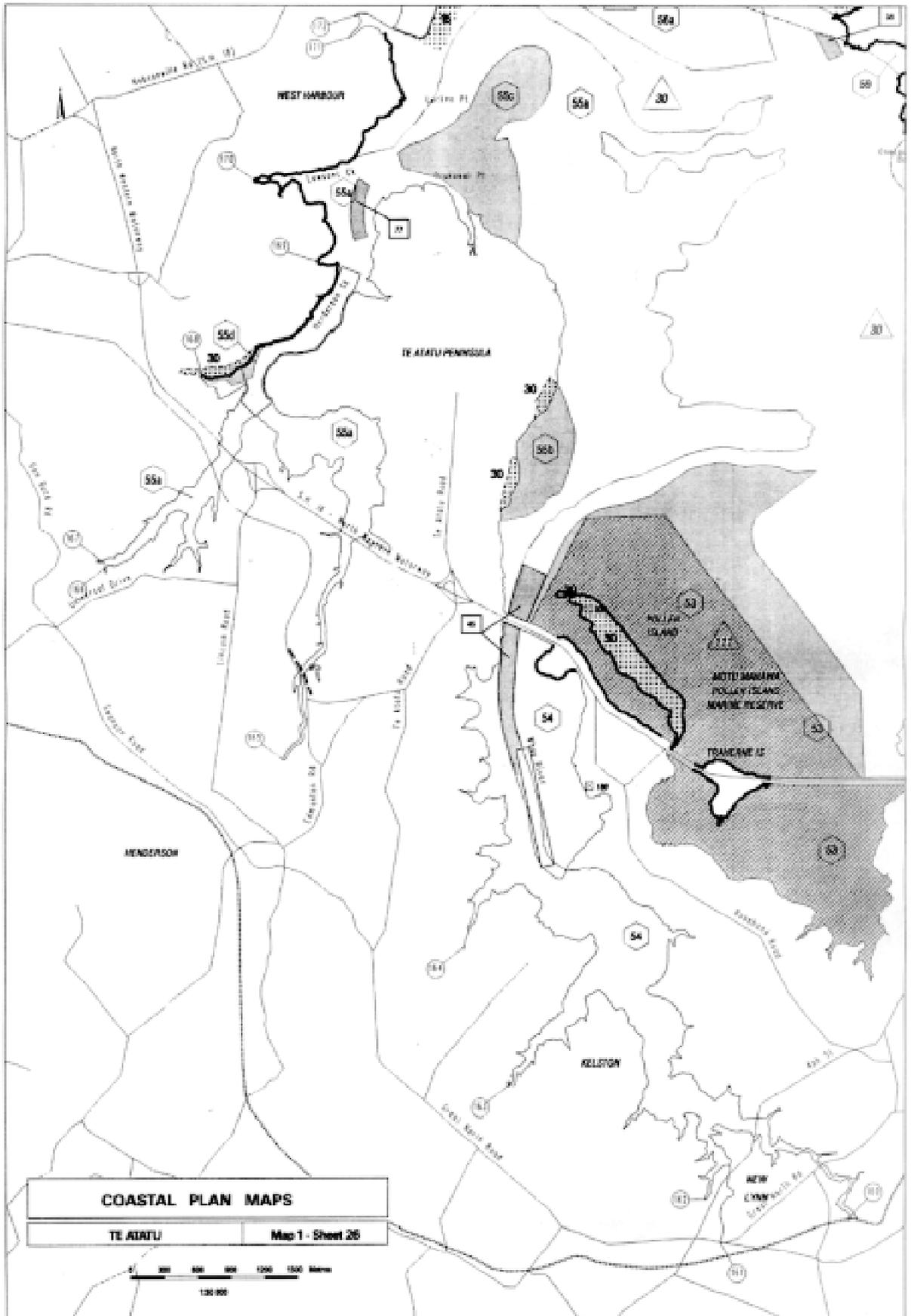
The Plan identifies areas of significant conservation value within the greater Auckland region, which are classified as Coastal Protection areas (CPA). Te Atatu/Henderson Creek area is identified as CPA 55 (a-d), "an area of saltmarsh mangroves, shellbanks, and estuarine and harbour intertidal banks forming a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. The intertidal area to the east of the Te Atatu Peninsula (55a) is a major wading bird feeding ground." (Schedule 3).

Refer to Coastal Plan Map 1 - Sheet 26



Walk/cycleway - Colletta Esplanade Reserve





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 Auckland Regional Council

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4.7 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.

4.8 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 seek:

-  the restoration of the mauri and protection of Te Wai ko Te Huruheru.

-  the restoration and protection of bio-diversity.

-  The restoration and protection of customary practices such as food gathering, and traditions associated with Te Huruheru.



Po whenua – Colletta Esplanade Reserve

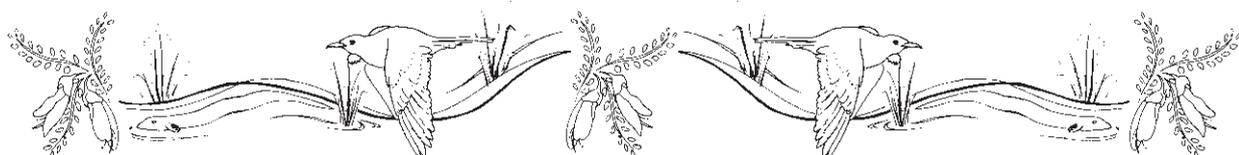
5.0 Management Plan Objectives

5.1 An Integrated Vision for the Reserves

In 1997, the Henderson Community Board requested that Council prepare a report to be presented to the Board outlining an integrated plan for the future development of the Henderson Creek Corridor. It was felt that there was a need to produce a comprehensive Concept Plan in order to achieve a co-ordinated approach to the future development of the Corridor.

Since then, there have been significant changes within the Creek Corridor. The past few years have seen;

-  weed control and revegetation programmes, including *Trees For Survival* and *Trees For Babies* plantings,
-  the development of an all weather walkway on the eastern bank,
-  the addition of two footbridges - at Falls Park and under Central Park Drive,





-  the closure of Tui Glen Motor Camp,
-  the Twin Streams project,
-  the loss of adjacent land for residential development,
-  extensive upgrading of sports facilities and
-  the acquisition of additional reserve land along Central Park Drive.

There are 14 separate reserves in this Management Plan. Between them, they form an almost continuous chain, linking Henderson township to the sea on both sides of the Creek. The protection and enhancement of the Henderson Creek Corridor and the reserves, and their natural and recreational values lies in the ability to take a holistic approach to their evaluation and management.

This Management Plan builds on the work already done and proposes an integrated plan for the continuing development and management of the Henderson Creek Corridor reserves. The protection of the natural character of the reserves, the Creek and its riparian margins and the provision for appropriate recreational use and development form the primary focus of the Plan.

5.2 Approach to Preparing Policies

In recognition of the need to evaluate and manage the Henderson Creek Reserves in an integrated and holistic manner, a generic approach has been taken to the development of policies. The Management Plan acknowledges that the Reserves must meet the needs of both local and City-wide user groups whilst retaining their environmental values. The Reserves generally share similar management issues and therefore require a consistent approach in terms of policy.

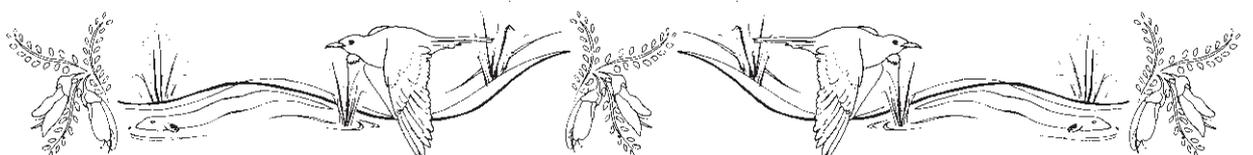
Objectives and Policies are based on the various issues associated with the reserves. In some cases there are issues and/or development opportunities that are specific to a particular reserve. These issues are addresses in Part 3 of the Plan, by way of the Concept Plans and Table of Works, showing specific proposals for each reserve.

5.3 Community Expectations for the Reserves

The process of preparing this Management Plan began with public notification of the commencement of the submission period in September 2000. During the 3 month period, 19 written submissions were received. During this period, 2 public workshops were held, (in November and December 2000), and there was individual consultation with identified interest groups. A further 38 submissions were collected in March 2001,



Trees for Babies – Cranwell Park



at the Henderson Creek Celebration Day.

An advisory group consisting of members of both the Henderson and Massey Community Boards, Council staff and Taumata Runanga was established to facilitate both the public consultation and the development of this Management Plan.

Tui Glen Motor Camp

Tui Glen Motor Camp is on Tui Glen Reserve in Claude Brooks Drive and thus is encompassed by the Henderson Creek Reserves Management Plan. Tui Glen Motor Camp occupies 12 acres of land and has special significance as the first motor camp in New Zealand.

Accommodation at the motor camp was provided in seventy seven permanent caravans, eight tourist flats and thirteen cabins. Six of the tourist flats and six of the cabins are owned by the Council.

During the period of the drafting of this Plan, issues arose relating to Tui Glen Motor Camp, which lay outside the domain of the normal management planning process, such as Council's role in providing short-term accommodation. The lease for the Motor Camp expired in 1999 and was extended on a month-by-month basis pending a decision from Council on the future of the reserve.

This Plan was put on hold while these issues were resolved by a separate process and further community consultation was undertaken. A brochure was distributed containing information about Tui Glen and outlining the process for making a submission. 179 submissions had been received by the closing date in February, 2002. The majority of submitters wanted Tui Glen to retain its historical usage as a park, offering a unique and well-managed type of accommodation for visitors to west Auckland, while ensuring that there is an open and safe park area for use by the general public.

The recommendations for the future direction of Tui Glen, along with the Concept Plan, as approved by the City Development Committee in July 2002, have been incorporated into this Plan.

Council are currently investigating options for the appropriate long term use of the historic cabins and facilities in Tui Glen, including retendering a lease for quality accommodation and associated services to cater for tourists and special events. The lease area would be significantly reduced from that used by the previous motor camp as indicated in the Concept Plan. Further work on the viability of this proposal and its relationship to the Henderson town centre is to be undertaken by Waitakere Properties Limited. The future development of the reserve needs to be integrated with planning initiatives for the Henderson Town Centre and the Aquatic Centre. Any proposed use, including the provision of accommodation and services, must not encroach or impact negatively on the reserve area or public access.



Tui Glen near the Oratia Stream

5.4 Existing Transmission Infrastructure

The Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve is traversed by the Henderson – Hepburn Road A 110kV double circuit transmission line on towers. This line is part of a significant transmission corridor. The Henderson Creek Corridor Reserve Management Plan acknowledges the existence of this





transmission line and the limitations the line might impose on present and future land use activities on the reserve. In order to protect the integrity of this infrastructure and ensure public safety, it is necessary to ensure that safe clearance distances are maintained between the transmission lines and any buildings and/or activities in the reserves, (including the type and location of planting). The need for safe separation distances, in accordance with the NZECP 34, has been recognised in the Waitakere District Plan.

Transpower New Zealand Limited, is empowered to exercise its rights under the Electricity Act 1992 to maintain, upgrade and have access to its assets. In order to ensure the continued operation and maintenance of the Henderson – Hepburn Road A transmission line, and ensure public safety in the reserve, a range of policies based on the various issues associated with the electricity infrastructure have been incorporated into Part 2 Objective 10 of this Management Plan.

6. Reserve Value Descriptions

“Fresh water creeks come tumbling over sandstone ledges into deep pools, and at high tide one can pull a boat right up to the falls and whilst the boat rests on the sea tide, can drink from the freshwater streams in the cool shadow of ferns and shrubs”.

- From the *Herald Supplement* 1899, describing the land between the Henderson and Swanson tidal creeks.

6.1 Natural Environment

Henderson Creek is part of an intertidal estuary, comprising the zone where freshwater meets the tidal cycles and saline conditions of the sea. Estuaries such as this are highly productive environments as they trap sediments and concentrate nutrients carried downstream from the catchment area.

The upper limit of the estuarine area is indicated by the limits of the salt tolerant plants; oioi, mangroves and

searush, which extend from the estuary mouth to Chilcott Road. The lower portion is predominantly mangrove forest, giving way to the salt marsh species, oioi and rush, further upstream of Sherwood Avenue.

The network of Henderson streams running into creeks was very much a wetland environment. Historical information indicates that in 1870, flax grew abundantly all around the salt and fresh water creeks in Henderson district, contributing to the Henderson mill's short-lived transition from timber in the 1870's. Today, this original landscape has gone, all lost to modification for farming, viticulture, fruit growing and now residential development, and only small remnants of wetland vegetation remain. It appears that much of the low-lying area along the east bank of the Creek is likely to have been filled in, leaving only a narrow fringe of a saltmarsh remaining along the waterline.

Despite this, an ecological assessment of Henderson Creek undertaken in 2000 has identified the following significant natural elements:

-  A number of significant native wetland areas including oioi, saltmarsh, ribbonwood saltmarsh, and mangrove forest. These are regarded as the ecological priority for restoration.
-  Eight potential whitebait and other native fish spawning areas.
-  Three areas of significant regenerating native bush, providing the main habitat areas for native birds, lizards and insects.

The Creek and its surrounding estuaries perform a valuable function as a catchment for land-derived sediments, preventing them from being carried out into the Waitemata Harbour. Despite the degraded sediment quality, the mudflats contain a sizeable invertebrate population that is an important food source for fish and birds. Nutrient-rich tidal flats provide organic material for deposit feeding invertebrates and in turn for juvenile fish, thus playing an important role in the wider ecology of the Waitemata Harbour.

6.1.1 Geology and Soils

The Waitemata Harbour is a drowned valley system that was inundated by the post-glacial rise in sea level between c.14 000 and 6500 years BP, and has since been largely in-filled with mud, sand and shell deposits.

The Waitakere Ranges are composed mainly of volcanoclastic rocks. The Waitakere Foothills have formed from sediments. Close to the ancient western volcanoes (ie Titirangi), these sediments are almost totally



volcanic in origin and are known as the Waitakere Group. Waitakere City itself is built on the foothills of the Ranges and the alluvial terraces around the harbour. The soil and substrata surrounding Henderson Creek is sedimentary, consisting largely of unconsolidated alluvium.

There are two main soil types represented in the Henderson Creek Corridor, both Tauranga Group, consisting of marine sediments and dune sand, formed during the Pleistocene to Holocene period.

The eastern side of the Creek, Te Atatu, is formed from undifferentiated tidal deposits, intertidal mud, grey to black, and indistinctly bedded.

The land to the west, between the Huruhuru Inlet and Henderson Creek comprises Puketoka Formation; pumiceous deposits, light grey to orange brown, pumiceous mud, sand and gravel, with black muddy peat and lignite.

In addition, there is a small pocket of Waitemata Group East Coast Bays Formation, dating from the Miocene period, near Henderson township, on the Opanuku Stream. This is characterised by mud, greenish grey, alternating muddy sandstone and mudstone with occasional bedded lenses of grit.

The District Plan notes one area of fertile soil, located at the northern end of Lincoln Road, near the motorway. This is identified in the District Plan as Class II landuse and consists of unconsolidated littoral deposits.

6.1.2 Vegetation

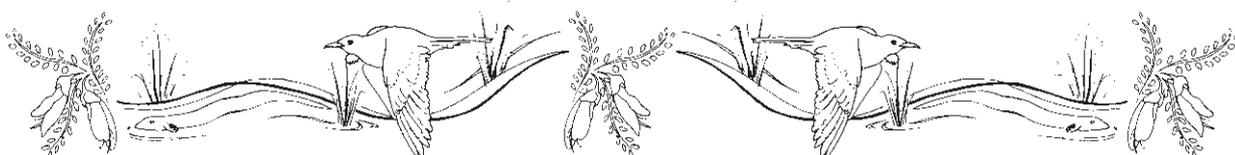
A history of intensive human landuse, fire, soil disturbance and weed and pest infiltration means that little evidence of the original vegetation remains. What vegetation does remain, is highly modified and fragmented and dominated by exotic species and weeds. In addition, those parts of the corridor that are managed for their recreational and amenity values have limited ecological value.

The riparian vegetation of Henderson Creek is in many ways typical of natural areas within the Tamaki Ecological District (TED), which are small, modified, and isolated by the development of the surrounding land. Exotic plants often comprise a substantial or dominant component of terrestrial vegetation. This increases the relative significance of remnant areas of predominantly native vegetation, and of areas that can provide an ecological linkage between different habitat types. While terrestrial coastal edge forest within the Tamaki Ecological District is generally degraded and dominated by exotic species, Henderson Creek is one of the only two sites in the Ecological District (and the only site on the Waitemata Harbour) that supports small remnants of healthy coastal broadleaf and coastal kauri forest, and retains an intact coastal to inland vegetation sequence" (KM & S, P10).

Saltmarsh develops in saline areas where there is significant freshwater input such as stormwater outflows or surface water runoff. Henderson Creek Corridor contains 2 significant stands of saltmarsh. These saline wetlands, although small, are of relatively good quality. In addition, a pattern of zonation from saline to freshwater vegetation is evident in many of these wetlands, from the seaward mudflats to the landward terrestrial edge. Henderson Creek wetlands are the only estuarine wetlands in the TED containing such intact zonations from saltwater to freshwater vegetation.



Oioi saltmarsh





These habitats are especially important to native fish which spawn in the vegetation cover between the salt water and fresh water interface. With less than 10% left nationally, the protection and enhancement of these rare wetland remnants is therefore a priority.

The vegetation of the Creek Corridor is essentially exotic in character, dominated by introduced species, except for saline areas where weeds are less adapted to the extreme conditions. Some of these weeds are regarded as pests with the potential to threaten the existing ecological values or restoration potential of the site.

Amongst the worst of these are:

 *the smothering plants*; such as kikuya, Japanese honey suckle, great bindweed, jasmine and ivy, which can smother low-stature or juvenile vegetation; and should be removed prior to revegetation planting and monitored and controlled until a continuous native cover has developed.

 *the serious environmental weeds*; including kahili ginger, Chinese privet, yellow ginger, giant reed, bamboo, pampas and wandering jew, which are present in low abundance but most common in the mixed forest scrub in the upper reaches of the corridor and above the confluence (the area of best forest value). These species form a dense impenetrable monoculture, gradually smothering and choking surrounding vegetation and preventing the natural process of seeding establishment and succession. Ginger is the worst because of its ability to establish in relatively undisturbed vegetation.

Invasive canopy species such as wattle, willow and privet are less serious. They do provide some stream bank stability and erosion protection, as well as shade over the Creek margins which regulates water temperature and controls algal growth. In the case of willow and privet, this shade is too thick and inhibits the growth of an understorey or ground cover,

providing little protection against stormwater runoff or scour. The consequent scouring of the stream edge causes erosion and further colonisation by weeds. While removal of these species is a long-term objective, because of the role they play in erosion protection, especially on the steep banks along the upper stream, this needs to be undertaken in conjunction with revegetation.

The upper, freshwater reaches of the corridor are subject to occasional high velocity flooding, causing erosion and scour and enabling the establishment of weeds such as mistflower and *Selaginella*. The successful revegetation of the water margin of these steep banks will require native plants robust enough to withstand periodic flooding and inhibit the re-establishment of weeds.

6.1.3 Fauna

Birds

The Ecological Assessment of Henderson Creek (Kingett Mitchell & Associates, 2000), found 23 terrestrial and aquatic bird species in various habitats within the study area. The study found nine native bird species present in the habitats along the Creek, making the area one of the most significant for bird life in the Henderson area. The majority of birds recorded were associated with regenerating bush and wetland areas.

Of the 23 species recorded;

 2 are endemic - the tui and the grey warbler.

 9 are native - the silvereeye, fantail, pukeko, spur-winged plover, white faced heron, welcome swallow, black shag, little shag and grey duck.

 12 are introduced by humans – including the magpie, minor and sparrow,

Apart from the silvereeye, the native species were all present in very low numbers. Only one tui and one grey warbler were detected in the study. None of these species have a conservation priority ranking from DoC.

The Ecological Assessment did not include Tui Glen Reserve. In 1995, a survey taken within the Henderson area and including Tui Glen Reserve, noted the presence of kingfisher, kereru, shining cuckoo, eastern Rosella, red billed and black billed gulls, rock pigeon and black swan. Kereru, found at Tui Glen, have a priority B conservation ranking from DoC.



Outside Tui Glen Reserve, the greatest range of native species was found in stream habitats; these included black shag, white faced heron, spur-winged plover, welcome swallow, pukeko and grey duck. Grey duck are considered rare in Tamaki Ecological District.

Attracting a greater diversity of bird species to the Henderson Creek area will enhance natural seed dispersal and the future regeneration of native plant species. Kereru is a key species in the regeneration process as it is highly mobile, wide-ranging and capable of dispersing larger fruiting trees such as karaka and miro.

Native wetland species; fernbird, bittern and banded rail, belong in the salt marsh and mangrove habitat. There is a record of a bittern being shot at Henderson's Mill in the 1870's. Banded rail, an endemic subspecies, is believed to breed on Traherne Island adjacent to the NW motorway. Fernbird, another endemic species, breed on Traherne Island and are present in the saltmarsh off the Te Atatu Peninsula. However no fern bird, bittern or banded rail were detected in the Henderson Creek Corridor.

The relatively high proportion of introduced birds and the scarcity of endemic species may be accounted for by the generally poor quality of habitat along Henderson Creek. In particular, there is a lack of suitable habitat for feeding, nesting and roosting. Despite this, it appears that specific areas of Henderson Creek are frequented by significant numbers of birds, including some natives, in comparison to other urban environments.

The study found that the most significant bird habitats (actual and potential), within the Creek Corridor are generally those with the greatest vegetation diversity, structure and health. In fact, those already identified as priority areas for restoration.

Predator Control and the establishment of vegetation around wetland margins to provide better shelter could

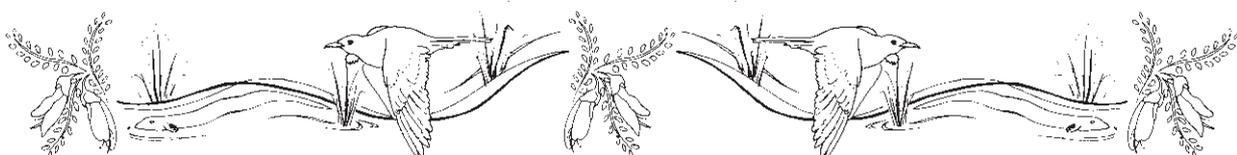


Black Shag and Shopping Trolley



Shag

facilitate the re-establishment of threatened wetland bird species, potentially including two of conservation significance, the banded rail and the fernbird. A stable population of 14 fernbirds have established on nearby Pollen Island. An ongoing programme of protection may allow the population there to reach its maximum sustainable number and allow the future transfer of birds to suitable sites on the mainland.





Fish

Henderson Creek is principally intertidal, meaning that it comprises a zone where a freshwater body meets the tidal cycles and saline conditions of the sea. Many native fish species use this saline gradient extending up the intertidal zone as a guide to finding suitable spawning sites.

The lower reaches of both the Opanuku and Oratia Streams provide habitat for juvenile and adult native fish species. Surveys of the Opanuku and Oratia streams have recorded up to nine fish species including; the long finned eel, short finned eel, common bully, brans bully, banded kokopu, inanga, common smelt, red finned bully, torrent fish, cockabully, koura (crayfish), goldfish and yellow eyed mullet.

For diadromous species such as eels, inanga and banded kokopu, which include a marine phase in their life cycle, the lower reaches of these streams are important migratory pathways.

Whitebait migrate inland from the sea in late winter to feed and grow during the summer. In late summer they return downstream to the estuary to spawn. Spawning takes place amongst stream bank vegetation near where the river becomes tidal. Spawning occurs on the peak of the spring tides. When the larvae hatch on the spring tide the following month, they are swept out to sea, returning again the following autumn to repeat the cycle.

White bait spawning grounds typically include these features:

-  An interface between salt and fresh water.
-  Plant species are grasses such as carex, fescue, festuca, lotus and paspallum.
-  Areas protected from human disturbance and mowing.

The tidal limits within several tributaries, including

stormwater outfalls, of the Creek appear to have some potential to support whitebait spawning.

6.1.4 Landscape

This is a lowland estuarine landscape. Henderson Creek is part of a major tidal estuary that extends well beyond the motorway, out to the Waitemata Harbour by Te Atatu Peninsula. It includes Huruhuru Inlet, which drains the Swanson Stream. Lincoln Road runs along a low ridge between the two inlets.

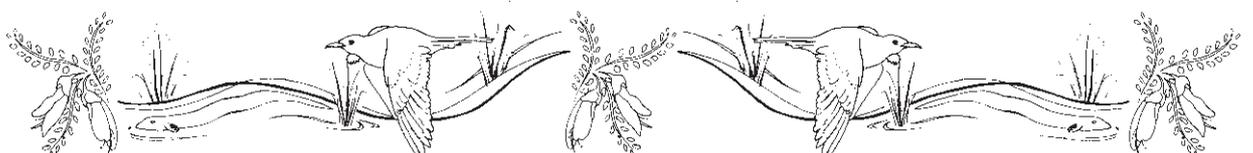
Much of the eastern side of the Henderson Creek estuary was once low lying saltmarsh that has been filled in and highly modified. Development, including buildings, roads and drainage has obscured most of the natural geography, yet there is evidence along the Creek Corridor of the original estuarine landscape and its function.

The most important landscape feature of the Corridor is the almost uninterrupted habitat corridor stretching along the Creek and the streams and linking to other 'green' space areas in the city. It is particularly well preserved on the left side of the Henderson Creek and along Opanuku Stream.

The landscape of the Creek Corridor is dotted with trees; native, amenity, exotic and weed species, of a variety of ages and values. These have been listed in the Henderson Creek Tree Survey July 2003, which is referred to in this Plan. The survey identifies over 2800 individual trees in the reserves and is intended as a database for their ongoing care and management.



Kowhai in bloom – Cranwell Park



6.1.5 Water

Henderson Creek was once a favourite swimming location for generations of west Aucklanders. However since the 1940's it has become degraded and heavily silted. Henderson Creek Estuary is of relatively low quality and diversity compared to other estuaries in the vicinity, proportional to the degree of development surrounding it.

Numerous outfalls discharge contaminant and debris - laden stormwater into the Creek. Overall, sediment quality is poor, with levels of copper, zinc and lead recorded in 1999, above Canadian guidelines for marine sediment quality. This is presumably due to the contaminant-laden stormwater discharge.

The water quality of Henderson Creek is also affected by activities in the upper catchment. The Twin Streams Project is an initiative developed by Ecowater Solutions to improve water quality in the Oratia and Opanuku Streams. The project aims to manage catchment development, enhance stream access, minimise erosion and to improve water quality and stream habitat. The Henderson Creek Estuary performs an important function in that it drains the catchment and in doing so, filters the land-derived sediments that enter the Creek, preventing them from being carried out into the Waitemata Harbour.



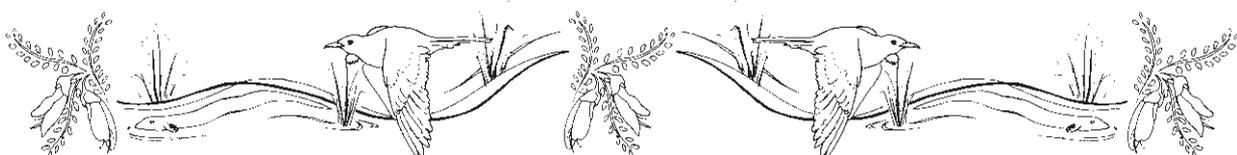
Stormwater entering Henderson Creek



Litter trap - Oratia



Stormwater treatment pond - Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve





6.2 Cultural Heritage and History

6.2.1 Maori Heritage and Archaeological Sites

The first peoples of the Auckland region were the Patupaiarehe or Turehu (the people “who arose from the earth”), human in appearance with reddish hair, fair skin, musical voices and superhuman abilities. All tribes of the region today claim descent from the Turehu. One such Turehu named Nihotupu, is associated with a tributary of Te Huruwharu – Henderson Creek. Nihotupu kidnapped the wife of Panuku who retrieved her after a ferocious battle. This event is remembered in the name O Panuku, a tributary of Henderson Creek.

The land between the west coast, Waitemata and Manukau Harbours and the Whau portage has seen more than a thousand years of Maori occupation and use. The Auckland Isthmus experienced many waves of Polynesian migration over the millennium with each new group to the area finding existing tribes with whom they would eventually mix.

The Kawerau a Maki have been a distinct tribal entity since the early 1600's when their ancestor Maki and his people settled the Waitakere area. However they have ancestral links with people occupying the area at least as early as the 14th century. Toi te Huatahi, an ancestor of Kawerau, was said to have visited Waitakere and some of his people settled in the area. From his niece Pare-ira comes the name Waiapeira or in full “Wai o pareira”.

Ngati Whatua also have links to west Auckland. They established themselves on the Auckland Isthmus in the mid 17th century after defeating the Waiohau peoples under the leadership of rangatira Tuperiri and Te Wahaakiaki. Because of the important marriages between themselves and Te Kawerau, the latter were left in peace in the Waitakere Ranges and west Auckland.

The Ngapuhi incursions in the 1820's had a severe effect on both Te Kawerau and Ngati Whatua and much of the isthmus was abandoned until the 1830's when they returned under the protection of Te Huruwharu.

Maori settlement in west Auckland was largely based around the coast and the redhills soils that were suitable for growing kumara. Fishing and resource gathering settlements were numerous along the coastal edges including those at Te Huruwharu – Henderson Creek where the inter-tidal nature of the environment provided a diverse mix of resources. The midden site located on the banks edge near the Waitakere Stadium is evidence of such occupation. The harbours and adjacent land were used extensively, particularly during the summer months, for fishing camps and the collection of resources from the forests and coasts, including timber, birds and plant fibres. The Whau Portage, Riverhead Portage, the Kaipara to Whau walking track and the Te Henga to Whau walking track formed the backbone of a comprehensive communications network through west Auckland.

Archeological evidence shows a clear pattern of site distribution, with settlement particularly focused on headlands jutting out into the harbour and at the entrance to major estuaries or creeks. Such a location was Te Atatu Peninsula, situated at the entrance to Henderson Creek, (Te Atatu means *standing before the dawn*). These locations provided easy access to the harbour and inland sites, easy canoe landings, fresh water and land suitable for seasonal gardens and would have been visited year after year to keep the gardens and maintain fishing rights.

By the 1850's the Crown had purchased the Waitakere land east of the main ridge and, following the purchase of the land west of the ridge in 1854, the remaining Kawerau people were reduced to living in “Native Reserves” near the west coast.

Ngati Whatua who had occupied their Karangahape Paa at Cornwallis up to 1837, moved to their Orakei settlement as their estate was also rapidly alienated. Despite this, some traditional patterns of settlement continued well into the 20th Century. There are records of local Maori who lived on campsites along the banks of the Taimata Creek (Te Atatu) and grew potatoes, kumara and other vegetables and dug kauri gum for a living. The ARC Cultural Heritage Inventory lists an archeological site that is a shell midden, hidden and partly eroded, in Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve below Waitakere Stadium.



6.2.2 European Heritage and Archaeological Sites

Henderson's Mill

Henderson Creek and the town are named after Thomas Henderson, a Scottish blacksmith/engineer. Henderson was an entrepreneur who established the Circular Saw Line with John McFarlane and made money through trade in flour and timber, insurance and investments. Henderson came to NZ in 1840 and in 1844, knowing the wealth of Kauri in the area, he swapped a £500 schooner for 17,784 acres situated "between the Manukau Ranges and the Waitemata River" with Ngati Whatua.

Subsequently, private deals of this kind were disallowed, however the purchase was later allowed to go through for 9,000 acres, half the original amount of land, the government retaining the balance.

In 1848, Henderson and "Long" John McLeod surveyed Henderson's land and identified the high tide mark of the Opanuku Stream, 500 m above the confluence of the two streams, as the site for a dam and sawmill. According to the New Zealand Herald 1882, Charles Marsden built the first saw mill for Henderson and McFarlane around 1849. In 1854, Long John McLeod arrived and re-built it into a very superior mill. It was further improved the following year.

In the Waitakere Ranges, kauri logs were cut and pulled by bullock teams to the streams, where they were flushed down to the mill. Piles were driven into the sandstone to prepare footings for a landing stage. From here, the logs were landed, cut into fitches and, using the tidal creeks, either rafted out to ships waiting in the harbour or taken by cutter to Auckland. A large wooden water wheel, 17 feet in diameter, was erected to drive the saw and later, during the brief flax milling period, the scutcher. The machinery was driven by the weight of the water in the buckets of the water wheel. The work could be quite dangerous and

sometimes men's' arms were badly injured or torn off by the machinery. The area became known as Henderson's Mill.

Most of the timber cut at Henderson's mill was cut into fitches and rafted to Auckland where they were loaded into overseas schooners. The practice of driving logs down stream, either by opening a flood dam or use of a natural flood often did a great deal of damage to the stream banks and scoured out the bottom of the streams. Henderson Creek was a very busy waterway, with logs and fitches being towed downstream on the outgoing tide and 6 foot draught cutters sailing upstream loaded with all sorts of goods from Auckland on the incoming tide.

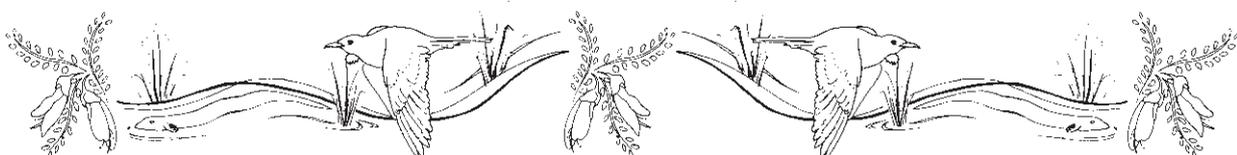
Henderson himself made a lot of money and invested it in Henderson's Mill. Steam power was added and housing was built for 100 mill workers. A row of small cottages built near the mill were occupied by mill hands and later by gum diggers. The present day Mill Cottage, located in Cranwell Esplanade Reserve, is believed to have been the mill cookhouse, became a schoolroom when the mill closed and was later converted to a dwelling. There are some suggestions that the mill boss, "Long" John McLeod occupied this home between the cottages and the mill building.

Church services were undertaken by the Opanuku Stream "in the shade of a willow tree at the side of the creek midway between the bridge and the old dam".

'Shepherd' McLeod leased the Hendersons Mill farm between c. 1860 to c.1876 and sheep and a dairy herd were introduced. In 1873 a hotel was built in Henderson's grounds and 'Shepherd' McLeod became the first licensee of the Oratia Hotel, the name changed to the Falls (Temperance) Hotel in 1890. The hotel originally had eight bedrooms and also served as the store and post office for Henderson's Mill.

By the mid-50's, Henderson's Mill had become the only settlement of size west of Auckland.

In the 1860's Henderson build a very grand brick home in Emily Place and was made member of parliament for west Auckland. Yet for all his entrepreneurial success, Henderson's old age appeared to be sad. In 1864 he attempted to sell the mill and 10,000 acres of land without success, in fact, it did not sell until 16 years later when the railway was put through to the west. His wife died in 1867 and the mill closed the following year. He was defeated in parliament and lost three of his ships in as many years. In 1881, the mill and land finally sold at auction. In





1881, the Herald said of Henderson that after a life of industry and success he had been "subjected to the vicissitudes of fortune and in his old age was bereft of that ease and competence which he had reasonably looked forward to".

By the time the sawmill closed in 1868, it had operated for approximately 20 years and cut an estimated 45 million feet of kauri. There had been many improvements, including a tidal boom, a timber jack and steam engine. When the saw milling finished, the steam engine and other machinery was taken away, the water wheel, dam and mill buildings remained and were used for flax milling for about three years.

In 1876, there was a major flood of the Opanuku and Oratia and for a few hours the Oratia and Opanuku met some 800m further upstream than normal. One metre diameter logs of kauri were thrown on to adjacent paddocks, now Cranwell Park, and part of the Henderson Bridge (over the Opanuku), was swept away. The Oratia Stream was then known as Canty's Creek, the Opanuku Stream known as Henderson's Creek and the today's Henderson Creek, from brickyard point on, as Taimata (now Taikata) Creek. The Opanuku was generally called Henderson Creek right up to the end of Henderson valley.

In the 1870's, Henderson's mill enjoyed a brief period as a flax mill. Flax grew abundantly all around the salt and fresh water creeks in the district. The flax was cut in the swamps and conveyed to the mill by bullock drays and cutters rowed up the creeks. Sledges took the partly-finished product to the mill from the drying paddocks and it was later taken to Auckland by boat. A school opened at the Mill in 1873.

Once all the timber had been cut, the local population had diminished due to lack of work. However the settlements prospects improved in 1880 with the extension of the railway line from Waikumete to Henderson, followed by its continuation through to Kumeu, linking it to the Kaipara, in 1881. As goods



Henderson 1910 - Mill Pond
Waitakere City Libraries & Information Service

began to be sent by rail to 'Henderson Mill', this became abbreviated on parcels and packages to 'Henderson'.

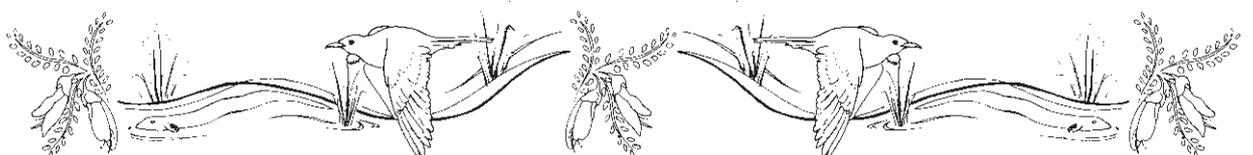
Henderson was a pretty wild place and there were several unofficial pubs in the area around the mill. At Furley's Hotel, drinks were ordered through a small hatchway, on the other side of which the barman openly kept a loaded revolver to ensure payment.

A brick-making factory was built beside Henderson Creek north of the motorway. There were at different times, seven small brickyards working on Henderson's Creek. There is a layer of brick still visible in the riverbank south of the motorway in Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve, believed to be the remains of an old brickworks. In 1886, a heel and toe plate factory opened on the western bank of Oratia Stream. The machinery was driven by a turbine.

Dalmatians, who had settled in the district as gum diggers, began growing grapes on the gumland clay and making wine. Coronation Bridge, the entrance to Henderson Township, opened in 1911, replacing the wooden bridge over the Opanuku. As electricity became more commonly used during the 1920's, the Henderson Town Board installed street lights. In 1924, a scheme was approved to build a concrete road from Pt Chevalier through to Henderson.

Gum diggers formed a large floating population until the end of the 1920's. However, when the gum yields declined, most moved on and Henderson was sparsely populated well into the 1930's.

Although the Te Huruuru - Henderson Creek Corridor was an important area both prehistorically and historically, with many recorded

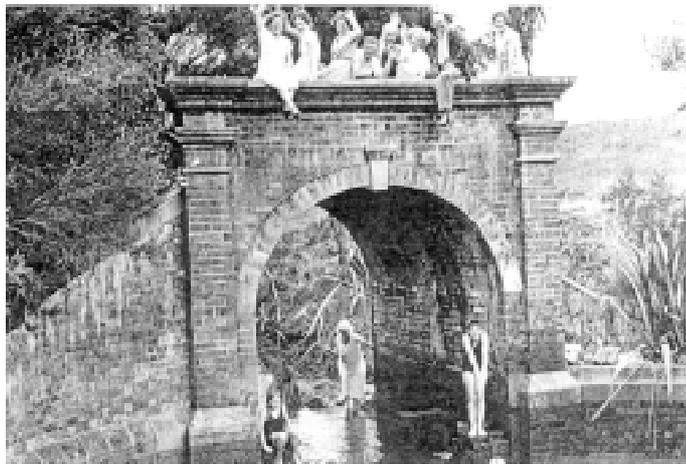


archeological sites, it has never been systematically surveyed. As a result, records are not definitive and some are by report only. It is likely that further unrecorded sites will be present. Some sites have already been inadvertently damaged by earthworks. The original site of Duncan's house and brickworks below the Sports Complex was reportedly damaged by earthworks when the Stadium was first built. Some of the bricks from this previous disturbance were uncovered by recent work and have been saved by members of the Historical Society with a view to using them to erect an appropriate signifier on the site.

Swan's Arch

"With dawn's first glimmer, the city's citizens still dreaming, he would have let the tide carry him the last miles up harbour until he sweetly eased *Albatross* on to something approximating terra firma. As the tide rose higher (by chance or choice September 22 coincided with one of the years highest tides) Walter roped himself to *Albatross* and towed her foot by foot, inch by inch, yet further into seclusion. There in a cloud of foliage, he moored her forever. There he remained for the rest of his life. That is, for more than four decades".
- An account of Henry Swan/Walter Dove mooring up Henderson Creek from the novel *Dove On The Waters* by Maurice Shadbolt, 1996.

During the 1920's Henderson Creek was a popular waterway, with pleasure boats sailing up to Tui Glen, almost to the old mill site. One of these small boat sailors was a retired barrister and solicitor, Mr Henry Swan. Henry Charles Swan is something of an enigma. Originally from Newcastle, he is believed to have settled in New Zealand during the late 1890's. He bought 69 acres bordering the Henderson Creek in 1898, purchased the yacht the "Awatea" in 1900 and announced his intention to make a solo voyage around the world. In 1901, having provisioned the yacht, he was farewelled by his wife and friends from Devonport and sailed to Henderson Creek where he moored in a tributary and lived there on board the Awatea for some



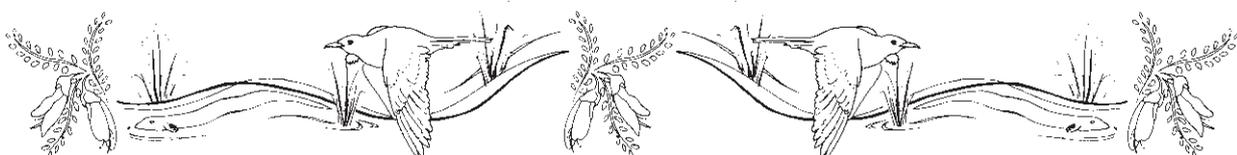
Swan's Arch and swimming pool, about 1935-6.
Four or five years after Swan died in 1931



Roy Williams in dinghy at Swans Arch – F. Morris Collection
Waitakere Libraries & Information Services



Swans Arch Reserve





30 years. He was visited by his wife, who remained in Devonport. He established an orchard close by to his moorings and gave the fruit away to local residents. He was particularly interested in apples and propagated a new species called the 'Golden Swan', an apple once grown in West Auckland. He later subdivided the land, retaining 13 acres. He is said to have dug large caves and tunnels into the banks of the Creek to store fruit and vegetables that he had grown. He had one large cave for storing fruit and one, which was fireproof, for storing his books. These were largely destroyed by floods. He also had a shed that was destroyed in a bush fire.

There have been many stories and much speculation about Henry Swan. He has been immortalised in Maurice Shadbolt's book "Dove on the Waters". He has been portrayed as an eccentric old man with an air of mystery about him, a recluse who lived on board his yacht. Much of the information is conflicting. Today, Swan is remembered for the charming brick arch he built over the Creek between 1901 and 1930. The arch sat at the head of a swimming pool and, according to Mrs Cooper of Whangaparoa, who swam in it as a child, this had a natural sandstone bottom that Swan scrubbed clean at low tide. The arch spanned a tributary, which now flows through a concrete pipe from under Edmonton Road, under the arch and under Central Park Drive into the Creek. The arch is made of bricks and mortar and finely built. It has been restored and, along with the remains of the underground cellar, is the central feature of the Swan Reserve today. The cellar is most likely the structure described in one of his obituaries as a fireproof cave in which he stored his literature, reference books and an encyclopaedia.

Falls Park

The Henderson Town Board came into existence in 1922 and the same year began to negotiate to purchase the "Falls Property". Bathing sheds were erected in 1923 and this became the Falls Recreation Ground, an extremely popular picnic area and swimming hole.

During the 1920's and 1930's, Falls Park was also a popular overnight anchorage for the owners of yachts and launches who could navigate up the Creek.

Henderson Borough was created in 1945 and the Borough took over the administration of Falls Park. The importance of the Park as a recreational facility declined as Henderson township developed around it. Clearance of bush and subdivision in the Oratia catchment lead to siltation of the Creek and the runoff from septic tanks and industry polluted the water.



Falls Park – 1932
Waitakere Libraries & Information Service



Falls Hotel – Falls Park



Falls Park was for many years the home of the Henderson Women's' Bowling Club who shifted to their present location in Cranwell Park in the 1980's. Falls Park was originally in one piece but was cut in two when Alderman Drive went through and the southern section was developed as a carpark. The Falls Hotel was relocated to its present site in the early 1990's.

The "falls" of Falls Park are along Edmonton Road at what was the southern end of the original park, where the level of the stream bed drops and the stream flows over some exposed sandstone rocks into the Falls Park pool. Today they can be viewed from McLeods Crossing, however, over the years, the silting up of the stream bed has decreased the height of the waterfall.

Falls Park was a popular public swimming hole in the 1930's, but it never had the glamour of its neighbour, the privately-owned 'pleasure park' of Tui Glen.

The Falls Hotel was originally located in Rainside Ave and was called the Oratia Hotel after the nearby stream. In 1873, an advertisement in the New Zealand Herald called for tenders to build the hotel. Originally it had 8 bedrooms but expanded over the years as a number of additions were made. Today, it is one of the oldest hotel buildings in New Zealand and the second oldest in the Auckland region. It is made of kauri weatherboard, and is a notable example of a 'stripped down Georgian' style, wooden corner hotel. In the 1880s, the hotel became popular as an overnight venue for tourists travelling out from Henderson's Landing to the Waitakere Falls. Thus it became known as the Falls (Temperance) Hotel. During the nineteenth century, it was an important venue for local government meetings. It subsequently had a chequered history and was relocated to its present site in 1996. It has been meticulously renovated by the Falls Hotel Preservation Trust. This rare building is one of the oldest and largest of the Auckland suburban hotels still standing.

Tui Glen

"Tui Glen –situated in Edmonton Road, Henderson, but a few miles from the heart of the city, is declared by motorists to be the finest motor camp in the Dominion. Beautifully lawned and shrubbed on the banks of a picturesque stream, the natural contour of the ground is ideal for either peace and quiet or joyful revelry. Some of the special features are: 40 varieties of games, canoes, donkeys, beautiful birds and curious animals, goldfish, trout, beautiful flowers and gardens, cosy corners (expensively seated), up-to-date refreshment accommodation, sanitary and dressing rooms of modern order, and a method of management which is rarely equalled and never surpassed.

The charges are most moderate and a day spent at this veritable paradise will recuperate and charm young and old. About 12 minutes walk from the Henderson Station, or five minutes from the bus stop. Owing to extensions and alterations, Tui Glen is now open to motorists, pedestrians or cyclists. The grounds are reached by the Great North Road concrete highway, a smooth spin of ten miles from Grafton Bridge. Follow the concrete until Henderson School Bridge then turn right."

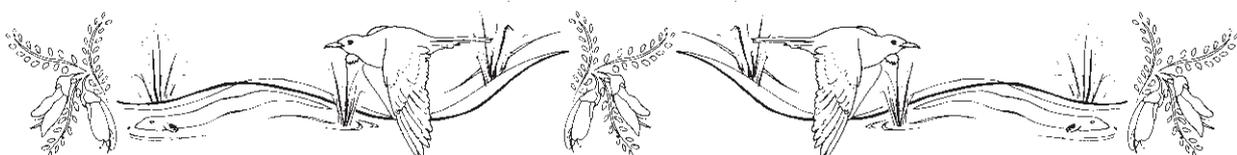
-Excerpt from the 1993 Henderson School and District Jubilee Committee Celebration booklet.

Tui Glen was named so because of the great number of tuis that fed on the nectar of kowhai trees flowering on the banks of the Oratia Stream in the early 1900's.

Tui Glen was once part of Thomas Henderson's "Delta Farm" (as was Cranwell Park). In 1876, the area that would later be known as Tui Glen was included in 100 acres sold by Henderson and Bank to 'Shepherd' John McLeod for £100.00. McLeod was the first proprietor of the Oratia Hotel, 1873-6. Between 1876 and 1911, the 100 acres changed hands several times.

During the 1880's, a brickyard operated on the Creek in the area of Tui Glen and in the 1890's, the 100 acres was bought by Mr Matt Woodward who operated a slaughterhouse on the land. In 1910, Mr Woodward drowned in Henderson Creek. The next owner drew up plans to subdivide the land and developed the then track into what would become Edmonton Road. This subdivision resulted in lots 11 and 12, which would eventually become Tui Glen.

Claude Brookes was an engineer who lived on the North Shore. He was a keen boatie who took his family out on many outings on the Waitemata





Harbour, at times exploring the sparsely-populated upper reaches of the north west. On one of these trips they came across the land and decided it would be a desirable summer residence.

In 1916, he and his wife purchased lot 11 (7 acres), and the adjoining lot 12 (8 acres). They shipped a house up the Creek on a barge and planted fruit trees along the Oratia Stream. That same year they shifted in permanently and their son Colin was born there.

Claude planted the property in a large number of exotic trees and the place began to take on a park-like appearance. Most of the mature specimen trees standing on the site today were planted by Claude Brookes.

It wasn't long before local clubs and church groups began to ask to hold picnics there. The site hosted Annual Orphans day, when people brought orphans there in cars. From this Mr Brookes developed his 15 acres into a park, camp and recreation area known as Tui Glen. In 1925, the place was registered as a camping ground and picnic area, the first Motor Camp in New Zealand. Initially the place was only open to motorcars or motor cycles, however in 1933, following extensions and alterations, it was opened to cater for pedestrians and cyclists at a lesser rate.

A 1937 report stated that 100,000 visitors had visited "the *Pleasure Park of Tui Glen*" since its opening and gave a glowing review of the modern conveniences such as "city water, electric light and sixty different amusements that were available there".

In its heyday during the 1930's, Tui Glen was known as a well-run, friendly, camping ground. Among the amusements were 21 boats or canoes for hire, wallabies and four donkeys. The Brookes family worked long hours, seven days a week, to keep the place and the equipment in immaculate condition.

The advent of the Second World War changed everything. Petrol was rationed and business dropped



Tui Glen Wharf – 1920's
Waitakere Libraries & Information Services

off. Claude Brookes' son, Colin, served overseas in the merchant navy and the cabins were used to house personnel from Hobsonville and Whenuapai.

On his return from the war, Colin took over the running of the Motor Camp and in 1946, Colin Brookes purchased Tui Glen from his parents who had by then run it for 21 years. Due to a serious post-war housing shortage, Tui Glen was used as a transit housing camp. Most of those who took temporary accommodation there were suffering genuine hardship and moved on when they found permanent homes. However a small percentage refused to leave, as by law at that time, they could not be evicted. Consequently, the appearance of the Park and some of the cabins began to deteriorate. Some cabins with offending tenants were shifted to less conspicuous positions, at times under police supervision with the occupant still inside!

During the 1950's, the place became popular again with many firms holding staff picnics there. By this time however, the Oratia Stream had become polluted and people were advised not to swim there. A skating rink was built and Claude Brookes died.

In the 1960's, Colin Brookes offered Tui Glen to the Council. There were just over 13 acres left, after sections along Edmonton Road had been cut off. In 1963, Council offered £30,000 in deferred payments and Colin Brookes was appointed as caretaker.

The camp site continued to run down, with buildings in a poor condition and hygiene below standard. Council negotiated a long-term lease for



its management, although revenue was substantially less than the operating costs. There were offers to buy the site, from Neil Housing and the Waitemata Amateur Athletic Club. A loan was offered to build a heated indoor pool, which was eventually located across the Oratia Stream in 1987.

The headquarters and nursery of the Henderson Borough Council Parks and Reserve Department were established in the reserve in the 1970's. Part of the site was the depot for Parks and Maintenance Services until 2003.

For the remaining years of the 20th century, Tui Glen remained open as a camping ground. Accommodation spread outside the allocated lease area and into the park itself. Tenants stayed on beyond the three weeks specified in the Council lease. Eventually the lease was on a monthly basis, and the condition of the place deteriorated further until it was eventually closed in 2002, allowing Council to investigate options for the future of the reserve and Motor Camp.

In 2001, Council commissioned the Holman Report on the heritage value of Tui Glen. This report outlines the history of the cabins, assesses their heritage value and makes recommendations as to their future management.

The report is briefly summarised here. There are ten cabins with heritage value on the site. "Wattle Nook" was built in 1928 and was the first ever cabin built at the motor camp. Like most of the other cabins built by the Brookes family, it was built on runners so it could be moved easily. Two other old cabins were apparently ships' cabins that were barged up Henderson Creek to the camp soon after it was established. One, a captain's cabin from the Wanaka, is next door on what was once the Brookes property; the other, a stewards cabin from the Wainui, was barged in about 1921 and subsequently painted to resemble a log cabin but is no longer there. Various other cabins were added between the 1920's and the 1960's, the period during which the Brookes family owned and ran the camp.



The Tui Glen Fleet



Empty Tui Glen Cabin



Concrete wharf 2002 - Tui Glen





Over the years, some were demolished, the ten that remain from this period are those listed as having heritage value. See Appendix 2.

The report finds that “The collection of old cabins in the motor camp, together with the wharf that was an important part of the recreational activity of the camp, form an important representative example of early New Zealand motor camps. Most such camps have gone out of existence or been totally redesigned over the years. The old Tui Glen cabins are not only a representative collection; they are also a rare remaining collection of old holiday cabins”.

It has been noted by both the Aquatic Centre and the previous managers of Tui Glen Motor camp, that the camp has provided accommodation to visiting school and club groups taking part in Aquatic Centre programmes and competitive events. The close proximity of the motor camp provided a convenient and cheap option for these participants. This opportunity however, was underutilised. With the current expansion of the Aquatic Centre, Tui Glen as a nearby accommodation option and park may play an important role in the functioning of the West Wave facility and the future growth of Henderson township.

The ICOMOS NZ Charter For The Conservation Of Places Of Cultural Heritage Value states “the site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value”. The Holman report on Tui Glen concludes that demolition of the cabins would therefore be contrary to the rules of the District Plan and that their permanent relocation could not justified as “the significance of the cabins would be largely destroyed if they moved off site, whether separated or together. The setting beside the Henderson Stream and amongst the collection of mature trees (themselves of considerable heritage significance) is an essential part of the significance of the cabins”.

In November 2002, Resource Consent was granted for a historic building known as McLeods Cottage to

be relocated to Tui Glen from its original location at 285A Great North Road. Council had purchased the run-down building in order to save it from demolition. The building, listed as a Category II Heritage Item in the District Plan, was one of the first to be built and one of the oldest surviving buildings in the Henderson area.

Although a humble building, it is highly significant in terms of its design and early construction techniques, as well as its links to the earliest European inhabitants of the area. It is reputed to have been the residence of Shepherd John McLeod who managed Thomas Henderson’s Mill farm about 1857 and owned the Tui Glen site from 1876 to 1879. In addition, the design and early construction techniques are unusual and significant.

Historical Features

Henderson Creek Corridor is an area of considerable historical significance. The following lists some of the key historical and heritage features of the area;

- Oak Tree** on site of the old Henderson’s Mill Schoolrooms (Cranwell Esplanade – listed Heritage Tree in Proposed District Plan)
- Mill Cottage** (Cranwell Esplanade – listed Heritage Building in Proposed District Plan)
- Site of Henderson’s Mill** (Cranwell Esplanade)
- Site of Mill Dam** (Cranwell Esplanade, Opanuku Stream bed)
- Site of the original Henderson’s Mill water wheel** (Cranwell Esplanade, Opanuku Stream bed)
- Numerous archaeological remnants of the Henderson’s Mill** within the Opanuku Stream bed and bank (Cranwell Esplanade, Cranwell Park, Opanuku Stream Bed)
- Cranwell farm pear trees** (Cranwell Park)
- Delta Point Landing** (Cranwell Park) – the main transport link before rail
- Concrete Wharf** (Tui Glen – part of overall Heritage Listing of Tui Glen in the Proposed District Plan)
- Manuka Shade Cabin** (Tui Glen – part of overall Heritage Listing of Tui Glen in the Proposed District Plan)
- Tui Glen Motor Camp original cabins** (Tui Glen – part of overall Heritage Listing of Tui Glen in the Proposed District Plan)
- Tui Glen Motor Camp numerous original tree plantings** (Tui Glen – part of overall Heritage Listing of Tui Glen in the Proposed District Plan)
- Swan’s Arch** (Swan Arch Reserve – listed Heritage Structure in the Proposed District Plan)



Falls Hotel (Falls Park –listed Heritage Building in Proposed District Plan)

Falls Park Rapids (Oratia Stream bed)

Currently some of these features are identified through the Henderson Heritage Trail for which signs and a brochure have been developed in conjunction of the West Auckland Historical Society. Many of the heritage and archaeological sites have not yet been adequately documented or sign posted.

The bulk, (but not all), of the cultural heritage sites covered by this Management Plan, lie within a 'heritage triangle' at the upper, or southern end of Henderson Creek. Here, within a 400m radius of the present Mill Cottage location, was the original settlement of Henderson's Mill.

6.3 Recreation And Use

The Henderson Creek Reserves are currently utilised for a wide range of formal, informal, passive and active recreational pursuits.

Public submissions indicate that the most popular feature of the esplanade reserves is the walkway. The walkway appears to be hugely popular, with many submitters indicating support for its completion to include both sides of the Creek, and particularly the sections connecting Cranwell Park, Epping Reserve and Waitakere Stadium. Submissions indicate that the east bank reserves are particularly enjoyed due to the complete walk/cycleway, while the west bank reserves are less used and less accessible because they are largely disconnected with segments of no walkway, especially along the northern section.

The walk/cycleway provides access to the water and is the main focus for passive recreation. The most popular activities cited in submissions are walking, running, fitness trail, dog walking, festivals, scouts, boating, kayaking, fishing, playing and cultural events. The eastern pathway has a 2 metre width, allowing it

to be used as a joint cycle/walk way. Apart from a section with a shell surface through Sherwood Park, it has an all-weather concrete surface. A large number of local residents appear to use this eastern walkway regularly throughout the year, many on a daily or weekly basis. The concrete sections appear to be well used by the elderly and parents with prams.

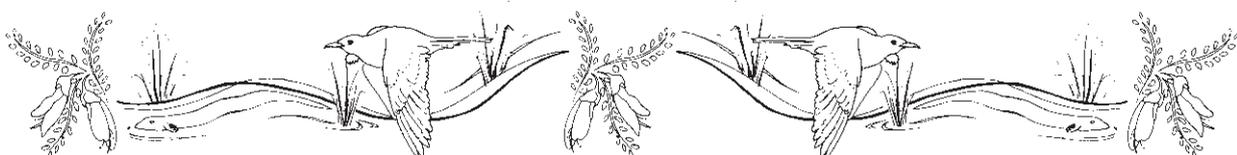
Walk and cycleway users include locals, as well as City-wide regional users and out-of-town tourists utilising the sports complexes and facilities, the Tui Glen accommodation and the shopping centre. There are opportunities to create future pedestrian and cycle links to areas outside the Corridor, including the arts centre and the monthly market at Corban Estate, Henderson Valley Reserve, Henderson shops, and local pensioner high-density housing developments as well as to all residential areas along the Creek Corridor.

There are also opportunities to open the walk/cycleway up to greater use by increasing the number of exits and entrances and their visibility from adjoining streets. This would allow opportunities to 'get on and off' the walk/cycleway at different points, creating a range of walks catering for all tastes and abilities. The more the pathways are used the safer they will be.

The reserves are variously used for other forms of passive recreation such as picnicking and kayaking. One-off social events, such as the 'Elvis Picnic in the Park' and the Henderson Creek Celebration Day are occasionally held in the reserves and attract good public support. On a more formal basis, the Edmonton Scouts regularly use the reserves for games and education. The Auckland Conductive Education Centre utilise the environment of Tui Glen for rehabilitation. The West Auckland Historical Society arranges Guided Walks along the Heritage trail.

The reserves have the potential to be better utilised as 'local' reserves by neighbouring residents, particularly for children playing in the esplanade reserves and the children's playgrounds in Epping Reserve and Cranwell Park.

While the focus of the esplanade reserves is on passive recreation, active recreation needs are catered for by the sports facilities in some of the larger reserves. Cranwell Park hosts the Henderson Aquatic Centre and the Henderson Bowling Club, while the new Waitakere Sports Complex will be located on Central Park Drive. These large facilities perform a regional function drawing a City-wide population of users into the Henderson Creek area.





The existing carparking facilities in Cranwell Park are under increasing pressure from the users of the recreational facilities there, and there have been some submissions requesting that Council provide additional parking at Tui Glen Reserve, particularly to meet the needs of the Henderson Bowling Club. Substantial areas of both Cranwell Park and Falls Park are currently dedicated to carparking.

The walk/cycleway is the dominant recreational feature of the reserves for both local and City-wide users.

The northern section of Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve was acquired through subdivision in 1985 and was never developed. The area was weed infested and impenetrable in places. Access to the reserve was restricted to the commercial properties that lay along its western boundary. However, most of this area was totally cleared of vegetation during the PAM host removal programme carried out in 2002/3 and as a result, requires an intense revegetation programme. It is proposed that this programme be implemented through Council's Twin Streams IA funding application and that public access to this area not be developed for at least five years while this work is carried out. In the meantime this area will remain cut off from the rest of the Creek Corridor reserves by the missing section of esplanade reserve. It is expected that by 2008, circumstances will have changed considerably, due to the completion of new infrastructure in the Creek Corridor, including other sections of the walkway, the sports complex, the jetty and footbridge below the stadium and the cycle link to Sherwood Park.

In addition, by then, Council may have had the opportunity to acquire the 'missing' section of esplanade reserve to the north of the stadium. These factors are likely to significantly impact on the way the Creek Corridor reserves and the walkway are used. It is proposed that Council re-evaluate the necessity and/or public desire for a walkway through this section of Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve in 2008 and, subject to a crime/safety risk analysis, that it be implemented.



Walkway Behind Aquatic Centre



Childrens Playground - Epping Reserve



Cranwell Park - Bowling Club





Above: Tui Glen Bridge



Above: Upgraded Aquatic Centre



Left: Aquatic Centre





Falls Park Bridge



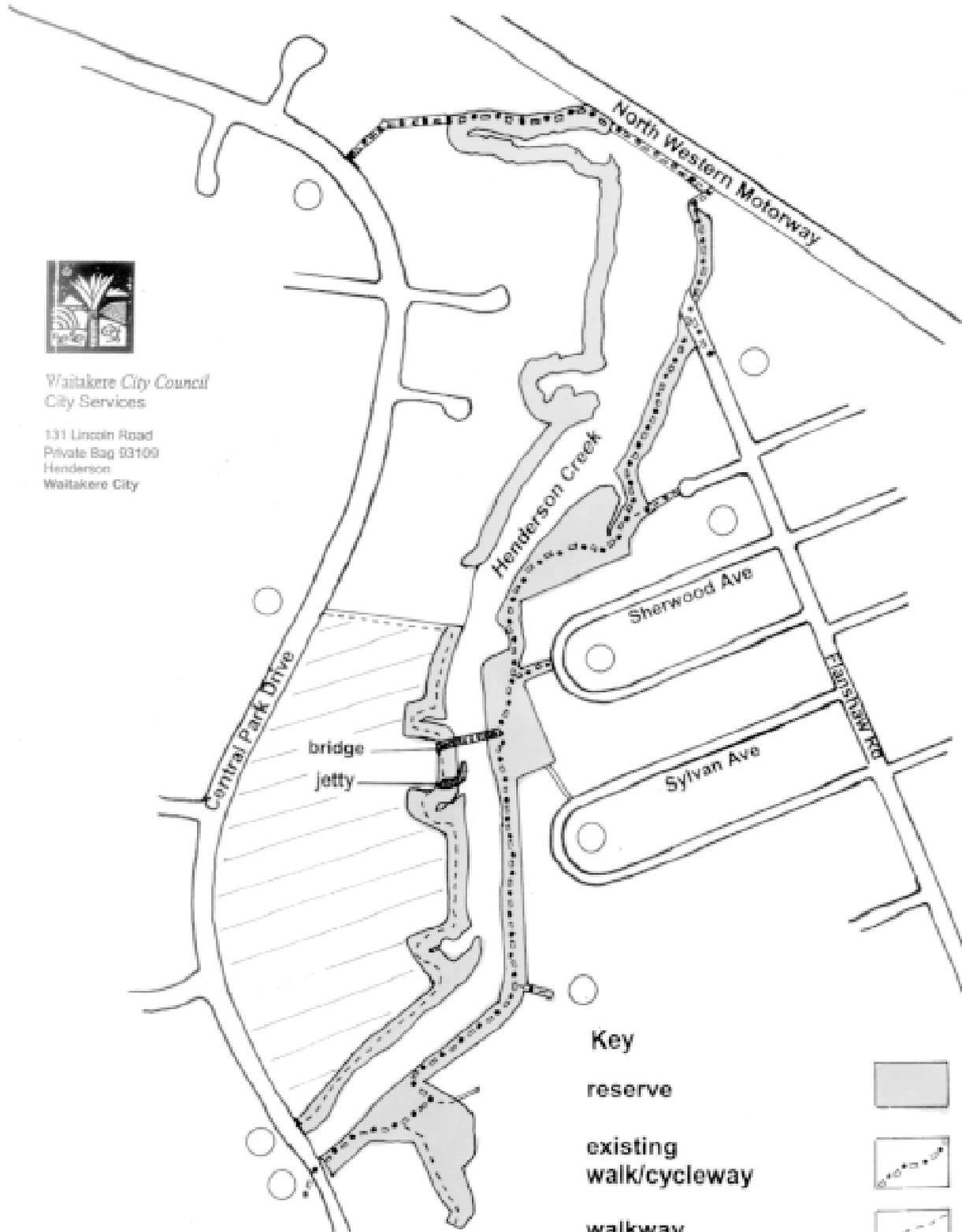
Central Park Drive – Pedestrian Underpass





Waitakere City Council
City Services

131 Lincoln Road
Private Bag 93109
Henderson
Waitakere City



Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve location of Jetty and Bridge





6.3.1 Facilities

A number of public facilities are located within particular reserves along the Henderson Creek Corridor. These facilities and the reserves they occupy are outlined in the table that follows;

Index of Reserves Assets

No	Reserve name	bins	path	table	playground	seat	pergola/ rotunda	BBQ	bridge	carpark	court
1	Chilcott Brae		3	1		1					
2	Colletta Esplanade	5		2		2			1		
3	Cranwell Esplanade		1	1		5					
4	Cranwell Park	13	3	4		5			4	3	
5	Epping Esplanade	1	3	1	2	1					
6	Falls Park		3			2	3			2	
7	Flanshaw Esplanade Reserve	1									
8	Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve		1			1					
9	Newey's Corner	1	1	2							
10	Sherwood Park		6							1	
11	Trading Esplanade Reserve										
12	Tui Glen Reserve	1	2	3	2	2		1		1	1
13	Tui Glen Esplanade Reserve										



6.3.2 Leases

There are 14 leases currently in place for buildings and facilities in reserves along the Henderson Creek Corridor. These leases include the following:

Cranwell Park

Barnardos New Zealand

A lease was granted to Barnardos New Zealand for the use of a building and outdoor play equipment for the purposes of operating the Cranwell Park Early Childhood Centre. The lease runs for a term of five years and is dated from November 2000.

Henderson Men's Bowling Club

Henderson Men's Bowling Club hold a lease that is undated but executed some time in 1984, granting use of a pavilion and greens for the purpose of running a bowling club. The lease is for an initial term of twenty-one years from December 1983, after which there will be two further rights of renewal, each for periods of twenty-one years, allowing for a total potential lease of sixty-three years.

Henderson Women's' Bowling Club

There is a lease dated 18th December 1985 granting use of a pavilion and greens for the purpose of running a bowling club. The lease, granted to the Henderson Women's Bowling Club, is for a term of twenty-one years dated from December 1983, with two further rights of renewal, allowing for a total of sixty-three years.

Henderson Croquet Club

There is a lease dated the 20th October 1986, granting the use of a pavilion and the croquet lawns to the purpose of running the Henderson Croquet Club. The lease is valid for twenty-one years from the 1st August 1984, after which there are two consecutive options for renewal for further periods of 21 years, allowing a potential term of sixty-three years in total.

Corban Revell

Corban Revell, Barristers and Solicitors, hold a lease giving them right of tenancy at the Assid Corban Community Centre. This agreement, dated 6th November 2000, is the renewal of a previous lease that dated from 1994. That lease allowed for 4 rights of renewal for periods of three years each. The current lease is the third of these and comes up for renewal on the 15th July 2003. The final expiry date of the lease will be 14th July 2006.

Music Education Centre Limited

The lease, signed in March 1991, allows the music centre to lease a portion of the Assid Corban Community Centre, some 138 m2. The lease runs for 9 years, commencing June 1990. Although the tenant had the right of renewal upon expiry in June 1999, this was not taken up. Therefore this currently has the status of a monthly tenancy.

Colin Waites Parking wardens

On the Sport Waitakere file there is a reference to permission for the Parking wardens to use the specified part of the Sport Waitakere Premises. There appears to be no formal lease for this arrangement.

Sport Waitakere Trust

Appear to have no formal lease documents, other than a letter dated September 1994 offering a lease, which was accepted by the Trust that month. The agreed lease, together with proposed renewals, would run out on October 1999.

Community Arts Council

While it is believed that formal arrangements have been made for this lease, the documents cannot be located. Rent is payable monthly.

Henderson Library & Waitakere Aquatic Centre

No leases exist for these tenants as they are not separate legal entities from Council.

Cranwell Esplanade Reserve

West Auckland Historical Society

The West Auckland Historical Society have a lease for 820 sq metres of land containing the historic Mill Cottage on Sel Peacock Drive. This parcel of land, known as Henderson's Mill Cottage Historic Reserve, is Part Lot 2 of Cranwell Esplanade Reserve, and was reclassified as Historic





Reserve, in 1996. The lease, for the land and cottage, runs for five years, commencing in February 2001 and expiring in February 2006. There is one right of renewal, taking the expiry to 2011.

Colletta Esplanade

The Scout Association of New Zealand

The Scout Association of New Zealand has a lease for the use of a building (as a clubhouse), and 629m² of land in the recreation reserve for outdoor recreational purposes. The lease, signed in May 1989, runs from 1st July 1983 for 33 years, with the possibility of a renewal for a further thirty-three years.

Tui Glen

Conductive Education Foundation

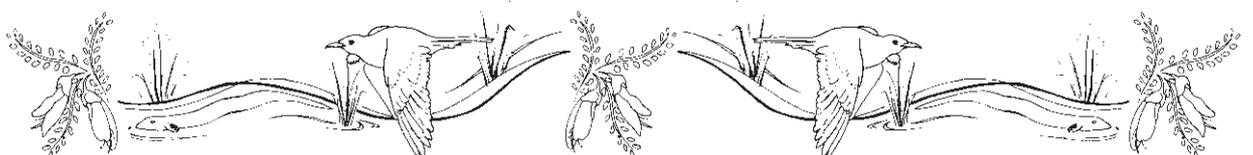
The Conductive Education Foundation signed a lease for the use of the old reception lounge building in Tui Glen Recreation Reserve on 3rd April 2000, with rights of renewal until November 2009. The building is some

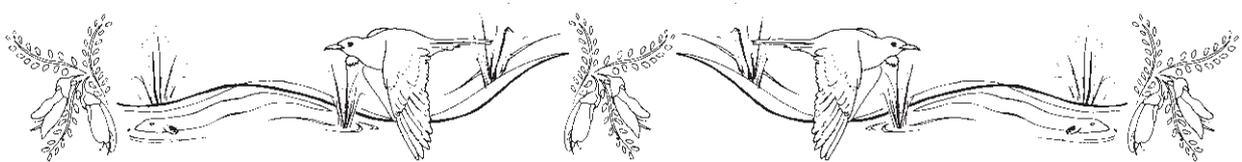
284 sq metres and is in good repair. The Foundation is a charitable trust that runs programmes to assist people with motor disorders as well as those who have suffered head injuries. In December 2002 the Council building was transferred to the ownership of the Foundation. It is proposed to negotiate a '10 plus 5' footprint lease for the building and adjacent concrete pad allowing the Foundation to extend their current building as shown on the Concept Plan in Part 3.

The Scout Association of New Zealand

In 1981, a lease was granted to the Scout Association of New Zealand for a building and part of the Recreation Reserve for the purposes of conducting their activities. The lease extends for a period of thirty-three years with a subsequent right of renewal for a second term of 33 years.

NB. The full lease documents can be viewed upon request at Council offices.





OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Part Two of the Management Plan identifies the major issues arising from the investigation of the context and background in Part One. This part outlines the Objectives and Policies required to effectively guide the future development and management of the reserves in response to those issues. Details of how the Objectives and Policies are to be implemented are included in each section.

Concept Plans are laid out in Part 3 of the Plan.

1.0 Vision Statement

The Te Huruuru - Henderson Creek Corridor Reserves will be managed to protect and restore the significant natural character and ecological value of the Creek, its tributaries, wetlands and riparian margins, whilst providing for appropriate recreation, use, access, education and enjoyment.

2. Recreation and Use

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 2.1

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

Implementation

- Provide safe walking tracks which do not compromise ecological values and which connect

strategic reserve areas.

- Develop and extend the existing concrete walkway along the east bank to create a mixed walking/cycle way of consistent standard, meeting the requirements of the Austroad guidelines (Part 14), until such time as they are replaced by New Zealand traffic engineering practice guidelines.
- Undertake as necessary, all works required to improve drainage along the walkway, including bridges and boardwalks, through Sherwood Park as this section of the walk/cycle way is upgraded.
- Develop walkway linkages between all the reserves on the west bank.
- Develop an informal combined walkway and wilderness trail along the length of the west bank from Cranwell Park to the motorway. That the northern section between the stadium and the motorway be implemented after 2008, subject to a review of the necessity and/or public desire for a walkway, and a crime/safety risk analysis.
- Support the location of the jetty and suspension bridge connecting the Oval Lawn below the Sports Complex to Sherwood Park, as shown in Concept Plan 6, Part 3 of this Plan.
- That the footbridge connecting the Waitakere Sports Complex with Sherwood Park be designed and built to accommodate shared pedestrian and cycle use if engineering and budget requirements allow.
- Allow existing footbridges to be upgraded and retrofitted as appropriate.
- Liase with the Squash Club in Buscomb Ave to investigate options for creating an esplanade reserve below the Club or a purchase/lease arrangement with the existing facilities in order to link Cranwell Park and Epping Esplanade.
- Investigate options for purchasing the remaining section of privately-owned riparian land, to the north of the Sports Complex in order to join the two sections of Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve.



- Develop and maintain a consistent and safe standard of cycle and/or walkway on each bank.
- Investigate future possible options for a bridge across the inlet in Colletta Esplanade Reserve, including an art feature.
- Investigate the possibility of establishing an easement over the riparian margin of the site at 411 Great North Road.
- Liase with Transpower to ensure that any walking track in Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve be located and designed in such a way that discourages public access to and around the electricity infrastructure.

Policy 2.2

To improve the connectivity between the pedestrian network in the reserves and the local neighbourhood.

Implementation

- Provide pedestrian, pram and wheelchair access at all access points to the reserves network where appropriate, where natural values would not be adversely affected and where physical constraints on the site allow for it.
- Upgrade all existing and new entrances to the reserves, and provide adequate signage to ensure public knowledge of the access point for the reserves.
- Develop logical and visible access points to surrounding streets in residential and commercial areas on both sides of the Creek to facilitate and promote safe and easy access to the reserves network.
- Maximise the number of safe access points to each reserve.
- Provide for lighting and seating at access points where appropriate.
- Investigate options for lighting all or part of, the footpath and footbridge entry to Cranwell Park from

Millstream Drive in order to connect with lit areas of Cranwell Park. Ensure that entry lighting, if implemented, is designed in such a way as to minimise the impact on neighbouring properties.

Policy 2.3

To implement the section of the North West Cycle Route that connects Henderson with the north western motorway link through the reserves along the eastern bank of the Creek.

Implementation

- Upgrade the eastern pathway to a consistent standard of concrete of a minimum 2m width to allow for mixed pedestrian/cycle use along the length of the cycleway.
- Allow for the shared-use path to be widened according to the Austroad (or NZ) Guidelines, wherever possible, to meet the needs of users.
- Ensure that the shared-use cycleway design complies with the provisions of the Austroad Guidelines until such time as they are replaced by New Zealand Standards for cycle facility design.
- Liase with relevant sections of Council to ensure that the design and construction of the cycleway does not adversely affect the natural, cultural or recreational values of the reserves.
- Create an entrance to the cycle way on Edmonton Road through Claude Brooke Drive linking to the cycle way in Tui Glen.
- Create a direct link from Central Park Drive, across the Creek to Sherwood Ave and the east bank.
- Improve the linkages into the town centre for cycle/walkway users and in particular, linkages through Cranwell Park to Millstream Drive, Alderman Drive, Great North Road and Trading Place.
- Upgrade the Tui Glen bridge to cater for shared-use cycle/pedestrian traffic.

Policy 2.4

To provide for a variety of recreational pursuits while respecting the needs and values of all users.

Implementation

- Ensure that recreational structures, except for jetties and bridges, are kept clear of the riparian margins.
- Install and maintain children's play facilities at appropriate points in





the Creek Corridor where there is a demand for them.

- Investigate the need for toilets at appropriate points within the reserves and provide them only where it is found they are needed.
- Establish clear and appropriate dog control areas within the reserves as required. In particular, restrict areas where dogs can have free run to those areas where ecological values are lowest, eg the east bank, and require them to be on a lead elsewhere in the reserves.
- Provide for dog doo collection through the installation of rubbish bins as appropriate.
- Allow for the fact that the reserves function as local and neighbourhood, as well as City-wide, reserves.

Policy 2.5

To provide a safe environment for reserve users.

Implementation

- Implement "Safer Design for the Green Network: Design Guidelines" to ensure that buildings, facilities and plantings are design and maintained in a way that minimises safety concerns and maximises surveillance.
- Assess lighting requirements and install if required at key locations.
- Maintain all play equipment in accordance with NZS 5828 and Council Safety Standards and all buildings and structures shall comply with the Building Code.
- Ensure walking tracks are well maintained.
- Allow sun shelters to be constructed above all play areas as necessary.
- Provide shade by way of trees or other structures around open grass spaces and seats for reserve users.
- Ensure that visibility is maintained wherever possible to promote safety within the reserves.

- Where possible, design walkways and lookouts that promote visibility from both banks.
- Liaise with neighbouring properties to encourage the construction of low, permeable, or where possible, no fences adjoining the reserves.
- Encourage the use of private gates and other access points into the reserves.
- Wherever possible, allow for knolls, ridges, viewing points and other areas of potential visibility within the reserves to be kept on open ground to promote views of the Creek and the opposite bank.

Policy 2.6

To increase the use and range of recreation facilities.

Implementation

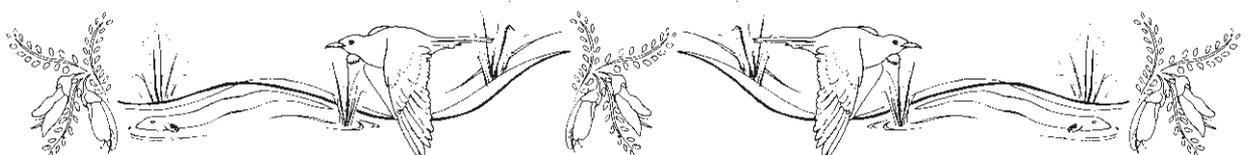
- Encourage clubs leasing land and buildings to enter into joint arrangements in accordance with the Community Assistance Policy, to enable the efficient use of facilities by a range of groups, including youth, older people, women and all cultures.
- Provide facilities for visitors to the reserves, such as seating, BBQs and picnic tables, in appropriate places to enable them to enjoy the reserves without impacting on the natural values.
- Investigate options for the future development of Cranwell Park that complement the existing facilities and maximize the use and enjoyment of the Park by a range of users without impacting on the natural values.
- Investigate options for the installation of a petanque court in Chilcott Brae.
- Develop access and seating for older folk in Chilcott Brae.

Policy 2.7

To provide for short-term special events in appropriate locations.

Implementation

- Allow special cultural events and ceremonies to be held in the reserves where they do not negatively impact on the natural values of the reserves or the reasonable expectations of neighbours.
- Allow for the placement of structures that will support temporary art



exhibitions in reserves where they do not negatively impact on the natural or recreational values of the reserves or the reasonable expectations of neighbours.

- 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 WCC 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.

Policy 2.8

To develop Tui Glen Reserve to retain some form of short-term accommodation facility within the park area while ensuring that there is an open and safe park area available for the general public.

Implementation

- Upgrade the esplanade walkway through Tui Glen to a standard consistent with the east bank walk/cycle way, linking Tui Glen Esplanade Reserve and Chilcott Brae.
- Ensure that the accommodation and associated services component does not impact negatively on the reserve area or public access.
- Investigate options for the future purchase of property on Edmonton Road to increase visibility into the reserve from the road frontage.
- Ensure that any future lease arrangement include stringent directions to ensure that the facility

provide accommodation and associated services only for tourists and special events.

- Ensure that any new lease include a stringent direction to restrict and enforce the length of stay to a maximum of 90 days as directed by the Reserves Act.
- Provide for predominantly tourist flat accommodation and associated services, with some limited motor van/tent provisions as appropriate, within the area outlined in the Concept Plan.
- Ensure that caravans are not permitted.
- Ensure that any development in Tui Glen Reserve does not detract from the primary recreational values of the reserve.

Policy 2.9

To ensure that there is no further encroachment into the reserve areas from adjacent private properties and that there is a progressive removal of existing encroachment features and practices.

Implementation

- Identify the number and extent of encroachments and undertake progressive consultation with private land owners and establish a method of mutual agreement for removal of encroachment and/or maintenance of those areas where there is an agreed benefit to the wider public.
- Undertake regular monitoring of reserve boundaries for encroachment and ensure appropriate enforcement action is undertaken, where necessary, according to the WCC Draft Encroachment Policy.

3.0 Ecological Values

The vegetation present within the Reserves significantly affects their amenity value and use and adds to the natural character of the Creek Corridor. Improved riparian vegetation within the Corridor will greatly enhance the ecological values of the Creek and its margins and will also provide better protection against erosion and runoff, and improve water quality and in-stream habitat. While the extent of the existing riparian habitat surrounding the Creek is limited, there are small vegetation fragments containing appropriate vegetation that have the potential to act as regional linkages (ecological corridors) for





the daily and seasonal movement of bird and aquatic species, and facilitate natural dispersal and regeneration processes.

Objective

To manage the reserves in a way that ensures the protection and enhancement of the natural ecosystems along the Creek Corridor. In particular, give priority to those ecosystems that support threatened species, but also including all indigenous flora and fauna on the reserves.

Policy 3.1

To protect and enhance the native riparian and regenerating vegetation of the reserves.

Implementation

- Establish and maintain a healthy, intact, weed and predator-free vegetation buffer where possible, as a key management requirement for the restoration of regenerating native vegetation.
- Work with the Green Network, Weedfree Waitakere Trust and the local community to establish and manage areas for ecological restoration, particularly along the western esplanade and the northern reaches of the Creek.
- Undertake staged vegetation restoration beginning in the priority restoration areas as specified in this Plan.
- Work with Weedfree Waitakere Trust and the Green Network to establish and implement weed eradication and planting programmes within areas of existing scrub and native vegetation in the corridor.
- Seek the involvement of the local community in the revegetation and vegetation management of the reserves.
- Establish a commitment to and programme for the eco-sourcing, propagation and supply of native species of the area for use in vegetation restoration within the reserves in accordance with Council's

Ecosourcing Policy.

- Undertake the removal of weed species that are threatening the viability of remnant native vegetation or its re-establishment, according to the priorities outlined in the WCC Weed Strategy.
- Liaise with Ecowater Solutions regarding work around the stormwater ponds in Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve.
- Implement as appropriate, the Riparian Planting Guidelines provided in Part 3 of this Plan.
- Support the partnership established between Parks, Project Twin Streams and Edenz Language School to protect and enhance the riparian margin of the Great North Road site.

Policy 3.2

To improve the value of the area as a connective link between the Waitakere Ranges and the coast and highlight the goals of the Green Network.

Implementation

- Create a wildlife corridor along the west bank with the minimum width of riparian vegetation being 5 m wide and linked to more substantial vegetation patches around gullies and stormwater inlets.
- Manage the parks and esplanades as buffers to the riparian margins to establish an urban greenway.
- Replant selected areas to serve as corridors to aid in the natural dispersal of invertebrates and lizards from less disturbed and more species-rich habitats.
- Manage the reserves as a continuous strip of open space in the city for ecological and human enjoyment.
- Implement a programme of public education to highlight the goals and work of the Green Network through the use of educational signage and community participation and ownership.
- Liaise with the ARC to ensure a co-ordinated approach to management of the reserves and to the Waitakere Ranges and the Waitemata Harbour while ensuring the integrity of WCC management strategies.
- Protect the remnant native forest and riparian vegetation areas from recreational damage by signs and the creation of informal pathways outside the sensitivity areas as appropriate.
- Encourage community projects and the use of artwork and



installations within the reserves that highlight the goals of the Green Network.

- Work with neighbouring private landowners in Edmonton Road to control weeds and revegetate the riparian margin below their properties on the eastern bank of the Creek, between Tui Glen Esplanade and the Falls Park carpark.

Policy 3.3

To establish and improve habitat diversity for native birds and invertebrates.

Implementation

- Increase the range and availability of habitat for native species by improving vegetation diversity, complexity, structure and health.
- Increase food resources year round by using species listed in the Planting Guidelines.
- Establish vegetation around wetland margins to provide shelter and facilitate the establishment of wetland bird species, potentially including two of conservation significance.
- Establish a planting strategy to increase food sources using a range of species with the aim of attract birds back into the Creek Corridor based on the Planting Guidelines - Part 3.
- Ensure that all new revegetation programmes include a percentage of mature plants.
- Where possible, avoid the use of total clearance of weed-infested scrub areas before revegetation to ensure that some habitat for invertebrates is retained.
- Where weed species are removed to facilitate revegetation, ensure that a percentage of the existing canopy is retained to provide shelter and habitat for birds and invertebrates.
- Allow stumps and logs of large trees to rot *in situ* where appropriate.
- Wherever possible when weed species are being removed, allow for a percentage (5%) of standing trees to be poisoned or ring barked *in situ* and remain standing to provide habitat for lizards, invertebrates and wetas.
- Work with the local community and businesses adjacent to the reserves to develop a strategy to minimise the impact of feral and domestic animals in the reserves.
- Protect potential wildlife areas through the creation of dog restraint areas as appropriate.
- All natural habitats and ecosystems are to be identified, protected and where appropriate, enhanced, in order to increase the native biological diversity of the reserves.
- Identify and protect scarce and locally uncommon plant species throughout the reserves.
- Develop detailed planting plans for any planting carried out within the reserves as part of Council records.
- Investigate the use of artificial aids to habitat enhancement and the reintroduction of selected species in appropriate areas of the Creek Corridor.
- Ensure that all precautions are taken to minimise the risk of fire in the bush areas.
- Ensure that all Contractors carrying out work within the reserves fully comply with the provisions of the Auckland Regional Council's RPMS which is a legislative requirement under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Policy 3.4

Identify and focus on priority areas for restoration.

Implementation

- Identify and focus on sites that contain significant flora or vegetation associations of ecological significance.
- Identify and focus on sites that contain habitats or are potentially suitable for birds, invertebrates and aquatic fauna.
- Identify sites as priorities that contain an existing buffer of surrounding vegetation, or the capacity to establish one.
- Work with Green Network and community groups to establish management programmes for priority areas.
- Ensure access to the restoration area of Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve for community groups, contractors and other parties for





the purposes of reserve management, including planting, weed control, stormwater management and education.

Policy 3.5

Establish a monitoring programme to evaluate the progress and success of revegetation programmes and to identify ongoing maintenance and management requirements.

Implementation

- Establish a five year monitoring programme of weed control and revegetation plots to identify ongoing management and maintenance requirements.
- Replace dead plants.
- Adjust revegetation management according to the results of the monitoring.
- Evaluate and assess the success of restoration.
- Encourage the participation of local schools and community groups in monitoring and management of revegetation programmes.

Policy 3.6

To establish a programme for the progressive removal and/or control of weed species and minimise the effects of weed and animal pest invasion on the native flora and fauna within the reserves.

Implementation

- Establish and implement a staged programme for weed eradication and native revegetation along the stream riparian margins.
- Prevent the carrying out of any activity, or the effects of any activity, that is likely to establish, exacerbate or encourage the spread or growth of weeds or pests within the reserves.
- Ensure that the removal of infestations of smothering plants and serious environmental

weeds is a high priority because they prevent regeneration and smother natives.

- Implement and support a staged programme of weed control based on the priority areas and species identified in the current Henderson Creek Weed Management Plan. The species targeted as highest priority for removal within the reserves include the following;

High priority;

- kikuyu, Japanese honeysuckle, great bindweed, jasmine and ivy. These should be removed prior to revegetation planting and monitored and controlled until a continuous native cover has developed.
- kahili ginger, Chinese privet, yellow ginger, giant reed, bamboo, pampas and wandering jew. Most common in the mixed forest scrub in the upper reaches of the corridor and above the confluence (the area of best forest value).

Medium priority;

- wattle, willow and privet. Removal of these species needs to be undertaken in conjunction with revegetation.
- Ensure that weed control measures do not affect the natural ecological processes of regeneration and succession in native plant communities.
- Have regard to the priorities for weed removal as identified in the WCC Weed Strategy. Staging of this weed control is subject to Annual Plan funding and the City-wide weed control priorities.
- Monitor and discourage weed encroachment from neighbouring properties.
- Work with neighbouring properties to identify and remove potential garden escapees and invasive weeds establishing in the reserves eg jasmine and bamboo.
- Weed control will be in accordance with Council's current herbicide policy. Herbicide use should be minimised where possible.
- Reference the current WCC Weed Strategy and Auckland Regional Plant Pest Management Strategy to aid in identifying weed pests.

Policy 3.7

Establish a programme for predator control within the Creek reserves.



Implementation

- Identify actual and potential animal pests and predators.
- Investigate management options and establish priority areas for predator control. Where possible, establish the goal of eradication as opposed to control.
- Investigate the need to allocate 'dog free' areas and allow for this only where the presence of dogs would threaten or undermine conservation values.
- Work in liaison with the local community, MAF and in particular, the Auckland Regional Council, to establish and implement an appropriate pest strategy.
- Investigate options for undertaking a predator control programme in priority areas on the west bank.
- Educate neighbours along reserve environs to reduce the incidence of rubbish dumping to reduce rodents.
- Approach and work with neighbouring industrial developments to implement or support appropriate pest control measures on their land.
- Educate local residents regarding the dumping and straying of domestic pets.
- Implement an education programme to gain public understanding and support for pest control measures.
- Establish a method of monitoring predator control measures for effectiveness.
- Work with local schools, recreational clubs and reserves users to implement monitoring programmes.
- Work with ARC and/or other pest control professionals to ensure that realistic outcomes for any pest eradication programme are met without compromising public health and safety.

- Refer to the Auckland Regional Plant Pest Management Strategy for guidelines in identifying pests.

4.0 Cultural Heritage and History

4.1 Maori Cultural Heritage

As an estuarine tributary of the upper Waitemata, Henderson Creek is of significant interest to Maori and its protection and appropriate management is of prime importance. Moreover, the waterway itself has significance to Maori as taonga. Both Te Kawerau A Maki and Ngati Whatua have connections with the reserve areas. Research and investigation by Te Kawerau A Maki and Ngati Whatua is being undertaken on the history of the area and identification of archaeological sites and/or Waahi tapu sites and possible interpretation in order to implement the policies set out in this Plan.

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 4.1.1

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

Implementation

- Provide District Plan protection for all identified and recorded archaeological sites.
- Liase with Iwi to identify all sites and areas on the reserves that are of significance.
- In consultation with Maori, decide on the appropriate form of interpretation for sites of cultural significance within the reserves and the appropriate treatment of these sites.
- Discourage the introduction of additional elements or structures that detract from or degrade the existing Maori cultural values of the reserves.
- Develop a strategy for the appropriate interpretation of Maori cultural





values of the Creek and implement this strategy in a staged way over time.

- Identify appropriate sites on the Creek Corridor reserves for the location of pou-whenua in consultation with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua.

Policy 4.1.2

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 4.1.3

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.

Policy 4.1.4

Recognise and provide for the protection of any site or place of archaeological significance associated with the Reserves.

Implementation

- Undertake archaeological assessments prior to any work involving terrain modification being undertaken within the reserves, this includes planting, fencing and power undergrounding.
- Liaise with Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua over any issues associated with Maori archaeological sites.

4.2 European Cultural Heritage

The Henderson Creek Corridor has a rich history of European settlement. Because the existence of the Creek was fundamental to the location of the township itself, there are many sites of historical significance to Henderson within the Creek Corridor.

Objective

To recognise, protect and, as appropriate, promote the European cultural and historical values of the reserves.

Policy 4.2.1

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

Implementation

- Support the appropriate restoration and use of the Tui Glen cottages including McLeods Cottage.
- Install appropriate signage relating to the history of McLeods Cottage.
- Carry out a thorough archeological survey and examination of all known and possible heritage sites located in the Henderson Creek Corridor reserves and, in conjunction with the West Auckland Historical Society, ensure that these sites are recorded, assessed and protected as appropriate. Where necessary, ensure that Conservation Plans are prepared.
- Work with the West Auckland Historical Society to develop and provide appropriate interpretation signs or other features for the historic brickwork sites in the reserves, following their proper



archeological assessment, as part of the Henderson Creek Heritage Trail.

- Work with the West Auckland Historical Society to develop an appropriate memorial in Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve, to mark the location and history of Duncan's house and brickworks. Preferably, using some of the bricks unearthed in recent earthworks on the site and retrieved by members of the Historical Society for the memorial.
- Work with the West Auckland Historical Society to develop and provide appropriate interpretation signs or other features that tell the story of the area, in particular where a story is associated with a particular reserve, eg Swan's Arch Reserve.
- Work with the West Auckland Historical Society to extend and enhance the Henderson Heritage Trail through the reserves.
- Provide recognition for all heritage sites verified through the ARC Cultural Heritage Inventory or other recognised heritage assessment, including the brickworks sites, in the Henderson Creek Corridor Reserves, through the District Plan.
- Support initiatives of the Historical Society to protect and promote heritage sites in the reserves, such as the publication of Henderson Heritage Trail pamphlets.
- Prepare a Conservation Plan for the most significant sites (such as Tui Glen Motor Camp).
- Encourage and support the installation of artwork, park furniture, planting and other features that illustrate the heritage values of the reserves.
- Encourage and support the holding of exhibitions, events and gatherings within the reserves that acknowledge and celebrate cultural heritage.
- Liaise with the Auckland Botanical Society and the Cranwell family to investigate options for an appropriate memorial to the botanist Lucy Cranwell to be located in Cranwell Park.
- Investigate options for the establishment of an

information center where historical/walkway information could be made available to visitors.

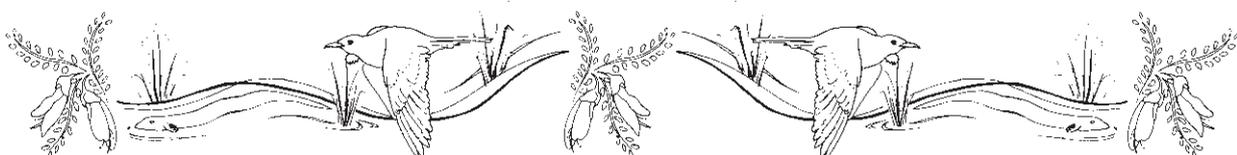
- Continue to support the presence of the West Auckland Historical Society in Mill Cottage or in other premises as appropriate.
- Ensure that the site of Duncan's brickworks in the Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve (northern section) is clearly marked and protected from damage by contractors during the revegetation work to be carried out in the reserve.

Policy 4.2.2

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

Implementation

- Identify and protect all trees of historic or ecological significance in the Creek Corridor, both exotic and native, building on the information in the Henderson Creek Tree Survey, July 2003.
- Provide for the protection of all identified trees through the provisions of the District Plan.
- Work with a qualified arborist to develop and implement a tree management plan for all significant native and exotic specimen trees, in particular those at Tui Glen and the three kauris in Henderson Creek Esplanade near the motorway.
- Carry out remedial arboricultural and tree surgery work on identified native and exotic trees, in accordance with the Henderson Creek Tree Survey, July 2003.
- Provide for the removal of those fir trees at Tui Glen that have been identified as suffering from canker.
- Ensure that walkways and other structures are kept clear of the roots of significant trees, where those trees are vulnerable to damage.
- Remove and replant any trees that are dead, dying or posing any hazard in accordance with the Parks Standards and management policies.
- Undertake a programme of specimen tree planting in reserves with large open space areas to improve the amenity values of these reserves and provide shade for open grass areas.





- Ensure that where appropriate, new or replacement plantings of specimen trees in reserves build on the existing framework of plantings.

5.0 Water Quality

Along the Henderson Creek there are a number of stormwater outfalls which discharge into the Creek and ultimately the Harbour environment. These stormwater outfalls significantly effect the water quality within the Creek and the quality of sediments, which support benthic fauna, providing food for fish and birds.

Key issues affecting the water quality of Henderson Creek include the dumping of rubbish, contamination from stormwater systems and stream bank erosion. Restoration of riparian vegetation along the Creek margins would reduce the inputs of contaminants associated with surface water runoff as well as provide better protection against erosion and sedimentation. The reduction of surface water runoff would improve water quality and instream habitat.

Objective

To restore and enhance the life-supporting capacity of the water in the Creek and waterways running through the reserves.

Policy 5.1

To improve overall water quality by reducing surface runoff.

Implementation

- Implement a programme of progressive riparian revegetation along the margins of the Creek and its tributaries to prevent erosion, decrease flooding and improve water quality.
- Where possible, establish a riparian buffer zone at least 10 m wide with 1-2 metres of ground

covering vegetation along the water's edge.

- Improve the quality of riparian vegetation particularly along those stretches of the Creek margin where localised flows of surface water are likely to be high and have greater contamination loading – eg roads, carparks and industrial sites.
- Minimise the amount and impact of surface runoff by utilising permeable surfaces wherever possible within the reserves, especially near the Creek margins.
- Encourage the introduction of innovative solutions to reduce runoff, eg grass carparks and swales.
- Plant thick grasses and appropriate wetland species to collect sediment runoff alongside roads and road boundaries.
- Work in conjunction with Ecowater to reduce the sediment load entering the Creek and the incidence and severity of flood events upstream in the catchment.
- Work with neighbouring industrial properties to reduce the amount and effects of runoff from large areas of hard surface, such as carparks, adjacent to the Creek.
- Integrate the informal west bank walkway with the Ecowater Solutions stormwater treatment ponds near Tolich Place and work with Ecowater Solutions to implement appropriate signage.
- Allow for access to stormwater infrastructure by Ecowater staff and contractors.

Policy 5.2

To reduce the amount of rubbish that is deposited in the Creek.

Implementation

- Encourage responsible rubbish disposal by members of the public and local residents.
- Supply rubbish bins in areas of greatest use in all reserves.
- Work with local businesses to implement programmes to reduce and recycle waste.
- Work with neighbours to reduce the illegal dumping of rubbish over boundary fences.
- Liase with local supermarkets to develop and implement a strategy to reduce the dumping of supermarket trolleys.



- Investigate the use of signs appropriately located in the reserves to highlight the impact of illegally dumping weeds.
- Support and implement education programmes to encourage responsible disposal of rubbish by local residents and members of the public.
- Establish a buffer along both sides of the Creek and all its tributaries to reduce the opportunities for vehicle access and rubbish dumping in the Creek and the reserves.
- Work with the community to undertake a cleanup of the rubbish and debris along the Creek to improve habitat quality and amenity values.
- Avoid disturbance of the existing layers of sediment in the Creek.
- Ensure that all new structures not required to be built within the riparian margin, are a minimum of 5 metres from the waters edge.
- Ensure that all bridges, walkways, boardwalks and jetties that are required to be built within the riparian margin are designed and built in such a way that they do not cause instability or erosion along the Creek banks.

Policy 5.4

To minimise the number and impact of stormwater outflows direct to the Creek.

Implementation

- Work with Ecowater Solutions to reduce the number and impact of stormwater outfalls.
- Work with all parties involved in developing and managing new leisure and other facilities in the reserves to implement innovative, low-impact stormwater management systems, such as swales and wetlands.
- Provide for continued liaison with Ecowater Solutions and the Auckland Regional Council to ensure that all stormwater entering the Creek is filtered to remove contaminants and sediments before entering the Creek.
- Ensure regular monitoring of water quality below stormwater discharge points.
- Encourage the introduction of innovative stormwater cleansing methods, (bioswales, infiltration basins, cesspit bags, first flush tanks).

Policy 5.3

To stabilise stream banks and reduce erosion and the input of sediments.

Implementation

- Restore a buffer zone of riparian vegetation, ideally along the entire length of the Creek, but at least along short stretches, to a minimum width of 10 m in order to stabilise stream banks, reduce erosion and reduce inputs of contaminants and sediments associated with surface water runoff.
- Ensure that the riparian buffer zone includes 1-2 m of native ground-covering vegetation along the waters edge.
- Select native species for riparian revegetation that have the ability to withstand occasional flood events.
- Encourage active recreational use in areas well clear of the Creek margins and other sensitive areas, preferably to a minimum of 20 metres, in order to reduce the likelihood of soil erosion along the Creek and estuary banks.
- Work with Ecowater Solutions to address issues of wider catchment management.
- Where possible, use biodegradable matting on steep banks to minimise erosion while plants establish.

Policy 5.5

To improve the quality of the Creek and its tributaries as habitat for native aquatic species.

Implementation

- Protect and enhance existing wetlands.
- Protect and enhance all areas of zonation from freshwater to saltwater, north to south and east to west, as habitat for spawning fish and education.





- Implement a monitoring programme to accurately measure the presence and condition of stocks of inanga and other migratory fish in the Creek.
- Undertake a comprehensive investigation into fish spawning habitat in the lower reaches of the Oratia and Opanuku Streams, in particular, looking for evidence of spawning in February and March.
- Identify areas supporting whitebait spawning and manage them to enhance the available habitat, improving fish access to these areas.
- Select naturally-occurring native plants for revegetation to increase channel shading, reduce overall water temperatures and fluctuations and provide food and cover for native fish.
- Maintain and improve the quality of the vegetation around the drainage channels and small tributaries flowing into Henderson Creek.
- Liase with Ecowater Solutions to improve upstream water quality and habitat.
- Replace the exotic species along the banks with evergreen native non-invasive species that will provide habitat for insect species with aquatic larvae.
- Select native trees that will provide an input of woody debris for bank stabilisation and habitat.
- Identify blockages to the passage of fish species in the Creek and its tributaries and remedy where possible.
- Encourage and support appropriate community involvement in caring for the stream.
- Establish a programme in conjunction with the ARC, the community and Ecowater to monitor the health of the Creek and its tributaries within the reserves.
- Liase with Ecowater to coordinate the implementation of Water Care plans.

6.0 Opportunities For People To Enjoy Nature On The Reserves

Henderson Creek forms a continuous corridor from the township to the sea, linking areas of high density residential, commercial, industrial and recreational use. Situated in the heart of Henderson, the corridor has the potential to be a flagship for Waitakere City's Green Network and Eco-City principles. The corridor reserves provide ready access to open space, a range of natural habitats and a tidal estuary. With careful planning and management, it would be possible to see the reintroduction of local, endemic, large and interesting species, such as kereru and tuis, skinks, fern birds, and kowhai, in designated areas of the reserves.

Objective

To increase opportunities for people to enjoy nature on the reserves.

Policy 6.1

To increase public understanding of environmental values and processes.

Implementation

- Develop a Nature Trail/informal walkway along appropriate sections of the west bank that demonstrates and promotes the objectives of the Green Network.
- Ensure that the boundaries between ecological restoration areas and the areas marked for active recreation, are clearly identified and easily adhered to by all user groups.
- Develop low-impact public access to restoration areas such as boardwalks and viewing platforms.
- Encourage the use of artwork to identify existing natural habitats and ecosystems (as well as potential habitats and systems), and highlight biodiversity issues within the reserves.
- Involve the local community in any restoration efforts, including planting, pest control, weed eradication and the reintroduction of native species.
- Encourage stream monitoring and riparian restoration programmes with local schools, ensuring that projects are carried out using



approved Health and Safety Standards in areas where minimal damage can occur.

- Encourage the use of signs to highlight the work of Ecowater Solutions, such as litter traps, and to demonstrate other Council and Community initiatives.
- Facilitate, where appropriate, workshops with existing and new community groups.
- Use signs to identify scarce and locally uncommon native species in the reserves.
- Ensure that active recreation areas are those with lowest ecological values.
- Encourage the use and enjoyment of the reserves for outdoor events, gatherings and exhibitions that celebrate and complement the natural environment.
- Install signs at appropriate locations on the northern section of Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve to highlight the revegetation programme being carried out in the reserve.

Policy 6.2

To facilitate public access to the Creek through the esplanade reserves where practicable.

Implementation

- Allow for access from private properties adjoining the reserves into the reserves to improve visibility, safety and use as appropriate.
- Identify areas where it is desirable that public access to the Creek be enhanced.
- Maintain and enhance access within designated access areas.
- Allow for the construction of two jetties on the Creek, the main one at Tui Glen and one on the esplanade reserve below the Waitakere Sports Complex, as indicated on the Concept Plans.
- Ensure that bridges and jetties are designed in a way that allows safe access to the Creek for fishing and eeling as appropriate.

- Allow access to the Creek and the water itself for approved ceremonial purposes in identified areas, where there will be no negative effect on the natural values of the Creek and the reserves, or on the recreational values of other users or on the reasonable expectations of neighbours, and ensuring that all appropriate Health and Safety Standards are met.
- Preserve occasional areas of minimum riparian planting in appropriate locations in order to allow access to and views of the Creek.
- Incorporate boardwalks and bridges into the walkway network as appropriate.
- Provide picnic areas and park furniture in locations that maximise views of the Creek and wetlands.
- Ensure that the revegetation programme allows some areas of low riparian planting to maintain views of the water and visibility from the opposite bank of the Creek.

Policy 6.3

To establish guidelines for all commercial activity on the reserves to ensure the retention and enhancement of reserve values and use.

Implementation

- Commercial activity will not be permitted within the reserves unless it meets the following criteria:
 - a) is in accordance with all statutory regulations and local bylaws affecting the reserve;
 - b) will be in accordance with the Objectives and Policies of this Plan;
 - c) priority will be given to activities, which take advantage or benefit from the natural character values of the reserves and will not detract from the existing character and use of the reserves;
 - d) no commercial activities will be permitted in the reserves, which have the potential to damage native flora and fauna;
 - e) the commercial activity will generally provide a benefit to the public, which is greater than any adverse effects caused;
 - f) the commercial activity 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.
- Draft a formal agreement between Council and South Pacific Pictures that sets out the provisions and conditions for the continued access, use, maintenance and restoration of designated parts of the





Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve by South Pacific Pictures. Ensure that the provisions and conditions of this agreement are in accord with the Council's statutory and strategic requirements and the overarching goals of this Management Plan.

7.0 Landscape Values

7.1 Structures in the Reserves Environment

There are a number of buildings and utilities located within the Henderson Creek Reserves. These are generally public facilities including clubrooms, sports fields, bridges, playgrounds and memorials. There are also a number of historic structures that are located on and adjacent to the reserves including those identified in the Concept Plans Part 3. As the provision of buildings and utilities in the reserves has the potential to adversely affect the character of the reserves, they should be located as to not detract from the recreation and amenity values of the reserves.

It is natural for the landscape to be altered by physical processes over time. Care should be taken that the impact of human use and development of the reserves does not have a negative impact on the natural processes on the landscape.

Objective

To protect and enhance the natural character and landscape values of the Henderson Creek reserves and ensure that the potential adverse effects of structures and physical processes on the landscape are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 7.1.1

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

Implementation

- Utilise a range of specimen trees in the reserves. Where appropriate, build on the existing framework of species and historical plantings.
- Implement a programme of specimen tree planting in order to enhance existing landscape features and the amenity values of the reserves as well as providing shade and shelter.
- Plant kowhai (*sophora microphylla*) in groupings along the walkway as appropriate to create a walkway "insignia".
- Ensure that an arborist inspect the International Walkway Of Trees, to oversee the removal and replacement of those specimens that have died or are not flourishing, with species that are more appropriate to their location.
- Encourage and support community participation in the planting and care of specimen and commemorative trees.

Policy 7.1.2

To reduce the impact of physical processes on the landscape values of the Creek Corridor, the estuary and associated wetlands located within the reserves.

Implementation

- Prevent activities that will compromise the natural formation and stability of the Creek banks, tributaries and estuary areas.
- As far as is practicable, seek the implementation of soft engineering solutions to erosion problems.
- As far as is practicable, seek the implementation of soft engineering solutions to stormwater collection and treatment.
- Investigate options for the use of an appropriate permeable paving surface on the eastern walk/cycle way in future development.



7.2 Physical Processes

Policy 7.2.1

Ensure that utility services are only located on a reserve if required for some function of the reserves.

Implementation

- Ensure that, where possible and appropriate, existing and proposed utility services are well integrated into the reserves environment.
- Ensure that any proposed utility services are only located in the 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.

Policy 7.2.2

To minimise the number and impact of structures (jetties, buildings, signs, bridges), required to provide for the public use and enjoyment of reserves.

Implementation

- Avoid developments within the reserves and where possible, along their boundaries, which have adverse effects on the landscape, particularly when the development can be viewed from the reserves.
- Ensure that all structures are designed and placed in such a way that they do not impact negatively on views within and around the reserves.
- Provision for any new buildings or structures other than those identified in this Management Plan will not be permitted within any of the Henderson Creek esplanade reserves. Extensions to existing buildings will be assessed according to 7.1.3.

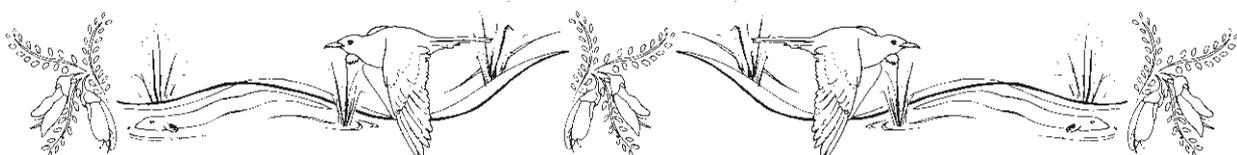
- Allow for structures that give access to the water, ie foot bridges, boardwalks and jetties, only where they do not have a detrimental effect on landscape or ecological values (see Concept Plans).
- Allow for the replacement and upgrade of existing structures as necessary.
- Work with neighbouring properties to encourage the use of appropriate materials or planting to minimise the visual impact of boundary fences. Wherever possible, encourage low and permeable fences.
- Reduce the number of graffitiable surfaces available within the reserves.

Policy 7.2.3

To ensure that any new structures or additions to existing structures are designed to complement the open space character of reserves and improve their identity without compromising the natural character of the estuarine environment.

Implementation

- Encourage and support the input of local artists to the design, construction or renovation of park structures wherever possible and within the Parks budget.
- Ensure that all reserves signs are of a consistent and high quality standard and appropriate style.
- Ensure that the reinstatement of historic water access in Tui Glen is in a style appropriate to the historic nature of the reserve and environs.
- 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - Effects on landscape when viewed from the Creek





- 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.
- Ensure any design for structures in the parks includes involvement from Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua, as outlined in Policy 4.1.3.
- Work with Auckland Conductive Education Center to ensure that the building extension on their premises does not have a negative impact on the natural or heritage character of Tui Glen.

Policy 7.2.4

To provide park furniture, including litterbins, seats, signs and barbeques at an appropriate level to cater for local and visitor community use with the reserves and ensure that they are designed and located in a way that minimises visual impact on the reserves.

Implementation

- Provide seating at appropriate points along the walkway/cycleway, at viewing spots, picnic areas, nature trail, and other locations.
- Provide public toilets only as and where necessary for the benefit of City-wide users.
- 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.
- Provide litterbins as required.

Policy 7.2.5

To adopt a unified approach to the design of site furniture, facilities and signs.

Implementation

- The design of park furniture should be in accordance with Council's Parks Design Guidelines.
- Apply high standards of design and materials to all

site furniture and facilities.

8.0 Access, Parking and Circulation

Public submissions indicate a significant demand for the completion of a full circuit mixed walkway and cycle way through the Creek reserves. There is growing pressure on the carparking facilities associated with some of the reserves, particularly those associated with sports or other recreational facilities. The Waitakere Stadium Sports Centre, Henderson Bowling Club, the Aquatic Centre, and Falls Park all require parking by local users and City-wide visitors on or adjacent to the reserves. Celebrations, ceremonies, concerts, exhibitions and one-off events similarly place demands on existing access and parking in the reserves.

Objective

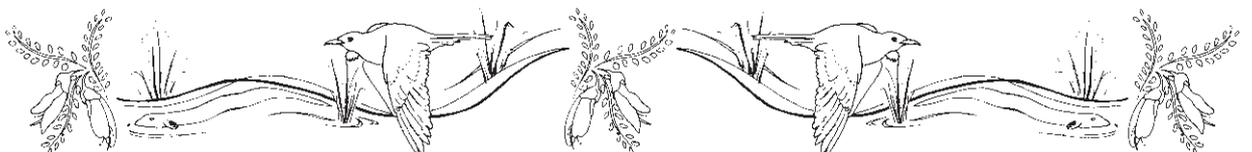
To minimise obstacles to free access, parking and circulation without compromising the natural or recreational values of the reserves.

Policy 8.1

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.
- Support initiatives that strengthen the pedestrian links between Henderson Town Centre and the walkway.
- Investigate options for linking the corridor walk/cycleway through Cranwell Esplanade Reserve to Opanuku Esplanade Reserve, including the option of a path under Great North Road.
- Identify those 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 signage such as 'you are here' maps, or



- signifiers to highlight access points in the reserves.
- Investigate the use of 'signifiers' (such as walkway tiles) rather than signs, leading to access points and linking the reserves with adjacent streets and footpaths.
 - Locate signs or signifiers indicating access to the reserves at strategic locations on nearby streets and shopping centres.
 - Install appropriate signage directing cyclists to the entrance on Sherwood Avenue from the North West Cycle Route.
 - Liaise with roading and traffic to investigate the location of signs indicating access points to the cycle/walkway from surrounding streets.
 - Improve and upgrade access points located near retail areas and other areas of heaviest pedestrian use.
 - Ensure that access points are highly visible and are located in areas of high use and visibility.
 - 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.
 - Encourage the use of public transport to the reserves. Wherever possible, locate reserve access points near to public transport nodes or where this is not possible, locate signifiers at appropriate nodes.
 - Restrict vehicle access onto sensitive areas such as grass or Creek margins, through the use of bollards and/or fencing.
 - Provide for some carparking that gives views of the reserves and Creek.
 - Provide for some parking that gives easy access adjacent to the reserves and the walkway for disabled visitors.
 - Provide for some short-term carparking at appropriate 'drop off' points adjacent to the walkway.

Policy 8.2

To reduce the amount of vehicle traffic requiring carparking space by improving pedestrian and cycle access to the reserves.

Implementation

- Encourage walking and cycling to reduce the number of people taking cars to the reserves.
- Investigate opportunities to create a direct pedestrian/cycle linkage from Central Park Drive to the eastern walkway by developing access to Henderson Creek Esplanade across the new footbridge to Sherwood Park.

Policy 8.3

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

Implementation

- Provide additional formal carparking at those reserves with high usage recreational facilities only as required and according to Council's Code of Practice.
- Provide formal parking in appropriate streets adjoining the reserves, as necessary.
- Utilise permeable surfaces for new carparking, or the upgrading of existing carparks or roads within the reserves and ensure that such works are in keeping with the natural character of the area.
- Undertake amenity planting where possible, to mitigate the adverse visual effects of carparking, and to provide shade in carparking areas.
- Implement soft engineering solutions and planting to mitigate the effects of any additional surface water flow resulting from the creation of carparking or roading within the reserves.

9.0 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 control 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 9.1

To classify all reserves appropriately according to their use and value 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 Creek reserves in the future, are classified appropriately in terms of their contribution to the Green Network and the existing reserves framework.

Policy 9.2

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 9.3

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 9.4

To provide for user concessions by way of permit for special events as detailed in Policy 6.3.

Implementation

- Grant permits for temporary concessions or events for the use of areas of the reserves that are compatible with the objectives for the reserves and in accordance with policy or implementation under this Management Plan. Applications must be made to the Manager of Parks, who may consult with the Community Board as required to assess such applications.
- Allow permits for hire related to recreational opportunities, including water recreation, in appropriate sites as approved by the Manager of Parks.
- Permits for special events may incur an additional bond or charge in respect to the potential for damage or the need for remedial works.
- Concessions may be granted in respect to refreshments and for wheeled transport compatible with the values of the reserves.

Policy 9.5

To use the control of lease agreements to ensure the most effective and equitable use of the Henderson Creek 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 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 Objectives and Policies of this Plan;
 - Will be in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977;
 - Will not detract from the existing environment and use of the park;
 - Will generally provide a benefit (or benefits) to the public which is greater than any adverse effect caused by granting the lease
 - Is in an appropriate location;
 - Will not cater exclusively to any one sector of the public, except where this is provided for and is appropriate in terms of the Objectives and Policies of this Plan.
- Revise and renew all existing leases in accordance with the criteria listed above.
 - Negotiate and conclude a lease with the Auckland Conductive Education Centre for the extended area they wish to occupy on Tui Glen Reserve.

Policy 9.6

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.

10. Electricity Transmission Infrastructure

Objective

To ensure that the existing electricity infrastructure in the reserves is recognised and protected and that the enhancement and management of the reserves takes into account the unique requirements of this infrastructure base.

Policy 10.1

To liaise with infrastructure providers.

Implementation

- Liaise with infrastructure providers to ensure that appropriate development and management of the reserve is undertaken.

Policy 10.2

To ensure that existing transmission lines have adequate separation distances between the ground, vegetation, buildings and structures in the reserves.

Implementation

- Ensure that buildings and structures have adequate separation distances from infrastructure. Follow the guidelines set down in the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances, NZECP 34:2001, in order to reduce the risk of flashovers or contact with live conductors by mobile plant and buildings or structures.
- Protect the integrity of the infrastructure and ensure public safety, by ensuring that adequate separation distances (as specified in the NZECP 34:2001) between the ground and transmission line conductors are maintained.
- Protect the integrity of the infrastructure and/or public safety, by ensuring that the type and location of any trees planted on the reserve are selected so that no part of the trees will grow to a point where they will encroach on the necessary 4m clearance distance from Transpower's conductors.

Policy 10.3

To maintain access to existing electricity infrastructure, maintenance and upgrading.

Implementation

- Provide for the continued and unrestricted access, inspection, operation, maintenance (including vegetation trimming subject to approval from Council's arborist), and upgrading of the existing electricity infrastructure that traverses the area covered by the Reserve Management Plan.
- Ensure ongoing liaison between Transpower and Council regarding vegetation clearance or trimming in the reserve. In particular, require





notification to the Parks dept prior to vegetation clearance, in order to minimise the impact on the existing vegetation or proposed revegetation in the Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve.

- Require that Transpower consult with Council's Parks arborist prior to any work, including pruning, being carried out on any trees of significance identified in the Henderson Creek Tree Survey.
- Ensure that all tree works be carried out in accordance with modern arboricultural practices and in particular, that all pruning practices shall be in accordance with the principles of natural target pruning techniques.

Policy 10.4

To prevent damage to the existing electricity infrastructure caused by excavation.

Implementation

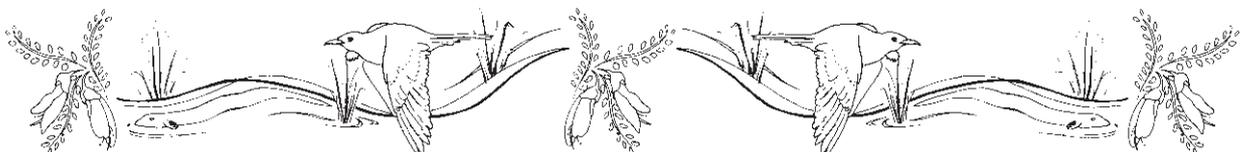
- Ensure that any excavation near towers complies with the safe separation distances specified in the NZECP 34:2001 so that the stability of the towers is not threatened.

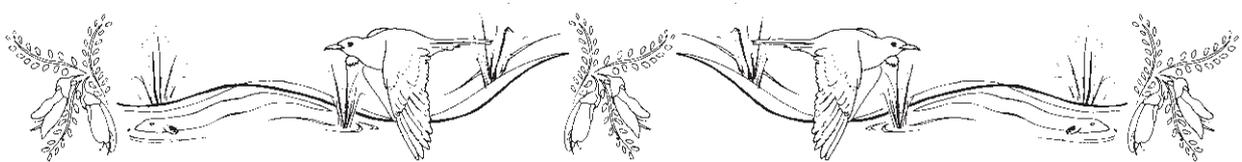
Policy 10.5

To minimise public access to and around the electricity infrastructure.

Implementation

- Ensure that, wherever possible, walking tracks and other structures are located and designed to discourage public access to and around the electricity infrastructure.





C O N C E P T P L A N S A N D T A B L E O F W O R K S

1.0 Concept Plans

These are Concept Plans for the 14 reserves covered by this Plan. The Creek Corridor has been broken into seven sections in order to include all the reserves in a logical sequence. Tui Glen has a Concept Plan of its own. These eight Concept Plans illustrate how the Objectives and Policies of this Plan are to be implemented in the reserves.

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

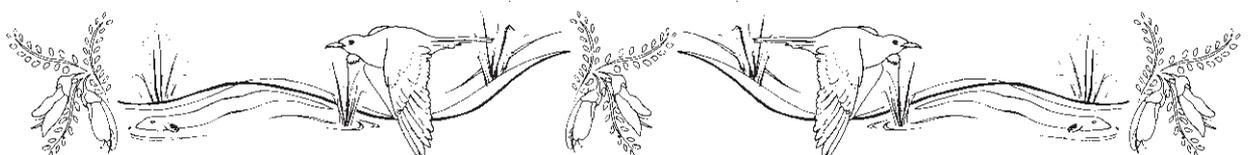
2.0 Revegetation Guideline

This section is a revegetation guideline, which may be useful for planting both in the reserves and also for private gardens adjacent to the esplanade reserves. These are general guidelines for riparian enhancement. The species list is not intended to be a definitive list, but is a guideline offering suitable species and a recommended structure for their planting.

3.0 Table Of Works

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

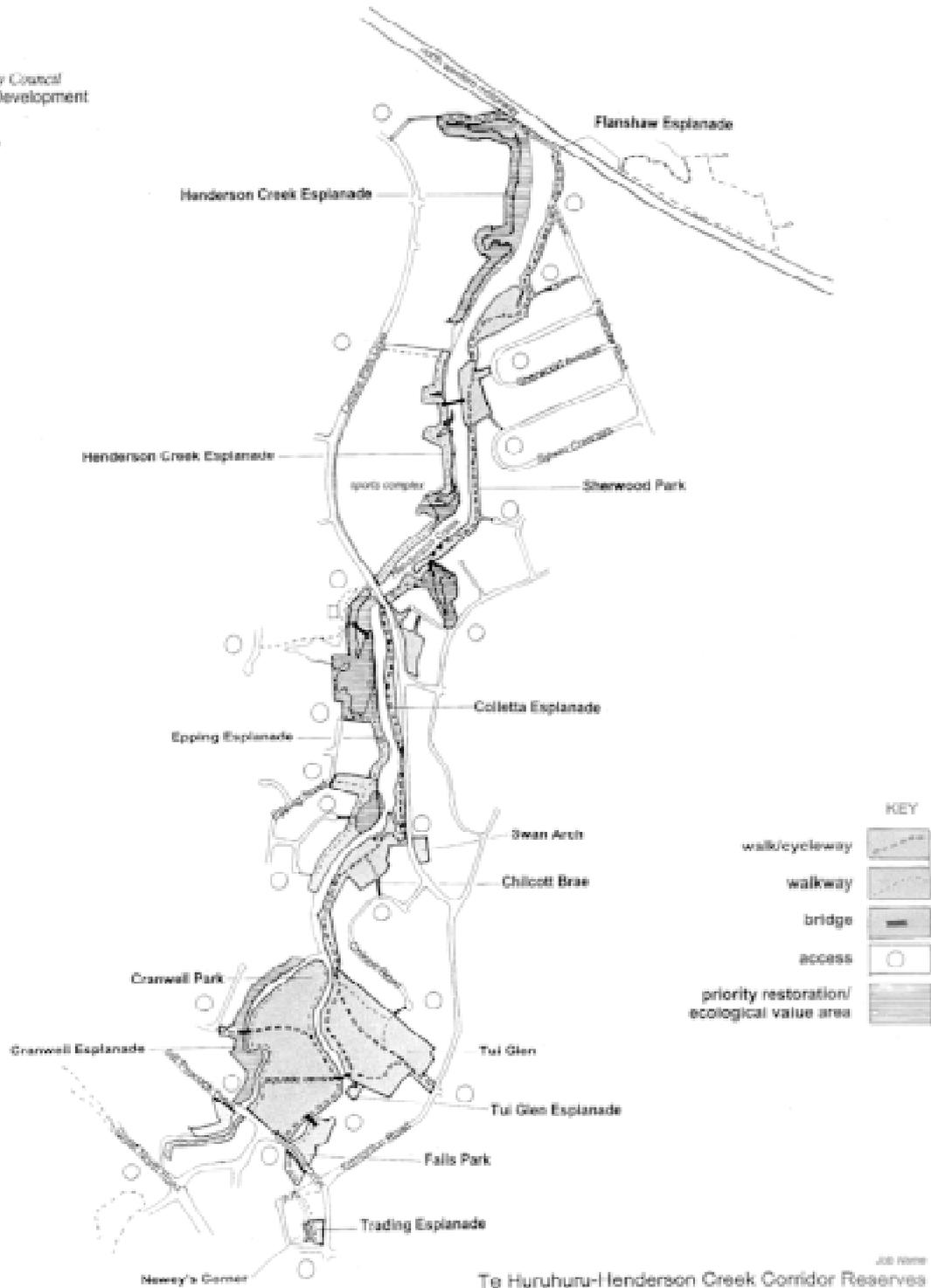
4.0 Reference Material





Wairakere City Council
Landscape Development

121 Lincoln Road
Private Bag 69106
Henderson
Wairakere City

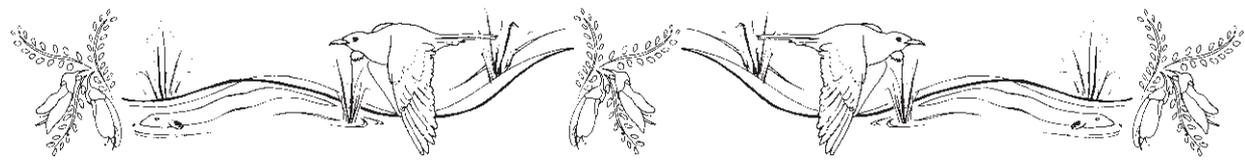


Job Name
**Te Huruwuru-Henderson Creek Corridor Reserves
Landscape Concept Plan**

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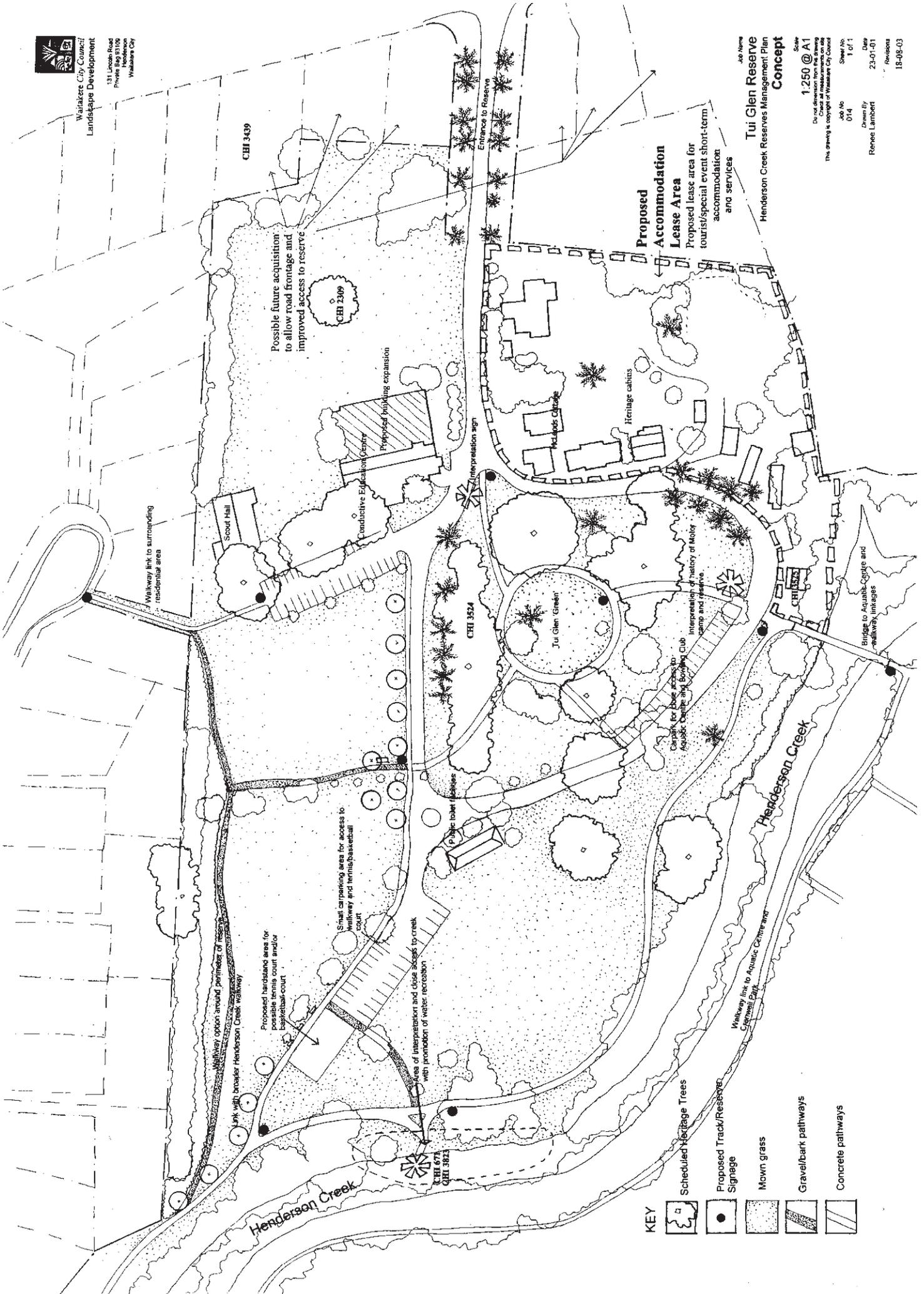
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Job No	Sheet No
010	1
Drawn By	Date
Wendy McMillan	17/07/00
	Revisions





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Landscape Development
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Private Bag 93106
Wellington
Waikato City



Job Name
Tui Glen Reserve
Henderson Creek Reserves Management Plan
Concept

Scale
1:250 @ A1

Drawn by
Renée Lambert

Date
23-01-01

Revisions
18-08-03

Job No
014

Sheet No
1 of 1

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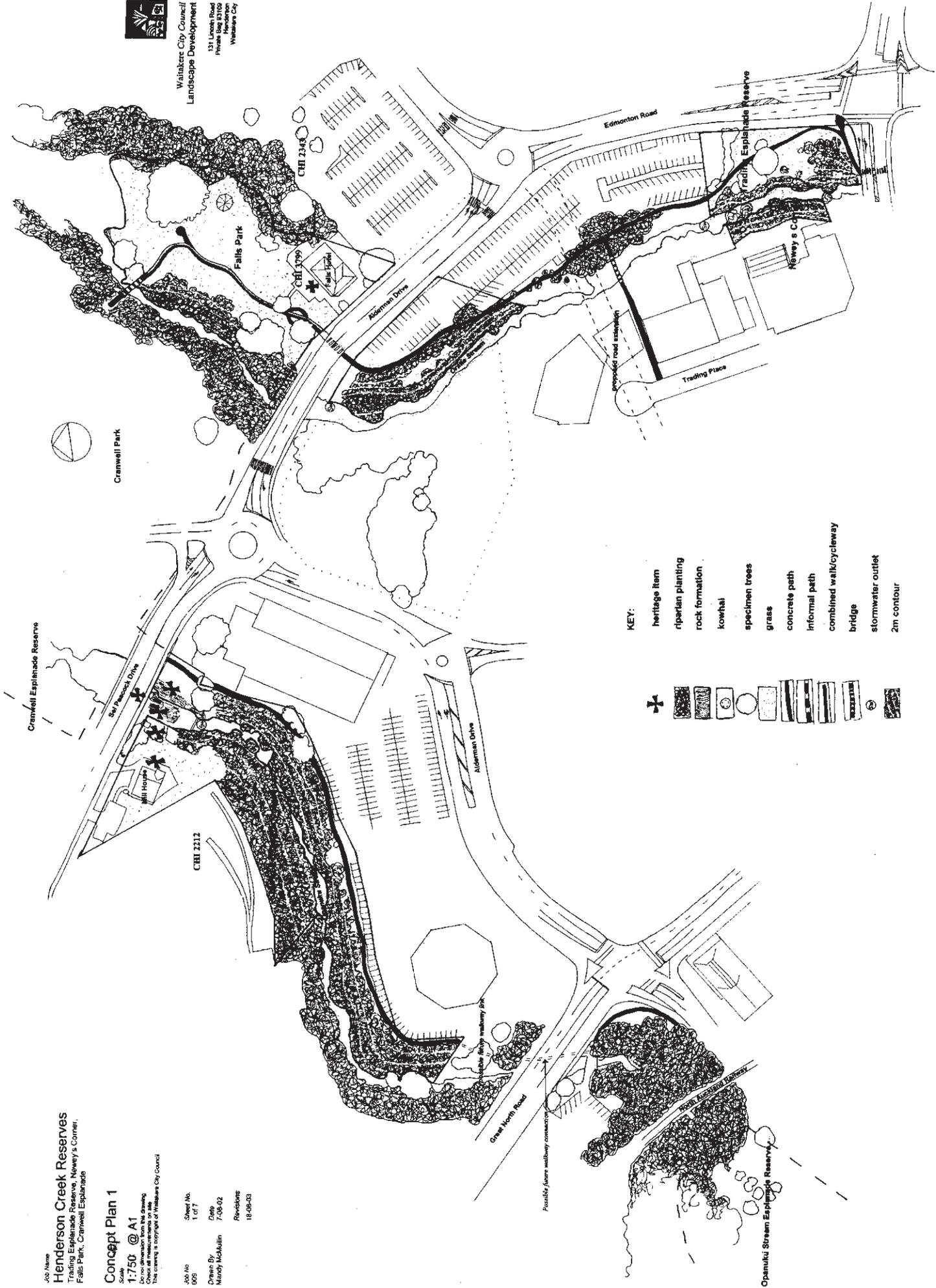
KEY

	Schedulded Heritage Trees
	Proposed Track/Reserve Signage
	Mown grass
	Gravel/bark pathways
	Concrete pathways



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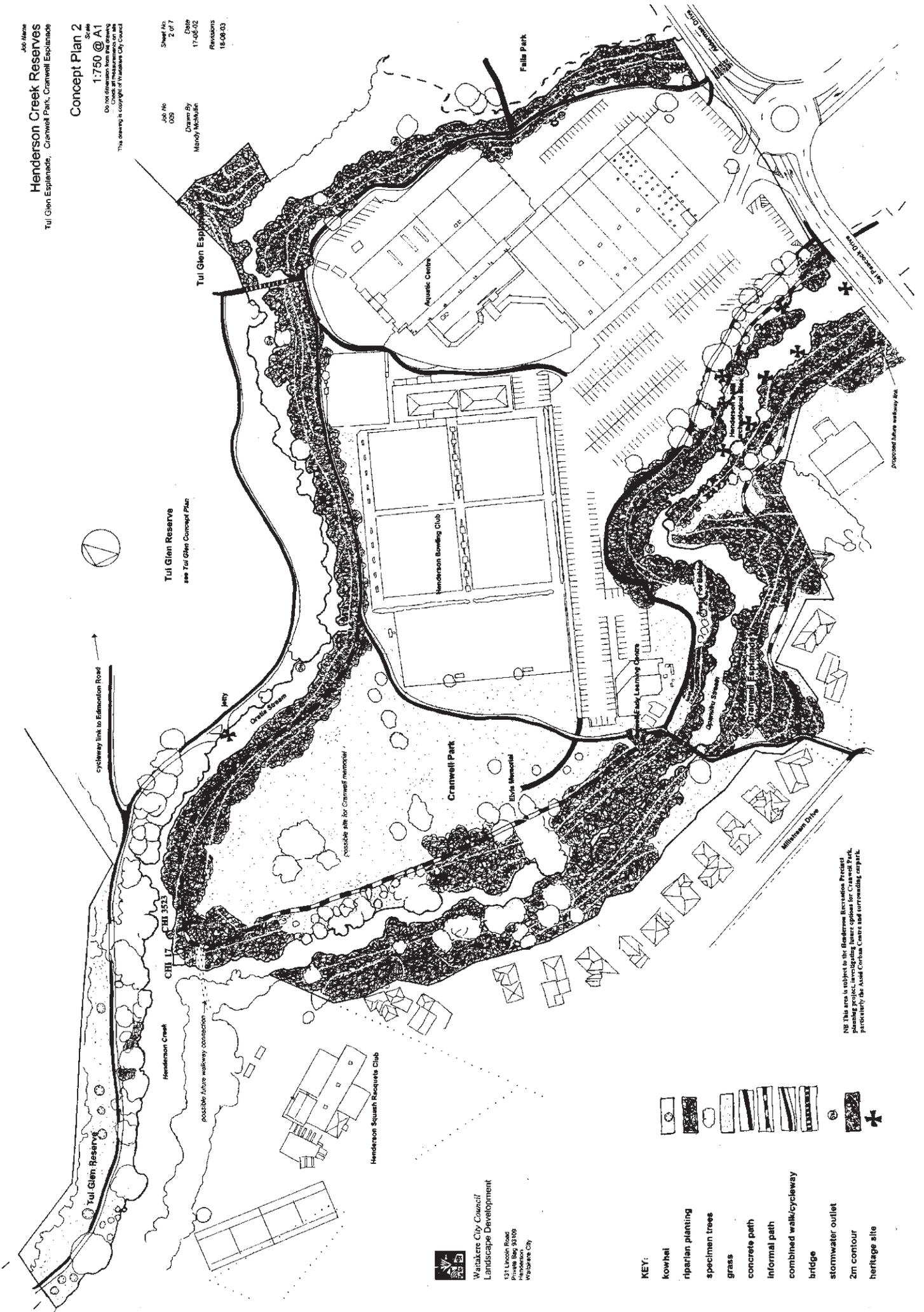
KEY:

- heritage item
- riparian planting
- rock formation
- kowhai
- specimen trees
- grass
- concrete path
- informal path
- combined walk/cycleway
- bridge
- stormwater outlet
- 2m contour

JOB Name
Henderson Creek Reserves
Trading Esplanade Reserve, Newey's Corner,
Falls Park, Cranwell Esplanade

Concept Plan 1
Scale
1:750 @ A1
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Sheed No. 1 of 7
Date 7.08.02
Drawn By Mandy MacKulin
Revisions 18.08.03



- KEY:**
- kowhai
 - riparian planting
 - specimen trees
 - grass
 - concrete path
 - informal path
 - combined walk/cyclerway
 - bridge
 - stormwater outlet
 - 2m contour
 - heritage site

NOTE: This area is subject to the Henderson Recreation Precinct planning project, investigating future options for Cranwell Park, particularly the Ashes Memorial Centre and surrounding carpark.

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 Landscape Development
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 Private Bag 33 100
 Waikare City

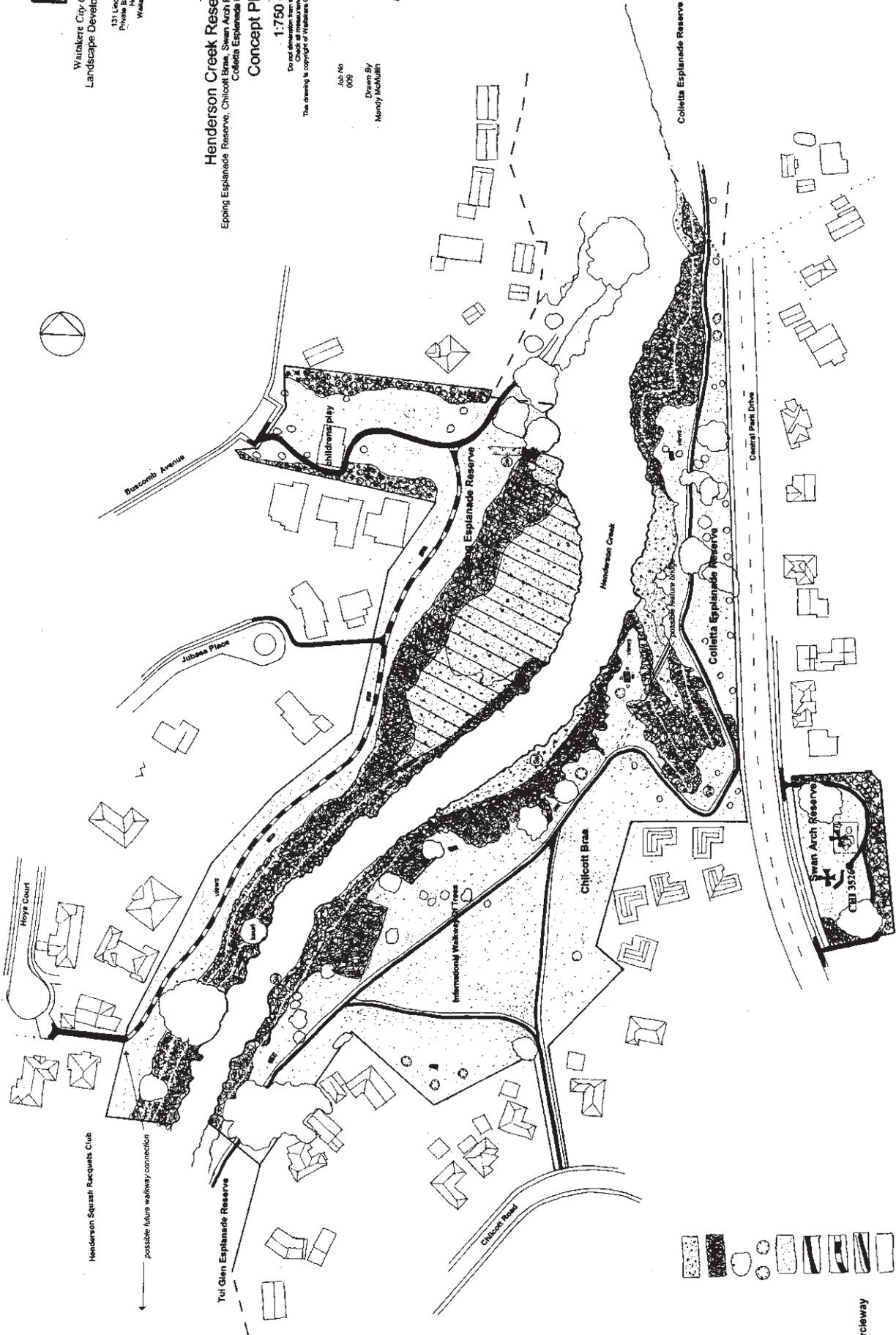


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Henderson
Waikare City

Henderson Creek Reserves
Epping Esplanade Reserve, Chicott Brae, Swan Arch Reserve
Colletta Esplanade Reserve
Concept Plan 3

Job Name
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3 of 7
Job No.
009
Drawn By
Nancy McMillin
Date
19-06-03
Revisions
19-06-03

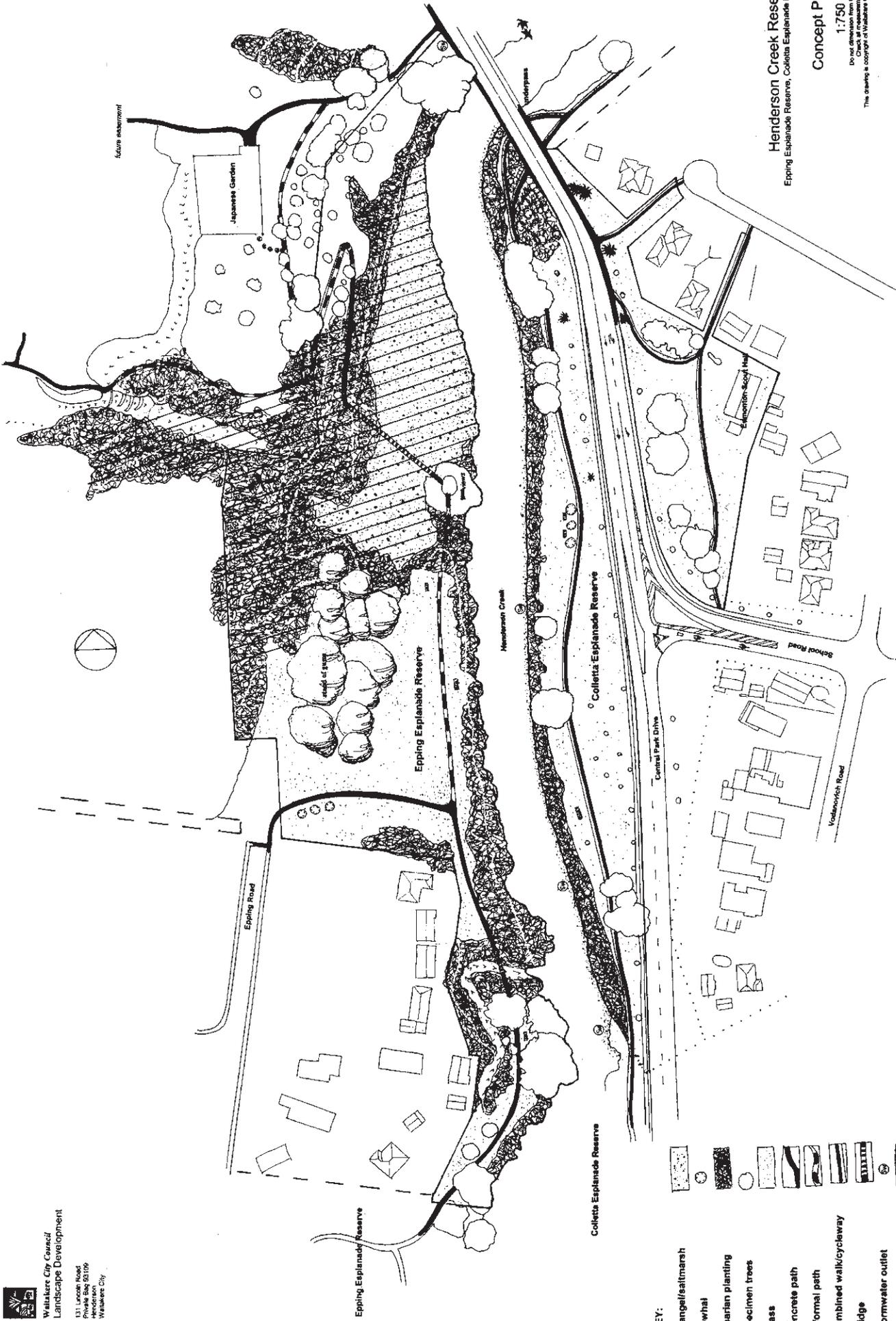


- KEY:**
- saltmarsh
 - riparian planting
 - specimen trees
 - kowhai
 - grass
 - concrete path
 - informal path
 - combined walk/cycleway
 - bridge
 - stormwater outlet
 - 2m contour
 - heritage item
 - native garden
 - Priority Conservation Area



Waikare City Council
Landscape Development

131 Lonsdale Road
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Waikare City



KEY:

-  mangrove/saltmarsh
-  kowhai
-  riparian planting
-  specimen trees
-  grass
-  concrete path
-  informal path
-  combined walk/cycleway
-  bridge
-  stormwater outlet
-  2m contour
-  seating
-  boardwalk
-  Priority Conservation Area

Job Name
Henderson Creek Reserves
Epping Esplanade Reserve, Colletta Esplanade Reserve

Sheet No.
4 of 7

Scale
1:750 @ A1

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Mandy McMillan

Date
18-08-02

Revisions
18-08-03



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Waikare City

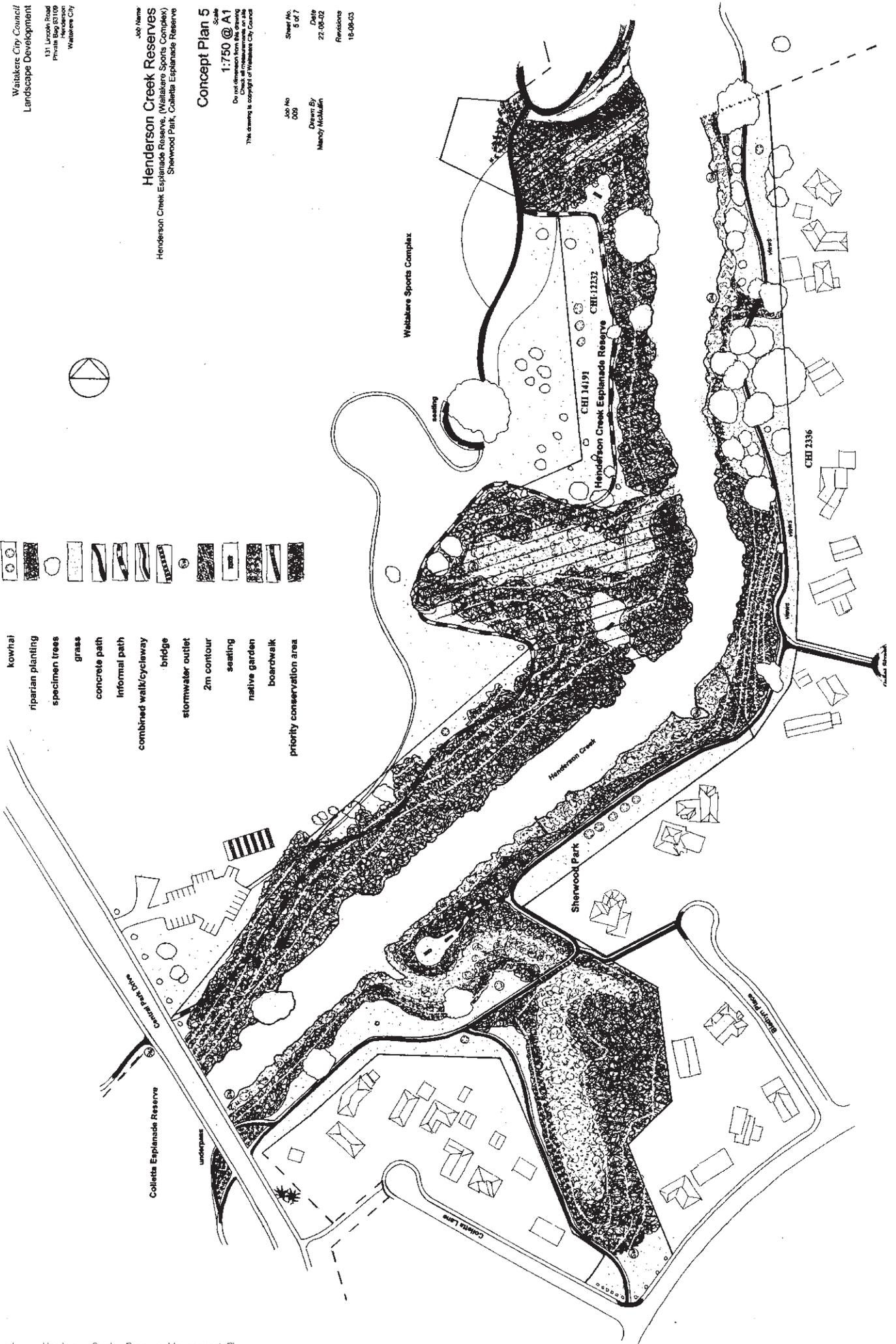
Job Name
Henderson Creek Reserves
Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve, (Waikare Sports Complex),
Sherwood Park, Colletts Esplanade Reserve

Concept Plan 5
Scale
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Sheet No.
5 of 7
Job No.
008
Drawn By
Mandy Hildrum
Date
22.08.02
Revisions
18-08-03



- KEY:
- mangels/saltmarsh
 - kowhai
 - riparian planting
 - specimen trees
 - grass
 - concrete path
 - informal path
 - combined walk/cycleway
 - bridge
 - stormwater outlet
 - 2m contour
 - seating
 - native garden
 - boardwalk
 - priority conservation area





Wataikere City Council
Landscape Development

137 Lincoln Road
Henderson Bay 303109
Wataikere City

Job Name
Henderson Creek Reserves
Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve, (Walkers Sports Complex)
Sherwood Park

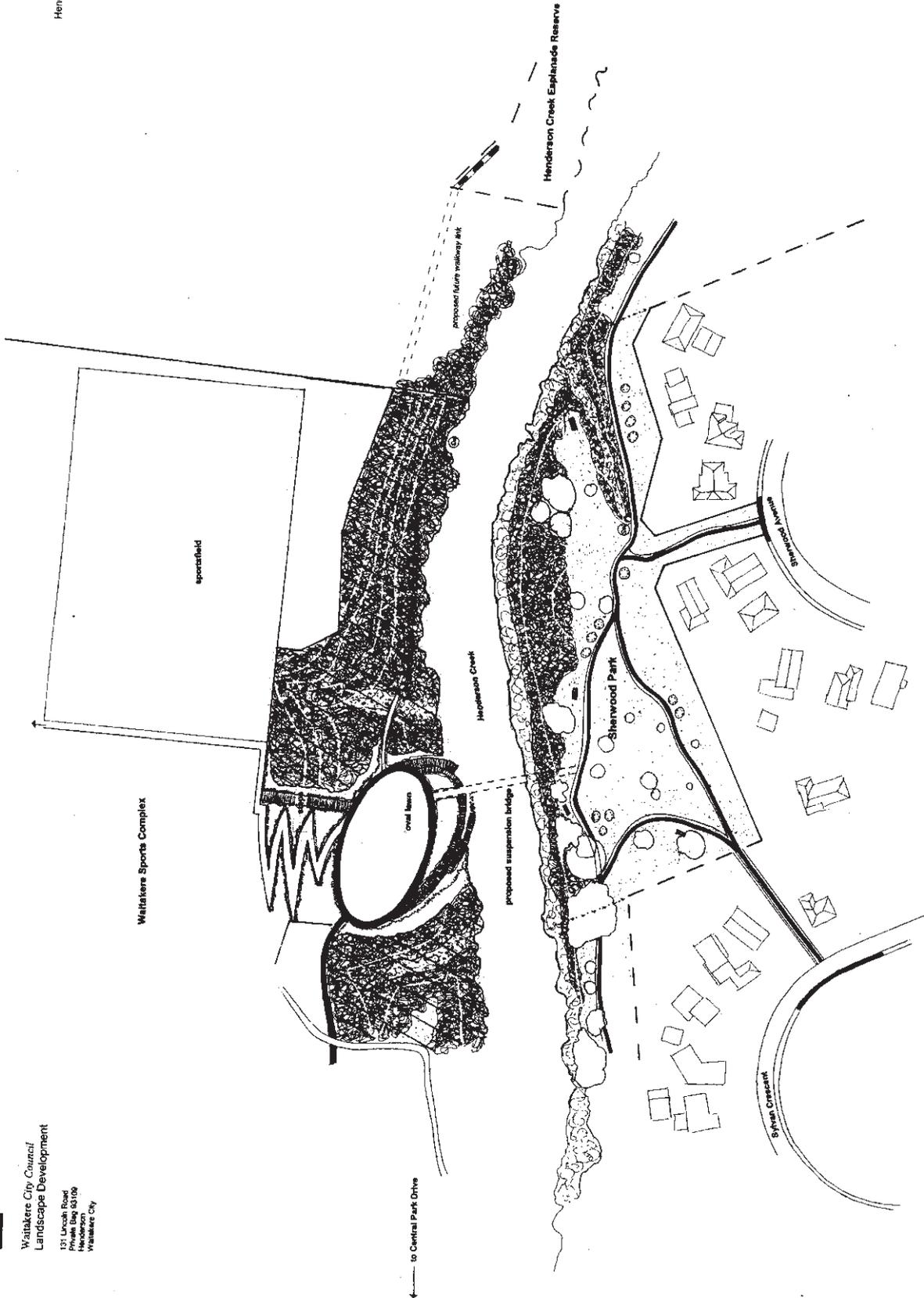
Concept Plan 6
Scale
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work or as a basis for any other work.

Job No: 006
Drawn By: Mandy McKeulin
Sheet No: 6 of 7
Date: 25-08-02
Revisions: 18-06-03

KEY:

	mangrove/saltmarsh
	kowhai
	riparian planting
	specimen trees
	grass
	concrete path
	informal path
	combined walk/cycleway
	bridge
	stormwater outlet
	2m contour
	seating
	native grass/low garden
	boardwalk
	priority conservation area





2.0 Revegetation Guideline

These are general guidelines for riparian enhancement. The aim of all revegetation is to establish a continuous healthy vegetation cover that will inhibit the re-establishment of weeds, increase the floristic structural and habitat diversity of riparian vegetation, provide an effective buffer against runoff, and increase instream habitat quality and diversity.

In order to achieve this, dense stands of trees and shrubs should be planted clear of the margins. Planting should be undertaken in blocks, as closely as possible (depending on the species) in order to establish a continuous cover of vegetation. Vegetation structure should follow a multi-tiered approach.

Waters edge/wetland margin

Provide shade and temperature regulation to the stream channel while allowing adequate light for low growing species to develop.

Suggested species;

-  *Bolboshoenus*,
-  *carex*
-  *Cyperus spp.*

Lower stream bank

Encourage vigorous, dense ground covers. Flax is not suitable at the immediate water's edge within areas of bank subject to overland flows.

Suggested species;

-  *grasses*
-  *sedges*
-  *low mats*
-  *toetoe*

Mid bank

Small, fleshy-fruited shrubs and small trees to supply immediate food supply for birds. Kowhai and tree fuschia are recommended for stream bank stabilisation. Kowhai has a deep wide-spreading root system with sparse foliage that does not inhibit the establishment of ground cover.

Suggested species

-  *flax*
-  *kowhai*
-  *fuschia*
-  *pigeonwood*
-  *nikau*
-  *coprosma spp*
-  *mapou*
-  *kanuka*
-  *manuka*

Upper bank

Larger trees including fruiting trees that will attract kereru and will also provide suitable nesting sites for a range of birds.

Suggested species

- | | |
|---|---|
|  <i>karakā</i> |  <i>kohekohe</i> |
|  <i>kahikatea</i> |  <i>titoki</i> |
|  <i>rewarewa</i> |  <i>matai</i> |
|  <i>pohutukawa</i> |  <i>tawa</i> |
|  <i>kauri</i> | |
|  <i>rimu</i> | |
|  <i>rata</i> | |
|  <i>taraire</i> | |
|  <i>puriri</i> | |
|  <i>miro</i> | |



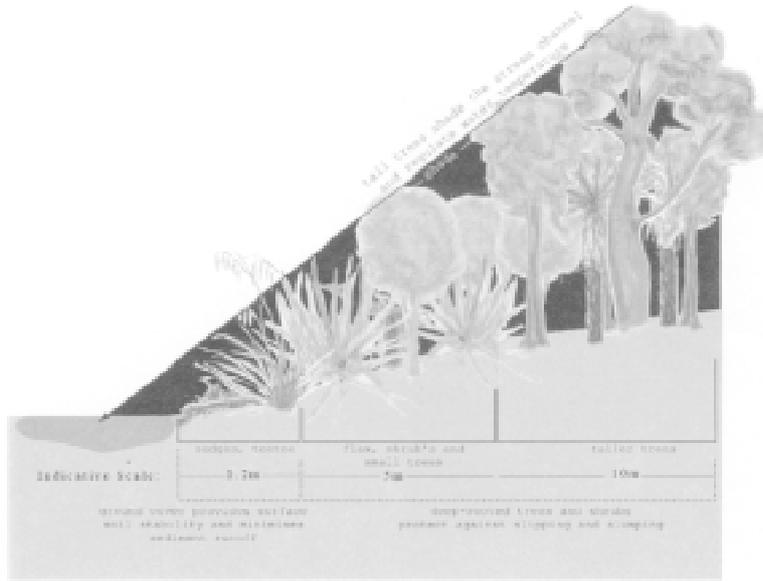


Fig. 7.1: Recommended structure for riparian revegetation.

Avifaunal enhancement

This outlines a general planting strategy to provide habitat that will attract native birds back into the Creek Corridor.

Wetland species

In terms of feeding, nesting and roosting requirements for wetland bird species, the key requirements are:

 **Banded rail** - mangrove forest, saltmarsh, rush-covered freshwater wetlands where they can nest amongst thick grasses or sedge.

 **Fernbird** - fresh water and tidal wetlands. Reedbeds and pakihi with emergent scrub, also drier sparse scrub and bracken.

Other species

In terms of feeding, nesting and roosting requirements for other bird species, the key requirements are:

 **Frugivorous birds** - fruiting species such as karaka, taraire, tawa, puriri, miro, kohekohe, nikau, fuschia, titoki, matai, pigeonwood and kahikatea.

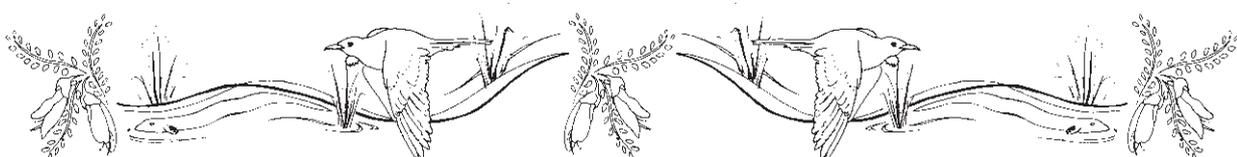
 **Smaller birds** - a diversity of fleshy-fruited shrubs and small trees to provide an immediate food source and year round food supply.

 **Nectivorous birds** (tui, silver eye) - kowhai, puriri, rewarewa, pohutukawa, fuschia and flax.

 **Insectivores** (morepork, fantail, silver eye, and gray warbler) – invertebrates.



Riparian planting - Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve





3.0 Table of Works

<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Reserve Name</i>	<i>Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve</i>	<i>Priority Rating for Work</i>
1	Tui Glen Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade entranceway on Edmonton Road • Extend the 2 m wide concrete walk/cycleway from the footbridge to the Aquatic Centre to Chilcott Brae as per Concept Plan • Cycleway sign at Edmonton Road entrance • Weed control • Revegetation • Interpretation • Carparking as per Concept Plan • Barbeque • Picnic tables • Seats • Rubbish bins • Jetty • Work with WA Historical Society to improve and implement Heritage Trail including signs • Upgrade Chilcott Road entrance • Protect/fence heritage cabins • Arboricultural assessment and management plan for heritage trees • Conservation Plan 	high
2	Tui Glen Esplanade Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Enhancement & riparian planting • Install interpretative signs to mark brickworks sites following proper archeological assessment 	med
3	Flanshaw Road Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Enhancement & riparian planting • Bollards at end of Flanshaw Road • Seating • Drainage on pathway • Signs at road entrances • Arboricultural assessment & care of historic trees • Extend concrete cycleway throughout • Bollards to prevent vehicle access at the end of Flanshaw Road • Upgrade entrance and provide sign at Flanshaw Road entrance • Kowhai 	med



3.0 Table of Works (continued)

<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Reserve Name</i>	<i>Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve</i>	<i>Priority Rating for Work</i>
4	Sherwood Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade pathway to 2m walk/cycleway throughout • Improve drainage near wet sections of path • Upgrade and replace existing footbridges along path as necessary • Improve entrances • Improve walk/cycleway signs at entrances • Weed control • Riparian and enhancement planting • Link to west bank and Central Park Drive by new footbridge • Kowhais as specimen trees • Staged removal of wattles, pines along esplanade and replace as per planting guidelines • Rubbish removal • Installation of rubbish bins as appropriate • Signage to indicate priority revegetation projects visible across Creek at view points • Preserve view locations along walkway • Seating • Tables • Work with neighbours to eliminate weeds cultivated in gardens, garden dumping, escapees • Bollards and planting at end of Flanshaw Road to prevent dumping of rubbish • Strengthen and enhance entry points and link to walkway • Reserve/walkway signs at all entry points • Riparian planting with low grasses, sedges at tributary stormwater inlets • Upgrade the surface of the access to Sherwood Park from Quiet Street • Ensure signage is adequate to link the Sherwood Park entrance to the top of the North West Cycle Route 	med
5	Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve (Northern Section)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority restoration area • Weed control • Enhancement planting • Develop signage associated with habitat, ecology and the Green Network around Priority Restoration Area 	high





3.0 Table of Works (continued)

<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Reserve Name</i>	<i>Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve</i>	<i>Priority Rating for Work</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete native revegetation incorporating some large trees to block motorway noise and low planting to allow views from the east bank • Replacement of dead revegetation • Habitat restoration • Care and maintain Kauris near motorway • Monitoring • Install appropriate interpretative signs to mark brickworks sites following proper archeological assessment 	
6	Henderson Creek Esplanade Reserve (below Waitakere Sports Complex)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater issues– liase with Ecowater Solutions • Investigate options to extend esplanade reserve to northern section • Implement suspension bridge connecting Sherwood Park to the oval lawn • Implement jetty adjacent to the bridge below the oval lawn • Walkway/cycle link to Central Park Drive • Entrance sign at Central Park Drive • Interpretation signs re stormwater • Ecological restoration • Riparian planting • Maintain informal bark pathway • Retain macrocarpas and pines at top of bank • Remove all wattles and pines down the bank • Weed control esp ongoing bamboo (also honeysuckle, watsonia, blackberry, pampas wandering jew, gorse, privet, wattles, hangehange, boneseed) • Create viewing points along the bank in conjunction with seating • Work with Sports Complex design and implementation to link walkways, stormwater management etc • Remove wattles and pines that have fallen in the Creek • Seats • Interpretive signs for habitat, ecology and Green Network to be implemented in conjunction with the boardwalk and walkway in Priority Restoration Area • Install interpretative signs to mark brickworks sites following proper archeological assessment 	high



3.0 Table of Works (continued)

<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Reserve Name</i>	<i>Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve</i>	<i>Priority Rating for Work</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staged removal of large pines – leave stumps and lie felled logs along horizontal with path as edging, seating and habitat • Staged removal of wattle as canopy • plants revegetation list – bracken, fern, coprosma, mapau, flax, asplenium, puka, manuka, titoki, <i>juncus mar</i>, <i>fluviatilis</i> • All work to be low key/low impact 	
7	Cranwell Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of central grassed space • Arboricultural care of heritage fruit trees • Work with WA Heritage Society to upgrade Heritage Trail sites • Develop access to heritage sites • Investigate options to link esplanade walkway to Epping Reserve including footbridge • Investigate options for lighting the entry from Millstream Drive • Seating • Sign at entrance to indicate Heritage Trail • Signs at all walkway entrances • Lucy Cranwell memorial • Develop walkway between Bowling Club and Aquatic Centre • Improve and upgrade the entrance from Tui Glen behind the Aquatic Centre • Upgrade Tui Glen footbridge as necessary • Enhancement planting 	med
8	Chilcott Brae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seats • Weed control • Enhancement & riparian planting • Extend concrete path to street access • Remove dead trees from International Walkway Of Trees, and replace with alternative species, subject to arboricultural assessment • Kowhai planting • Petanque court • Upgrade entrance to Chilcott Road • Link walk/cycleway to Chilcott Road • Install interpretative signs to mark brickworks sites following proper archeological assessment 	med





3.0 Table of Works (continued)

<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Reserve Name</i>	<i>Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve</i>	<i>Priority Rating for Work</i>
9	Epping Esplanade Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Restoration Area • Connect concrete path circuit to Epping Road entrance • Enhancement planting • Work with neighbours re weeds and weed dumping on boundaries • Work with neighbours on boundary encroachments • Classify WCC land lot 8 at entrance as reserve • Entrance sign at Epping Rd and other entrances • Extend informal walkway throughout • Install footbridge over tributary to link new informal walkways • Link to Japanese garden • Seating • Picnic tables • Boardwalk • Interpretive signs for habitat, ecology and Green Network to be implemented in conjunction with the walkway in Priority Restoration Area • Boardwalk in conjunction with interpretive signs for saltmarsh etc • Care and maintain stand of gums • Care and maintenance of 3 old kowhais • Care and maintenance of totaras & kauri • Kowhai • Weed control esp Gorse, wattle, pampas, arum lily, inkweed, watsonia, kikuya, honeysuckle, willow, tobacco plant, eleagnus and ginger • Protect the saltmarsh plants in tributaries esp Raupo, coprosma, plagianthus, oioi, juncus mar, flax, cyperus • Create viewing/picnic spot on small knoll beside wetland • Plant riparian margin in low native grasses in places to preserve views of Creek • Seating • Preserve grove of macrocarpas and acacias at top of hill for picnic viewing spot – install table there • Work with neighbours to implement weed control eg jasmine/bamboo at top of rise on right 	high



3.0 Table of Works (continued)

<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Reserve Name</i>	<i>Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve</i>	<i>Priority Rating for Work</i>
10	Colletta Esplanade Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Enhancement & riparian planting • Interpretation signs • Seats • Maintain some access directly to Creek • Entrance sign at entries on Vodanovich Rd, Quiet St and Blethyn Place • Link concrete walk/cycleway to the park entrances at Vodanovich Rd and Colletta Lane • Low planting round viewing areas -grasses sedges toetoe • Kowhai 	med
11	Swan Arch Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control/maintenance • Upgrade heritage trail signs 	low
12	Falls Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve pedestrian access from Alderman Drive • Work with Christian Church and other neighbours re weed control and riparian management on the eastern side of the Creek from Tui Glen to the Falls Park carpark • Weed control & enhancement planting • Protect kauris in carpark • Flood resistant riparian planting above waters edge • Work with WA Heritage Society to upgrade heritage trail sites • Develop access to heritage sites 	low
13	Cranwell Esplanade Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop informal link on south bank to Sel Peacock Drive from Early Learning Centre • Weed control • Protection of existing native trees • Work with WA Heritage Society to upgrade Heritage Trail sites • Develop access to heritage sites • Kowhai • seating 	med
14	Trading Esplanade Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Riparian planting • Flood resistant plants on margins • Kowhai 	low





3.0 Table of Works (continued)

<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Reserve Name</i>	<i>Proposed Development/Work to occur within the Reserve</i>	<i>Priority Rating for Work</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs/artwork to indicate the entrance to the corridor walkway 	
15	Neweys Corner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade entrance signs • Use signs to indicate the corridor walkway • Extend pathway along riparian margin at the top of bank to Falls Park • Improve pedestrian access/entrance from Great North Road • Signage • Weed control • Riparian planting along stream edge with a focus on flood resistant plants • Kowhai 	med



4.0 Reference Material

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Heritage Assessment of Tui Glen Motor Camp Henderson. Report to WCC by Diana Holman. August 2001

Fire On The Clay. Dick Scott. Southern Cross Books, Auckland. 1979.

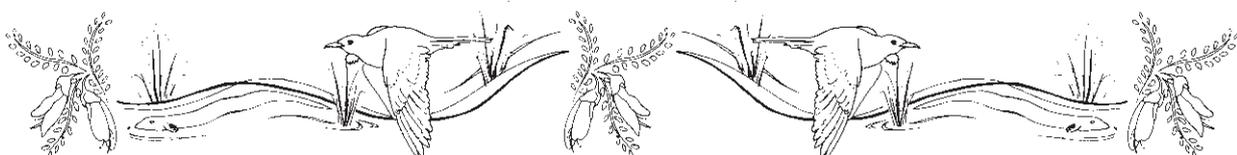
West Auckland Remembers. Ed by James Northcote Bade. West Auckland Historical Society Inc. 1992.

Dove on the Waters. Maurice Shadbolt. David Ling Publishing, Birkenhead, Auckland. 1996.

Waitakere City Heritage Plan. Ben Copedo. West Auckland Historical Society Inc. 2000.

Henderson's Mill, Mill Cottage, Falls Hotel - a brief list of the main events... Ben Copedo. West Auckland Historical Society Inc. 1999.

Henderson Creek Tree Survey - July 2003. Treecare Services Ltd July 2003.





Appendix 1 Waitakere City Heritage Plan

WAITAKERE CITY HERITAGE PLAN.

Report prepared for the West Auckland Historical Society.
By Ben Copedo, 26 May 1999. Updated 31 May 2000.

In this section of this report I will concentrate on the lower part of the Opanuku stream, an area in which I have done some considerable research over the last ten years.

The following list of features still existing (green) and of those that have been lost (red) in the recent past should be read in association with the attached key map.

A: Site of the old mill reading room or library and the old mill cook house which, in 1873, became the first and second Henderson's Mill Schoolrooms on a site near the oak tree now growing on the hill now occupied by Waitakere Gardens.

B: The present day Mill Cottage. The portion of this cottage floor covered by 17 inch wide floor boards is believed to be the Henderson's Mill cook house with additions made to it in the 1880s and again in the 1930s. In 1993 it was removed from it's former site behind the oak tree (A) to it's present site.

C: Site of Henderson's Mill Dam. Eight back leg holes in the stream bed can still be seen, the ninth one (third from the eastern bank) was destroyed about 1990 by men working in the stream.

D: Site of the original mill water wheel. The Henderson 150 years Memorial Water Wheel now operates in this position. An original 23cm square mill hole is still here.

E: In the western bank 2½ m above the stream bed there was here, up to 1989, a 2½ m wide × 1½ m deep trench running from the top of the dam to a 3½ m square pit some 7½ m down stream; these were almost certainly part of the old mill; the Morris boys found ink bottles here in the 1930s, possibly throw outs from the school on the hill above.

There were also near here, higher up the bank, shallow depressions in the ground. All were destroyed during the construction in 1989 of Henderson Mill Bridge and Sel Peacock Drive.

F: During the construction work in 1989 a 23cm square hole with a 23cm square, 44cm long piece of kauri timber in it was uncovered; the timber was saved but the hole in the stream bed was destroyed.

Near here the rock bank has been shaped to fit a 23cm square timber; still clearly visible.

Between these two features, travelling back into the bank towards the pit (E), was a 60cm wide cut; above it, 2 m above the stream bed, and slightly up stream was a 1 m square platform. Both were destroyed in 1989.

G: A 60cm long × 25mm bolt attached to something solid discovered here in 1989; it is now buried under the western end of Henderson Mill Bridge.



Saved from this general area (9 m radius) were, unusual pieces of cast iron, broken bottles, curiously shaped timber, jigger boards, clinker and fire box debris, and a 1860s silver four penny piece. I have these items in storage.

H: Discovered here in 1989 were remains of the Henderson and Macfarlane Mill brick flue that took the smoke from the steam engine fire box to the brick smoke stack further up the hill.

144 of these hand moulded bricks were saved.

Alongside the flue was a 2 m wide brick (different bricks to the flue bricks) path or platform; some bricks were saved.

I was not able to excavate the whole length of either.

I: Bridge builders found a number of heavy timber pieces in the bank here.

Some were saved.

Two 20cm square holes in the stream bed uncovered by the bridge workmen; still to be seen.

J: Heritage Trail Sign.

K: Two 30cm square holes; the one nearest the up stream bridge pillar still has timber in it.

L: Two more 30cm square holes.

M: Gently sloping, comparatively smooth stream bed where men washed flax fibres in the 1930s.

N: Artificial channel cut by flax workers in the 1930s, partly destroying an old mill dam back leg hole; the destruction of this hole was completed about 1990 by men working in the stream.

O: Pool. Known in the 1930s as the Top Pool. In the 1930s the eastern bank area here was swampy and rush covered. (Jack Morris recollection.)

P: Ten holes in the rock shelf which may have once held the piles for the mill tramway.

R: The island (now cut into two) formed about 1876 during the big flood which broke the eastern end of the old mill dam.

S: Timber sticking out of the western bank. Some of it kauri. Should be investigated.

T: Heavy timber construction still in the bank here, some pieces 300mm x 65mm and some pieces 20cm square. This part of the site definitely warrants further investigation. This may be the true site of the old mill landing.

Nearby is a 2-2½ m wide sloping cut in the bank where Mr. Allely hauled his boat up around about 1930; many people think he had it dug out but I think it was there from





the old mill days, to me it has all the appearance of the type of channel left by logs being hauled out of the stream.

The line of this channel (T) intersects the line of the brick flue (H) at a point where the Henderson's Mill buildings once stood, indicating that the channel may have been torn out by logs being hauled out of the stream by a steam driven winch housed in, or near, one of the buildings. We know Henderson rafted some logs **up** the creek.

U: A rock shelf with seven large bolts embedded in it. (According to Morris, the bolts are the work of Mr. Allely during the 1930s; they do not belong to the mill days.)

V: Pool. In the 1930s it was called the Bottom Pool.
This pool, at high tide, would have been ideal for turning boats around.

W: Present day sewer pipe.

COMMENT

There is a real danger that the few remaining Henderson's Mill relics that can still be seen in their original positions in the Opanuku stream bed or in the stream banks may soon be removed or otherwise destroyed by people who have no idea of their importance to the cultural heritage of the city.

I have recently been informed that the few remaining pieces of the old Delta Landing (at the confluence of the Opanuku and Oratia streams) were removed some time back by workmen engaged in cleaning out the Oratia stream.

About 1990, after the Henderson Mill Bridge (Sel Peacock Drive) was completed, workmen using jackhammers and a digging machine in the stream bed a few metres up stream of the bridge completed the destruction (begun by flax workers in the 1930s) of one of the back leg holes that once held up the Henderson's Mill Dam, and were just prevented from doing further damage by a W. A. H. S. member out walking his dog.

These same men also jackhammered out of existence several very attractive and interesting rock formations in the stream bed, presumably in an attempt to facilitate the even flow of water or something or other.

One of these features has survived close to the eastern bank (near J and K) but I fear that soon someone may decide it is causing an obstruction or something and have it hacked into pieces.

During the construction of the 150 years Memorial Water Wheel the top of a very small representative of these formations was accidentally knocked off revealing that it had been built up naturally by several layers of differently coloured stone.

I saved the top piece and today it can be matched to it's other half in the stream bed between the wheel headrace and the western bank.

The rock in the stream bed here varies in hardness from sandstone that can be scratched by a fingernail to very hard stone that required a diamond tipped drill bit to finish one of the Memorial Wheel support holes.



I feel that this area of the stream could well warrant a geological survey as well as an archaeological survey.

In the preceding pages I have tried to give some idea of the situation, in relation to the Waitakere City Heritage Plan, that at present exists at the old Henderson's Mill site.

I am sure that if a thorough examination of other sites within the city boundaries was made similar conditions would be found relating to other historical sites.

Careful consideration should be given to any work done in the area of River Park Reserve, Woodside Reserve, and both sides of Woodside road, Bittern Place and Riverpark Crescent. River Park Reserve and Woodside Road are marked on very early maps and it was on the first rise up Glen Road that Priors Hotel (also known as the Sportsman's Arms Hotel or as Furley's Hotel and, in later days, as The Swanson Creek Pub) was situated.

At the end of Woodside Road where the Swanson Stream meets the Huruhuru Creek was Priors Landing and clearly marked on early maps, several buildings, possibly Dilworth's depot or storehouse. It was from here that goods were transported to and from the big (nearly 2000 acres) Dilworth farm at Waitakere.

There was also a house and orchard here and the place was commonly known as Prior's Landing. (There being a boat landing there.)

It is unlikely, but possible that some remains of this landing may still be in the banks, if we knew just where to look.

Prior's Landing was named after William Prior (known as "Long Bill") who in 1855 lived in a house very near Henderson's Mill (probably in the Buscomb Ave. area). Prior also had a large piece of land at the end of Sabulite Rd. and the boat landing on the Wairau Creek was known as Long Bill's Landing., presumably to distinguish it from Prior's Landing at the place where the Huruhuru Creek becomes the Swanson Stream.

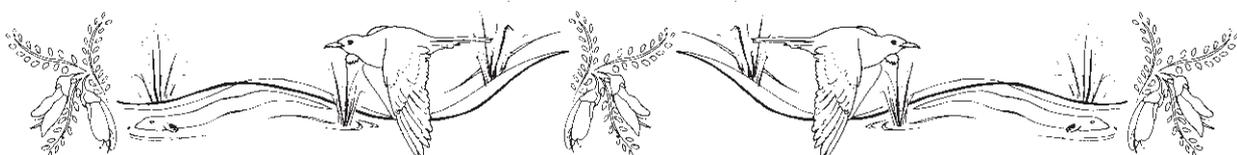
A little way up the Swanson Stream from Prior's Landing are the remains of William Swanson's holding dam; these remains are also in danger of being unintentionally damaged.

There is no doubt in my mind that there are many sites in Glen Eden, New Lynn, Titirangi, Riverhead, Kumeu - to name just a few places - where there are historical and cultural sites that every effort should be made to record properly and, if at all possible, preserve.

To achieve this end it is of no use whatsoever to send some young people out with sheets of paper and expect them to record these sites and objects.

This work needs to be done by experienced people who have a knowledge of the area they are working in and have the ability to evaluate the connection between the various sites and objects, because, believe me, if the connection is not understood fully half the value of the site or object will be lost.

Ben Copedo, 30 May 1999. Updated 31 May 2000.



Appendix 2 Various Appendices -
Heritage Assessment of Tui Glen

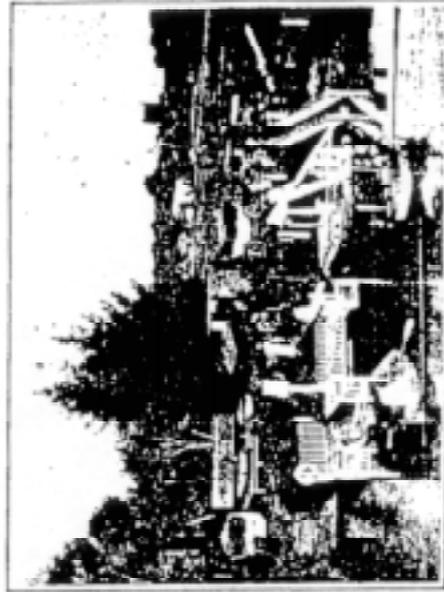
APPENDIX

HENDERSON LIBRARY
 Phone 4-4-000
 City
C. F. BROOKES Res. Plans
 20
 Henderson
MOTOR AND GENERAL ENGINEER

Hydraulic Lifts a Specialty.

Seam, Cast and Oil Engines made, erected and repaired.
Cast Iron and Aluminium Welding by Oxy Acetylene Process.

Marine Installations and Repairs faithfully executed.
Cars and Trucks Overhauled.

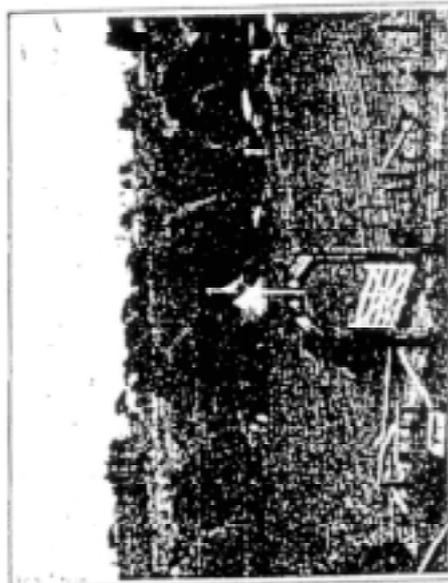


Proprietor of
“TUI GLEN”
 MOTOR PICNIC AND CAMPING PARK
 HENDERSON.

For Private Motor Cars or Motor Cycles Only
 Reasonable Charges.

HENDERSON - Tui Glen

50. TUI GLEN, OFFICIAL A.A.A. MOTOR CAMPING GROUND.
 This well-appointed picnic and camping ground is situated just off the concrete highway at Henderson. It is the first of its kind in Auckland, and has been specially equipped for the convenience of motorists by Mr. C. F. Brookes. Only private vehicles are admitted, there being a reasonable charge, either for day picnics or for camps of a longer duration. Special reductions are made to Automobile Association members on production of their membership ticket. The ground is a restful beauty spot, on the upper reaches of the Henderson River near the end of the navigable water. Spring board, bathing pool (lighted by electric light), diving boards, children's sea horse, swings, etc., have been provided, as well as numerous seats, tables, fireplaces, etc. Boats, tennis, furnished bungalows, and tennis courts may be hired at reasonable charges, while general supplies and motorists' accessories are available. Follow the concrete highway to the North, and after ten miles, when dropping down the hill into Henderson, turn to the right, opposite the school, and just before crossing bridge. The Park is then within a third of a mile (all miles).



A corner of the Park, "Tui Glen."

Henderson - Tui Glen

A.A. Day + Weekend Motor Tours (1970) HENDERSON LIBR.

SWANSON PLEASURE PARK.

16 Miles.

THIS is a pleasure park which provides a large playing area and is specially suited to larger parties. The ground is surrounded by native bush, and includes a running stream. Provisions, hot water and refreshments can be obtained. A small charge is made.

Map Reference, D 3.

Metalled Road.

TUI GLEN.

12 Miles.

THIS is one of the most up-to-date private motor camp and picnic grounds in the Dominion. Situated close to Henderson, it covers an area of over twelve acres, but is available only to the occupants of private motor cars or motor cycles. Amongst the various attractions are: Swimming appointments, shower baths, spring board, diving shoes, boats, canoes, quolls, tennis courts, deck bowls, putting greens, swings, see-saws, children's sand pits, with buckets and spades, ocean wave and free donkey rides for children, skittles, tobogganing, etc. Wireless installed.

There are numerous fireplaces under cover, tables and seats, plenty of firewood, water laid on, and electric light in the grounds; ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms with up-to-date conveniences, hot bath, electric iron, etc., etc.

Milk and various food supplies can be purchased on the ground. A charge is made of 3/- per car per day of 5 1/2 hours, or 2/6 per afternoon.

Map Reference, D 3.

Concrete Road.

DREAMLANDS ROAD.

13 Miles.

TURNING off the Henderson Valley Road, between Fersdale and Sharp's Bush, a route runs up towards the top of the Waitakere Ranges. There is beautiful bush scenery and some particularly fine specimens of big native trees.

Map Reference, E 3.

Unmetalled Road.

Page Thirty-Four

FALLS PARK (Henderson).

11 Miles.

THIS is a fine reserve, situated just on the southern side of Henderson, and close to Tui Glen. On the banks of the stream, fern and native bush provide delightful shelter for a picnic. There is good swimming in the deep pool beneath the falls. Hot water and light refreshments are obtainable, and fresh water is laid on. There are dressing sheds, swings, etc.

Map Reference, D 4.

Metalled Road.

CORNWALLIS.

19 Miles.

SITUATED on the Manukau Harbour, Cornwallis Beach provides safe bathing when the tide is full. Fresh water in the streams, and good shelter. Storm, hot water, good fishing.

Map Reference, F 4.

Unmetalled Road.

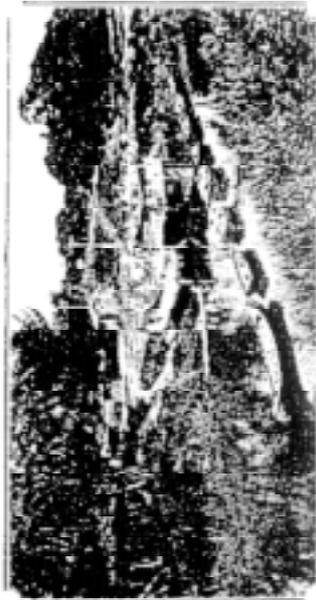
HUIA.

21 Miles.

IT is quite a pleasant run to Huia, and there is excellent shelter. Good bathing when the tide is in. The road onwards from Huia is not in good order for cars. A track extends past Hoia to Whatipiri, near the Manukau Heads, where there is a delightful seaside bay.

Map Reference, F 3.

Half-mile Unmetalled Road.



A Corner of Tui Glen.

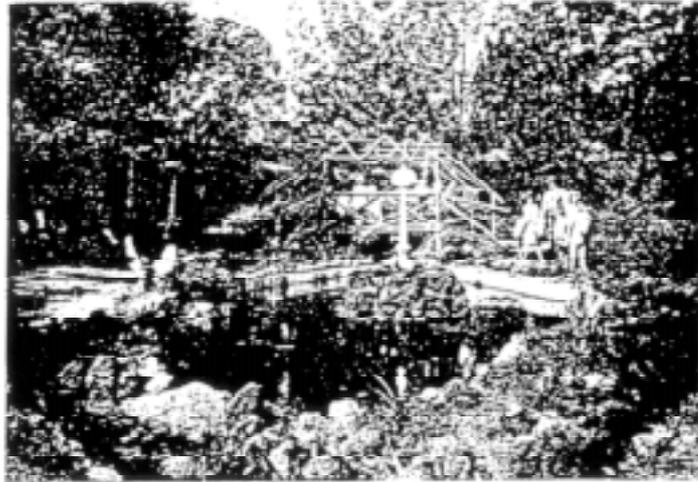
Page Thirty-Five



Picnic Paradise

TUI GLEN, situated in Henderson Road, Henderson, but a few miles from the heart of the city, is declared by most critics to be the finest motor camp in the Dominion. Lushly lawned and shrubbed on the banks of a picturesque stream, the natural contour of the ground is ideal for either peace and quiet or joyous revelry. Some of the special features are: 40 varieties of games, canoes, donkeys, beautiful bird and curious animals, goldfish, rare beautiful flowers and gardens, easy corners (expensive) seats, up-to-date refreshment accommodation, sanitary and dressing rooms of modern order, and a method of management which is rarely equalled and never surpassed. The charges are most moderate, and a day spent at this veritable paradise will recuperate and cheer young and old. About twelve minutes' walk from the Henderson station or five minutes from bus-stop. Owing to extensions and alterations Tui Glen is now open to either pedestrians or cyclists.

The grounds are reached by the main Gt. North Road concrete highway, a smooth spin of 10 miles from Grafton Bridge. Follow the concrete until Henderson School bridge, then turn to the right.



THE FOUNTAIN IN THE GLEN.

[51]

Copied from Henderson School and District Diamond Jubilee Book of 1933. Pages 8 and 54.

Visit
the
Enchanting

Tui
Glen

HENDERSON



Admission 6d. over 6 years of age; under 6 years, free.

**A Charming and Picturesque Beauty Spot,
Pleasure Resort, and Camping Park.**

Under 15 minutes' walk from Henderson Railway Station, or 5 minutes from Auckland-Henderson Bus Stop, below School.



A Corner of the Park.

DONKEYS FREE. for the use of Children up to 12 years of age only.

AS2

40 DIFFERENT AMUSEMENTS

Swimming,
Boating,
Tennis,
Carpenter Bowls,
etc., etc.

—

Separate Sports
Grounds for
Large Picnics

—

**C. F. Brookes
Proprietor**

Phones: 20 Henderson
44,000 City

[8]

PHOTOS by F. MORRIS

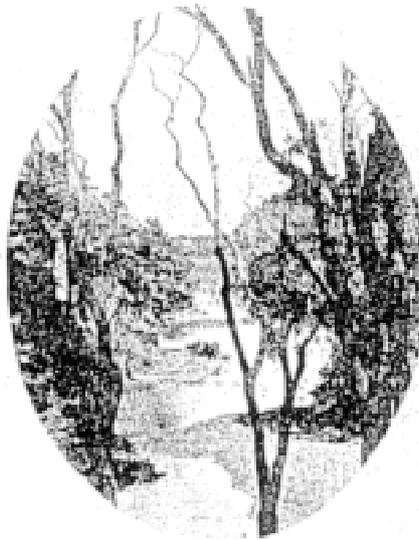


APPENDIX I

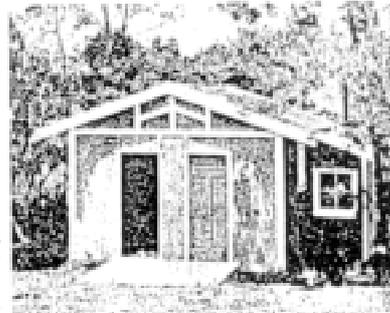
Tui Glen, the Motorists' Picnic Paradise.

Situated on the river bank at Henderson, Tui Glen provides, without doubt, the finest motor camp in the Dominion. It is equipped with 40 different amusements, 10 of these being included in the very reasonable charge of 5d. per person. The three amusements for which a reasonable charge is made are tennis and croquet, tennis and croquet bowls. Four-dashers are provided free and are for the use of children up to 12 years of age. Under shady spots will be found several kinds of fancy photographs, ducks, quail and other birds, white squabons, wallabies, rabbits, waterhens, etc., hay stacks in containers, and golden, very and trout sport in the pond adjacent with various colored water-bills under a playing fountain.

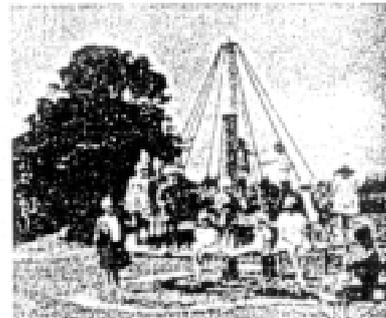
For the parents visiting a quiet game, chess, draughts and dominoes are to be found in secluded corners. Many persons are now availing themselves of the opportunities provided here for a workaday comfortable camping holiday, and have a collection of night dresses, etc., part-furnished tables under the shade of the trees, capable of accommodating six persons, all fitted with electric light and city water and various cooking appliances.



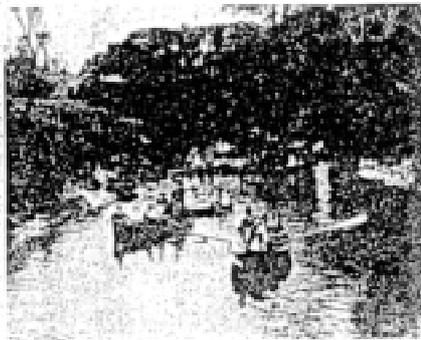
A DELIGHTFUL VISTA OF HENDERSON POOL AT LOW WATER.



WATTLE HOOK.



THE OCEAN WAVE.



FROM ROAD TO RIVER. THE TUI GLEN FLEECE.

and bring with it a show's worth of the swimming pool, with springboard, diving chair, waterhouse, etc.

While the last seven years Tui Glen has been visited by over 10,000 people from near and far, and never made a regular return with profit, 1931 was

varying from one to two days to four and five weeks.

In the calm and peaceful surroundings the creature are spent by many in the pleasant aroma of carpet masts or floating in some programme over the air while seated under the trees. A feature of this modern camping park is the

splendid sanitary conveniences provided, a ladies' dressing room being provided with porcelain bath and hot and cold wash-hand basins, electric iron and electric light. A supply of firewood with a number of fireplaces under cover, with gas provided and water laid on are all available for the tourist, and during the busy camping season a continuous supply of hot water is available free to occupants using the ground.

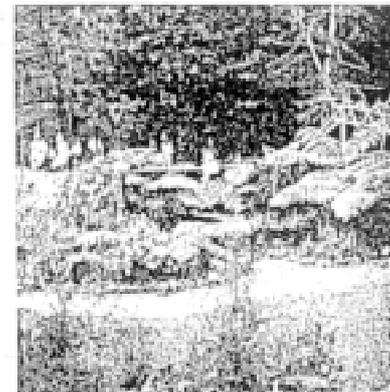
A modern charge of 5d. for hot water is made to day visitors requiring that service. Arrangements may be made for any size tent, some fitted with floor and table and seats.

The proprietor, Mr. G. F. Douglas, who has had considerable camping experience, has no doubt appreciated the needs of the motor camper of today, and has met the position by developing a camping park which has not a standard which cannot be well better. Although these beautiful grounds are a few miles out of the heart of the city of Auckland, they are reached by the main Great North Road (State Highway), a smooth strip of 29 miles from Girdonia Bridge, either by following the New North Road or Great North Road, which join when passing through Arundel. Follow the concrete wall retaining the Henderson Tunnel bridge (now under construction), turn to the right, the grounds being 100 yards along the road.

Tui Glen is now open to those who wish to see bicycles or motor cars. It is also coming into prominence as a picnic ground for the walks of commercial firms, lodges, churches and so on. Without doubt, it can claim for itself the great title of the best motorist and general picnic spot close to Auckland and in fact, anywhere in the Dominion.



YOUNG MOTORISTS IN SAND-HEAP.



THE FOUNTAIN IN THE BELL.



PUTTING GREEN—THE GOLFER'S MECCA.

10 NOVEMBER 1954
HENDERSON LIBRARY

WAITAKERE GAZETTE

Wednesday, 10th November, 1954

Auckland's Premier Picnic Ground

Phone 26
HENDERSON



**WELCOMES YOU
MR FAMILY MAN**

We invite you to Tui Glen with all your family and their friends.

Here is what you need to give each member of your family a happy, healthful day in 16 acres of parkland.

HERE THERE ARE FACILITIES FOR ALL

Irrespective of your age, from young toddlers to old toddlers. Games, competitions, puzzles are here to intrigue, besides the active organised games—cricket, softball, football, deck quoits, swing skittles, to mention only a few.

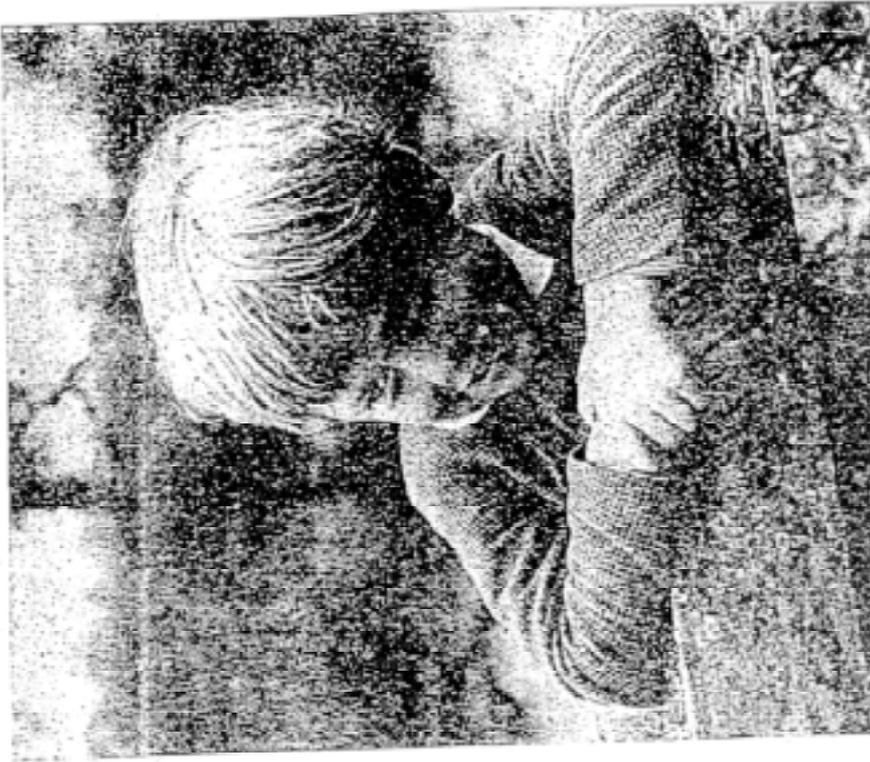
TENNIS COURTS, CANOES on the river, **DONKEYS FOR THE CHILDREN**, and do not forget the up-to-date milk bar for **SUNDAES** or the **HOOP CUP OF TEA**.

Family life today more than at any other time is necessary to keep to the high standard of living which is so evident in New Zealand. No one can live happily without recreation, and to keep strong the family ties parents should help their children in finding recreation.

Here at Tui Glen we see many children—we cater for young and old and we feel that we have what youngsters need—fresh grass to run races or play any active game they like, and yet there are the calm, park-like grounds which make such pleasant walking for the grown-ups. The parents bring books and while all enjoy a picnic, they can read and watch what their youngsters do, or they can take part in all the games.

RAIN NO WORRY

The recreation hall is there if showery weather comes along—in this modern building there is absolutely no outdoor rain.



Have you got a little man like this in your home? What do you do regarding his week-end entertainment? 1/- for the picture, 6d. for sweets—is that your plan? What fun for him. Providing the picture is ideal and it's pouring with rain and, of course, providing his companions are desirable. But it is summer—the weather is fine, sunny and so what is wrong with you being his playmate and enjoying the sheer adventure of helping a

APPENDIX J



Appendix 3 Cultural Heritage Inventory - CHI descriptions & map

ARC Computer Number 17
Category Maritime Site
Site Type LANDING
Name Delta Landing; Henderson Landing
Metric Map Sheet R11
Grid Reference E 2656140 N 6479680
Local Authority Waitakere City
Location Henderson Creek; Opanuku Creek; Oratia Creek; Upper Waitemata Harbour.

ARC Computer Number 671
Category Maritime Site
Site Type WHARF
Name Tui Glen Wharf
Metric Map Sheet R11
Grid Reference E 2656200 N 6479650
Local Authority Waitakere City
Location Tui Glen; Henderson Creek; Upper Waitemata Harbour.

ARC Computer Number 2212
Category Historic Botanical Site
Site Type tree
Name Mill Cottage - tree
Metric Map Sheet R11
Grid Reference E 2655895 N 6479315
Local Authority Waitakere City
Location Original grounds of Mill Cottage; Sel Peacock Drive 15; Henderson
Legal Description Part 2 DP 149953
District Plan Waitakere City Proposed District Plan 1995. As amended December 1998 version.
Plan No 75
Schedule Name Heritage appendix; Listed trees

ARC Computer Number 2309
Category Historic Botanical Site
Site Type tree
Metric Map Sheet R11
Grid Reference E 2656261 N 6479517
Local Authority Waitakere City
Legal Description DP 6760 Pt 11 and Pt 12

ARC Computer Number 2336
Category Historic Botanical Site
Site Type tree
Metric Map Sheet R11
Grid Reference E 2656576 N 6480969
Local Authority Waitakere City
Location 42 Sylvan Crescent; Te Atatu South
Legal Description Lot 33 DP 42777
District Plan Waitakere City Proposed District Plan 1995. As amended December 1998 version.
Plan No 39
Schedule Name Heritage appendix; Listed trees



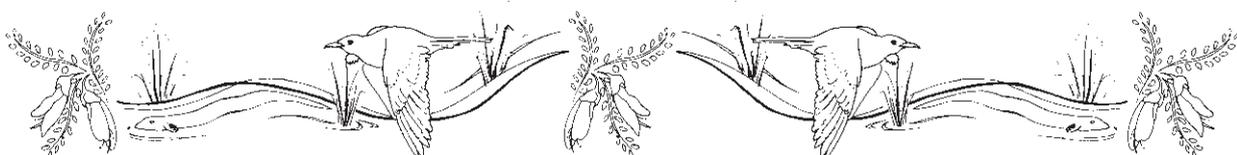
ARC Computer Number 2343
 Category Historic Botanical Site
 Site Type tree
 Metric Map Sheet R11
 Grid Reference E 2656183 N 6479199
 Local Authority Waitakere City
 Location 20 Edmonton Road; Henderson
 Legal Description Lot 4 DP 24633
 District Plan Waitakere City Proposed District Plan 1995. As amended December 1998 version.
 Plan No 56
 Schedule Name Heritage appendix; Listed trees

ARC Computer Number 3439
 Category Historic Structure
 Site Type BUILDING-DWELLING
 Metric Map Sheet R11
 Grid Reference E 2656451 N 6479457
 Local Authority Waitakere City
 Location Henderson
 Legal Description Lot 1 DP 33463

ARC Computer Number 3523
 Category Historic Structure
 Site Type LANDING
 Name Delta Point Landing
 Metric Map Sheet R11
 Grid Reference E 2656231 N 6479373
 Local Authority Waitakere City
 Location Junction of Opanuku and Oratia Streams; Henderson Creek
 Legal Description DP 6760 Pt 11,12

ARC Computer Number 3524
 Category Historic Structure
 Site Type CAMP
 Name Tui Glen Reserve Motor Camp
 Metric Map Sheet R11
 Grid Reference E 2656283 N 6479664
 Local Authority Waitakere City
 Location Claude Brooks Drive; Henderson
 Legal Description DP 6760 Pt 11,12; Lot 34 DP 65187
 District Plan Waitakere City Proposed District Plan 1995. As amended December 1998 version.
 Plan No CHI 1466
 Schedule Name Heritage appendix; Heritage items
 Protection Extent Interior protection not specified
 Schedule Criteria Historical values; Architectural values; Visual values

ARC Computer Number 3525
 Category Historic Structure
 Site Type BUILDING-DWELLING
 Name "Manuka Shade" (1908)
 Metric Map Sheet R11
 Grid Reference E 2656260 N 6479341
 Local Authority Waitakere City





Location	Henderson
Legal Description	DP 6760 Pt 11,12
ARC Computer Number	3526
Category	Historic Structure
Site Type	STRUCTURE - ARCH
Name	Swan's Arch/ Swans Bridge
Metric Map Sheet	R11
Grid Reference	E 2656409 N 6480011
Local Authority	Waitakere City
Location	Swans Arch; 21 Central Park Drive; Henderson
Legal Description	Lot 19 DP 134558; Lot 10 DP 134557
District Plan	Waitakere City Proposed District Plan 1995. As amended December 1998 version.
Plan No	CHI 1469
Schedule Name	Heritage appendix; Heritage items
Protection Extent	Interior protection not specified
Schedule Criteria	Historical values; Architectural values; Visual values; Landmark values
NZHPT Building No	5429
NZHPT Register Category	II
ARC Computer Number	3799
Category	Historic Structure
Site Type	BUILDING - HOTEL
Name	FALLS HOTEL
Metric Map Sheet	R11
Grid Reference	E 2656150 N 6479200
Local Authority	Waitakere City
Location	Falls Park; Alderman Drive; Henderson
Legal Description	Lot 2 DP 57088
District Plan	Waitakere City Proposed District Plan 1995. As amended December 1998 version.
Plan No	CHI 1452
Schedule Name	Heritage appendix; Heritage items
Protection Extent	Interior protection not specified
Schedule Criteria	Historical values; Landmark values; Architectural values; Visual values
NZHPT Register Category	Category II
ARC Computer Number	3823
Category	Historic Structure
Site Type	WHARF
Name	Tui Glen Concrete Wharf
Metric Map Sheet	R11
Grid Reference	E 2656191 N 6479671
Local Authority	Waitakere City
Location	Situated on the Oratia Stream; Henderson
Legal Description	DP 6760 Pt 11,12
ARC Computer Number	11257
Category	Archaeological Site
Site Type	BRICKWORKS
Name	Watson Cranston Duncan Brickworks
Metric Map Sheet	R11
NZAA Site No	R11_1402



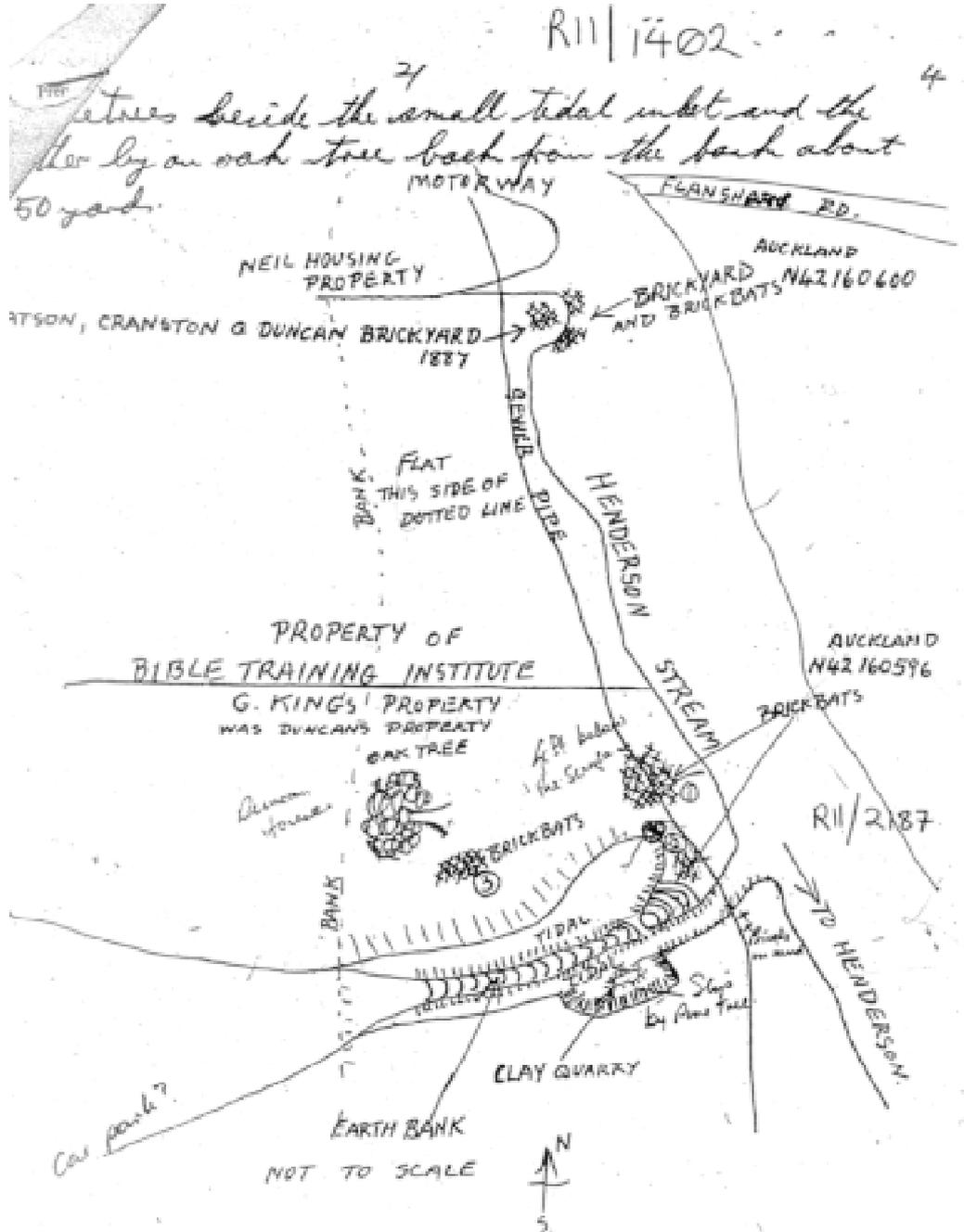
Grid Reference E 2656600 N 6481800
Local Authority Waitakere City
Location Henderson Creek; 150 metres upriver from NW motorway bridge on the west bank; Upper Waitenata Harbour.

ARC Computer Number 12232
Category Archaeological Site
Site Type MIDDEN
Metric Map Sheet R11
NZAA Site No R11_1977
Grid Reference E 2656480 N 6481040
Local Authority Waitakere City
Location Henderson Creek Esplanade, Henderson. Exposed on a small flat area of land jutting into the creek at the rear of the Waitakere Sports Stadium where trees have been planted and installation of water works.

ARC Computer Number 14191
Category Archaeological Site
Site Type BRICKWORKS (Reported)
Name Duncan's Brickworks
Metric Map Sheet R11
Grid Reference E 2656457 N 6480918
Local Authority Waitakere City
Location Central Park Drive; Henderson Stream; Te Atatu Peninsula; Waitakere City



Appendix 4 Jack Diamond Map



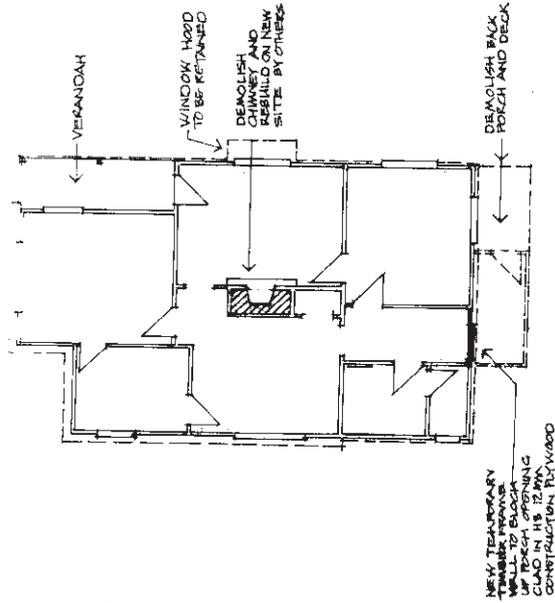
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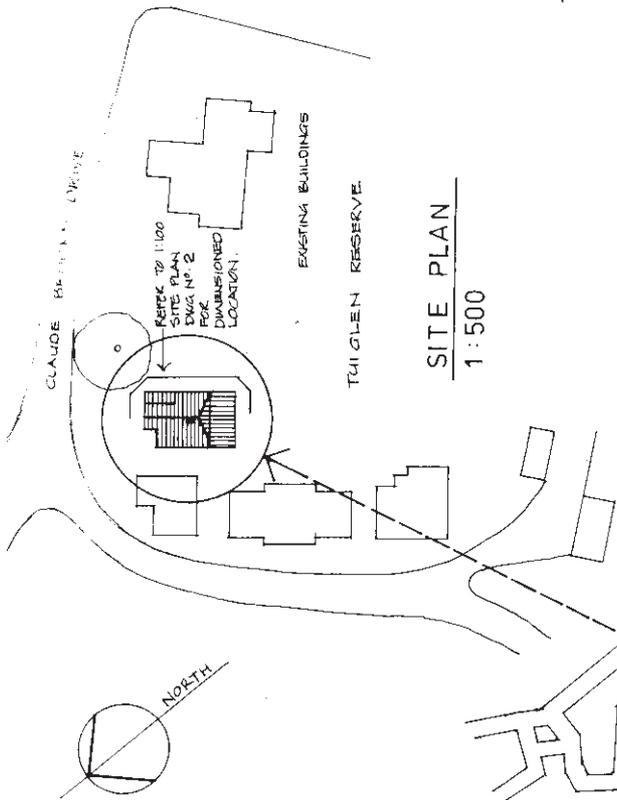


Appendix 6 Relocation Plan - McLeods Cottage

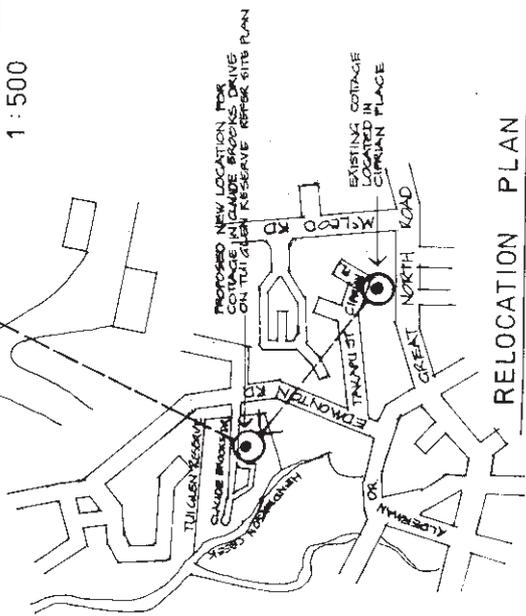


FLOOR AND DEMOLITION PLAN
1:100

MCLEOD'S COTTAGE HENDERSON EARTHWORKS Three Parsons Architect Ltd 63 St. Andrews Ave., Ponape P.O. Box 144, Honiara Mobile: (0213) 972 205	1:500 1:100 December 2002

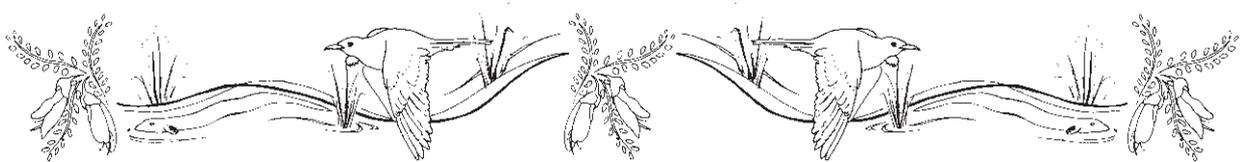


SITE PLAN
1:500



RELOCATION PLAN
1:8550





Prepared by
Waitakere City Council
Landscape Development Section



Waitakere City Council
Te Taiao o Waitakere

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