



Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Regional Parks Management Plan 2022

September 2022



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Auckland Council (2022). Regional Parks Management Plan

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Mihi

I te orokotimatanga o te kupu ko te Atua anō te kupu – Ko te kupu ko te Atua. Ko ia te Kaihanga o ngā mea katoa te rangi me te whenua.

Korōria ki te Atua, Maungārongo ki te whenua, whakaaro pai ki te tāngata.

Tū noa ana ngā maunga whakahii i te riu o Tāmaki, ko rātou kua ngaro i te ao ngā pou toko mānawa o te whare maire – ko o tātou mātua tūpuna. Ki ngā Whare kura ngā nohoanga Māreikura, e pūao ai e te ata huakirangi i uakina mai ai e te kaitiaki tatau maha o Tikitikiorangi ka unuhia atu ai e koutou te hunga mate e te tapu o tuawhakarere.

Maringi noa ngā roimata maharatanga mo rātou – haere, haere.

E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā waka o te motu tēnā koutou katoa. Koutou e noho taone nei i herea e te rahuitanga hei piko i te mate uruta kowhiora. Tāmaki Herenga Waka herea atu ki te tarawa tai timu, haria atu ki waho kia kore rā e hoki mai ano.

Ko ngā mātāpono ka herea mai ki te papawhenua. Whitikihia e te lwi noho whenua nei ko te Mana whenua, ko te Mana tangata, ko te Mana atua. Ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe o Tāmaki Makaurau – he taonga tukuiho he taonga ataahua. Ma wai rā e taurima, mā ngā mana whenua – i runga i te tika, te pono me te aroha. Ki ngā ringa kaitiaki, kaiwhakarite i ngā tikanga – oranga whenua – oranga tāngata hāpori kaunihera Kokiritia i roto i te kotahitanga kia tūtuki ngā wawata o rātou e moe mai nei. He taonga tuku iho, ki ngā mokopuna, ngā uri whakatupu, ka puta ki te whei ao ki te Ao marama.

Tihei Mauri ora.

The beginning in creation – Heaven and Earth, given in word, and in time.

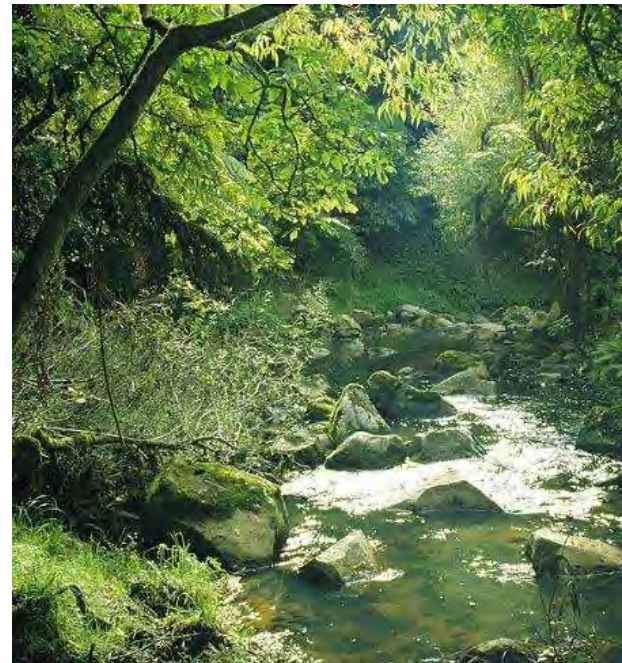
Glory to God, Peace on Earth and Goodwill to all people.

Treasured maunga, parks and open places stand tall – in the narratives of the land Tāmaki Makaurau, echoing the silent voices of beauty, footprints of time, created by our tūpuna – our ancestors, the pioneers, guardians of the gateway of Tikitikiorangi.

Tears like raindrops in the misty haze – we will remember them.

The people of the land, tāngata whenua, custodians of the whenua, acknowledging mana Atua, mana of Whenua, mana Tangata to whom tikanga is bestowed, ensuring our identity, Ngā Papa Rēhia o Tāmaki Makaurau – upholding the mauri of the whenua, of people, of atua. Creating the tapestry of life, the beauty for all in care of all Council and people. The life of the land the life of the people.

We breathe the breath of life.





He kupu whakataki / Foreword

From the Mayor

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland’s 28 regional parks stretch over 40,000 hectares of open space and include more than 220km of coastline. They span a wide range of ecosystems and landscapes, providing sanctuary to hundreds of native and endangered plant and animal species.

Our regional parks provide opportunities for relaxation, education and recreation, enabling people to enjoy and appreciate the beauty of our natural environment, and support our wellbeing, as well as offering world-class views and scenery.

Aucklanders strongly value the experiences our parks offer and the ability they provide to freely access public open spaces. For mana whenua, their mauri and history are immensely valued.

Our Regional Parks Management Plan sets the vision and direction for managing the regional parks network in Tāmaki Makaurau over the next 10 years. This Plan includes providing for mana whenua to become more involved in park management and we welcome the opportunity to support mana whenua in kaitiakitanga / guardianship of these treasured places.

The Plan also includes responding to the impacts of climate change, as we consider how to best manage regional parks for future generations and maximising the opportunities these spaces provide. The Plan aims to improve sustainable and equitable access to parks, to protect and nurture the enormous carbon sinks the parks hold for our city, and to manage access to the coast as the sea level rises.

Thanks to our strong network of volunteers, our rangers, staff and Aucklanders, who each contribute to the unparalleled experiences that our regional parks provide. Please enjoy what our parks have to offer to you and your families.

Phil Goff

Mayor of Auckland

He kupu whakataki / Foreword

From the Chair

E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā iwi taketake, e ngā hāpori horapa i a Tāmaki Makaurau, i a Tāmaki Herenga Waka, tēnā tātou katoa. Kā tika kia mihi ki te wāhi ngaro, ki a Kuini Irihāpeti, mē ngā mate huhua katoa o te wā. Haere haere atu ra. Kō tātou anō e ngā kanohi ora, kā nui te mihi ki a tātou.

I am honoured to present the Regional Parks Management Plan that will guide management of the regional parks network during the 2020s and beyond.

I would like to thank the thousands of people who made suggestions and provided comments to help improve the draft plan. The input of the distinct voices of mana whenua, and the diverse voices of our local communities, have helped to create a Plan that captures where we are at this moment in history and how we want to protect and use some of our most treasured natural places in Tāmaki Makaurau.

The depth of insight and range of input from so many individuals and organisations bears witness to the special place that regional parks have in the hearts of Aucklanders.

The plan is ambitious for our regional parks, notwithstanding the pressures on council budgets. It is equally ambitious about council's Treaty-based partnership commitments to iwi, and the relationships we also enjoy with environmental and community organisations and, crucially, the thousands of volunteers who help care for our parks daily. We are very clear that the council cannot deliver this plan alone: we depend on your support, and we want to work with you.

The challenges that climate change brings will be felt in the next decade. The plan embeds the adaptation and mitigation policies of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan. Climate change and population growth will place additional pressures on the indigenous biodiversity that we are working so hard to care for, and protection and enhancement of our indigenous landscapes is a priority.

The parks, importantly, are there for people to enjoy. They are places of refuge from the bustling city, places to gather as family and community and to explore and recreate in.



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The Plan addresses the challenge: as the city continues to grow, we need to provide access without loving the parks to death, enabling all Aucklanders to have the opportunity regardless of culture, income, age and ability. To that end, two priority projects are the preparation of recreation plans, including track network plans, for both the Waitākere Ranges and the Hūnua Ranges.

The parks are part of whenua that hold the traditional korero and practices of hapū and iwi, as kaitiaki. They are also regional assets, here for all Aucklanders and to welcome those visiting the city. This Plan supports us to create sustainable ways that allows everyone to enjoy our parks while enabling the ngahere / forest and other natural areas to flourish.

Ngā manaakitanga

Councillor Alf Filipaina

Chair

Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee (2019-2022)

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1. Te kupu whakataki / Introduction

About this Plan

The Regional Parks Management Plan (Plan) is an omnibus plan that sets the management direction, policies and desired outcomes for Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland’s regional parks network of 28 parks.

The Plan outlines how to maximise the opportunities presented by the regional parks, and manage the challenges, particularly climate change, across some 41,000ha of public open space.

This Plan replaces the 2010 Regional Parks Management Plan.¹

Ngā papa rēhia ā-rohe o Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland’s regional parks

Under this Plan Auckland’s regional parks continue to be managed as a network that encompasses distinctive and unique environments and offers a diverse range of experiences to visitors. The 28 regional parks covered by this Plan are:² Ambury, Ātiu Creek, Āwhitu, Duder, Glenfern Sanctuary, Hūnua Ranges, Long Bay, Mahurangi East, Mahurangi West, Motukorea / Browns Island, Muriwai, Ōmana, Ōrere Point, Pakiri, Scandrett, Shakespear, Tāpapakanga, Tāwharanui, Tawhitokino, Te Ārai, Te Muri, Te Rau Pūriri, Waharau, Waitākere Ranges, Waitawa, Wenderholm, Whakanewha and Whakatīwai.

Figure 1: Map (next page) of **Auckland’s regional parks in this Plan**

¹ Except for the Hūnua Falls Special Management Zone, which continues to sit under the 2010 plan until a plan for that reserve is prepared and brought into this plan (see [Hūnua Ranges Regional Park](#) chapter).

² Three parks listed as regional parks in the LTP Schedule 1 are not covered by this management plan because:

- the Auckland Botanic Gardens is a distinctly different type of park with a focus on featuring botanic species, and will have its own management plan
- Te Motu a Hiaroa / Puketutu Island was purchased from the Kelliher Estate by Watercare and the title to the motu was transferred to a Māori trust, Te Motu a Hiaroa Charitable Trust, made up of Te Kawerau a Maki, Makaurau Marae (Te Ahiwaru Trust) and Waikato Tainui (Te Whakakitenga O Waikato Inc.) following an Environment Court settlement. There is a 999-year park lease held by the council on the motu, renewable in perpetuity. The motu is currently co-managed by a trust made up of the mana whenua owners, Auckland Council and Watercare. A masterplan has been developed which includes plans to develop a marae and papakāinga, undertake ecological restoration and in time open to the public as a cultural park.
- Mutukaroa / Hamlins Hill – is managed as a regional park supported by a management trust. The management trust is not currently active so forming a forward-looking plan for this park is not possible at the time of preparing this plan.



Key

Regional parkland	5 Scandrett	11 Shakespear	17 Motukorea / Browns Island	23 Ōrere Point
1 Te Ārai	6 Te Rau Pūriri	12 Long Bay	18 Whakanewha	24 Tāpapakanga
2 Pakiri	7 Mahurangi East	13 Muriwai	19 Ōmana	25 Waharau
3 Ātiu Creek	8 Mahurangi West	14 Waitākere Ranges	20 Duder	26 Whakatīwai
4 Tāwharanui	9 Te Muri	15 Ambury	21 Waitawa	27 Hūnua Ranges
	10 Wenderholm	16 Āwhitu	22 Tawhitokino	28 Glenfern Sanctuary

Plan focus

Six key focus areas for parks management over the next 10 years were identified through analysis of input received and the challenges and opportunities facing parks (see chapter 2). There is no priority order to these key areas of focus and all are interconnected.

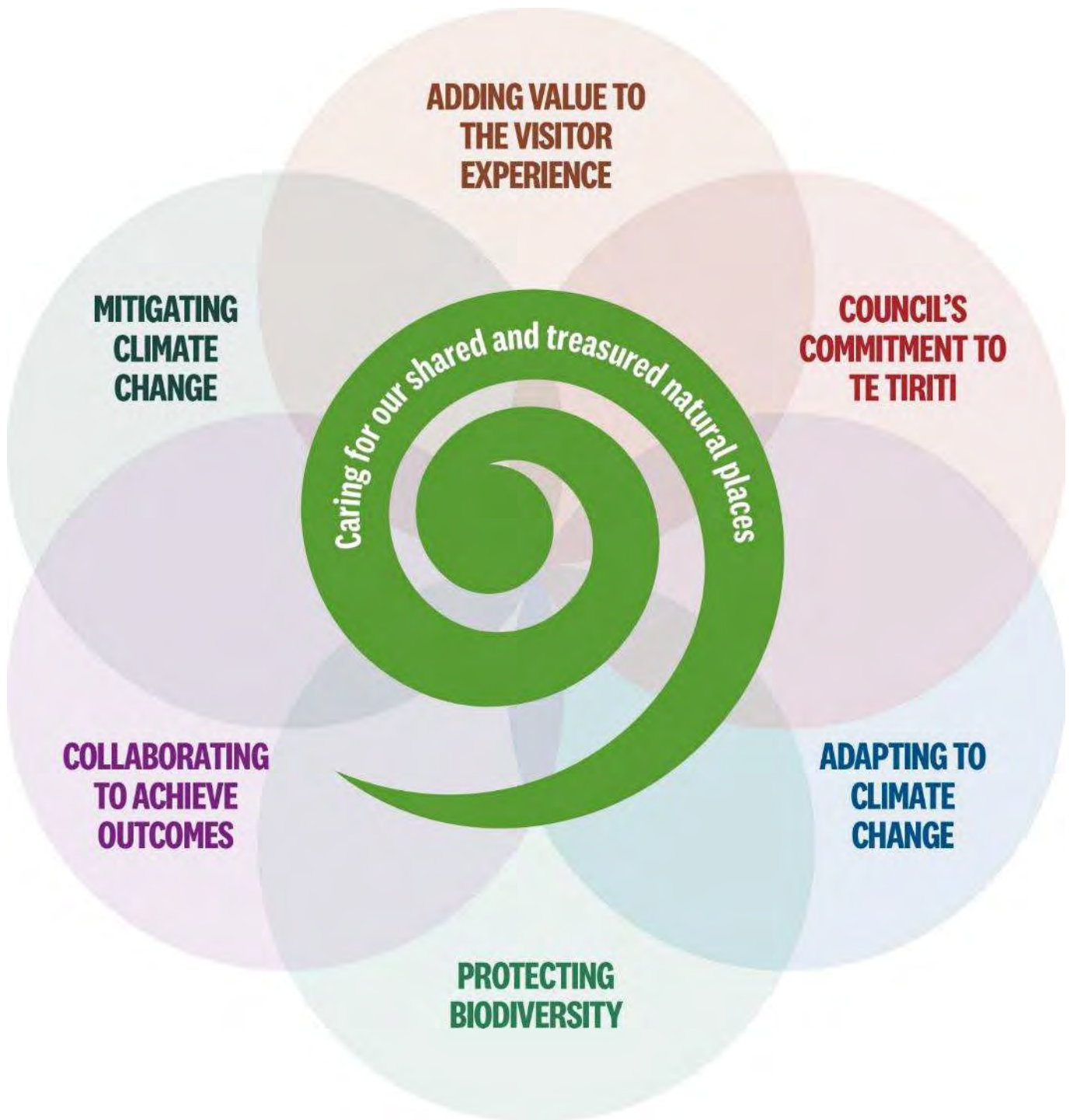


Figure 2: Key areas of focus for the decade from 2022

Council's commitment to Te Tiriti

- Acknowledging the principles of Te Tiriti
- Acknowledging the importance of the regional parks to mana whenua
- Continuing to build meaningful partnerships with mana whenua
- Supporting expression of Māori identity in parks and park naming

Adapting to climate change

- Managing a retreat from coastal erosion
- Creating more shade for visitors and stock
- Planning for greater fire and hazards risks

Mitigating climate change

- Prioritising forest and ecosystem health to keep existing carbon stores
- Setting an emissions target and pathway for farming
- Promoting and enabling low emissions visitor access to parks

Protecting biodiversity

- Safeguarding threatened species
- Protecting current and future biodiversity
- Partnering with kaitiaki
- Recognising regional parks' role in linking landscapes and ecosystems
- Building a culture of caring for nature

Adding value to the visitor experience

- Offering more tailored visitor experiences
- Striking a careful balance to retain natural character
- Prioritising and supporting mana whenua-led ventures
- Connecting diverse communities to parks in their way
- Retaining free access for informal recreation

Collaborating to achieve outcomes

- Prioritising developing mana whenua partnerships
- Building on current collaboration with others
- Creating new collaborations that support park outcomes
- Reviewing the framework for commercial activities on regional parks
- Communicating, consulting, and reporting on progress.

Our aspiration is to be world class

The council’s aspiration for regional parks is to be one of the leading regional park systems in the world, that Auckland is proud of. This is across all outcomes:

- engagement with mana whenua
- conservation and heritage programmes
- sustainability
- visitor experience, recreation and facilities
- ranger service
- community programmes and partnerships.

The aim is to achieve this through delivery of the Plan’s vision and protection of its values, in active partnership with mana whenua and the wider Auckland community.

Defining a regional park

The regional parks network is part of a much wider series of public and protected spaces across Auckland and Tīkapa Moana / Te Moananui-ā-Toi / the Hauraki Gulf. This includes 4000 local parks managed by the council, 34,000ha of conservation estate managed by the Department of Conservation, and lands managed by mana whenua, such as the maunga / volcanic cones of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland.

Regional parks tend to be larger, natural spaces. On a continuum, they sit between local parks (that tend to be smaller, more cultivated open spaces that also contain many community facilities and playing fields) and the large conservation estate managed by the Department of Conservation. The regional parks represent many of the special natural and cultural qualities of the Auckland region. They provide a diversity of natural settings with no or limited development. They tend to attract visitors from across the region and beyond.



Figure 3: Spectrum of public open space

Within the regional park network a diverse range of experiences are offered to visitors. Some parks were purchased as farmland and this inherited land use continues today, providing visitors with opportunities to experience farming. Recreational activities in the outdoors make use of large areas and the natural landscape and can occur alongside restoration of natural ecosystems and preservation of Māori and early European settler heritage.

Regional parks are hosted by park rangers, providing a distinctive and much appreciated service. Rangers interact with visitors and lead conservation efforts.

The regional parks are a special part of Auckland's identity. They contribute to people's sense of place; they are places of enormous significance to mana whenua, and are also a source of pride for Aucklanders, many of whom actively contribute to their protection and enhancement.

Regional parks were historically acquired by regional public bodies, including water boards, and they tended to be sited in rural areas. They reserved larger open spaces for the public to enjoy as the city grew.

Some regional parks are now near to suburban areas and take on additional role in serving their local community, such as Ambury, Long Bay, Shakespear and the Waitākere Ranges.

Purpose and benefits of regional parks

The regional parks are purchased and managed to protect their intrinsic, natural, cultural and landscape values and to provide outdoor recreational opportunities for the enjoyment and benefit of the people of the region, and are held in perpetuity for that purpose.

Regional parks help protect and enhance the region's diverse indigenous ecosystems, cultural heritage and landscapes, and provide Aucklanders and visitors with free access to nature, on land and to the coast. The network retains more than 225km of coastline giving access to unspoilt places and world-class sea views, showcasing some of Auckland's best natural features.

Many of these parks provide the opportunity for people to experience rural and coastal locations without having to travel far from urban areas. Many regional parks were purchased to protect free public access to some of Auckland's best beaches and these are among the most heavily used parks in the region. These parks protect the coast from urban development.

The parks offer people opportunities for social contact, relaxation and physical activity in a natural setting in their own way and at their own pace. In this way, the parks support mental, physical, and spiritual wellbeing.

Regional parks are ideal places to foster a strong sense of stewardship, social connectedness and belonging for all Aucklanders – to the place and to each other.

Scope of this plan

This Plan sets a vision for the regional parks network and states the values of the parks to be protected and enhanced. It provides direction for management of the regional parks, and includes a management framework and policies that relate to all parks in the network.

The Plan provides direction for management of the land and waterways, infrastructure, and visitors. It provides for visitor enjoyment and sets some rules for park use. It also sets out a vision and intentions in respect to partnerships and relationships with mana whenua and diverse stakeholders.

The park chapters describe the park attributes, assets and uses, the pressures and opportunities currently faced by park management and set specific management intentions. Maps support the park chapters by illustrating the location of key assets, features and management intentions. A second set of maps that are supplementary to the Plan show the location of land parcels under the Reserves Act (listed in Appendix 8) to support management according to the purpose for which that land is held.

This Plan is published in September 2022 and is intended to be in place for a decade before its next comprehensive review (although the council may decide to review it or parts of it at any time). As such, the management direction generally states the outcomes to be achieved rather than specifying methods, as these may change over time. This allows park managers to adapt methods to best practice and to changing circumstances. It also provides direction and criteria for setting priorities.

Under the Reserves Act a management plan must be kept under continuous review. Updates or variations to parts of the Plan are anticipated to occur from time to time.

Out of scope

The Plan does not cover the following things.

- Acquisition of new regional parkland. The council has a separate strategy to acquire more parkland.
- Local parks. These are administered by local boards under local parks management plans.
- Moving a local park into the regional parks network. Occasionally the council may consider shifting delegated authority for a local park from a local board to the governing body of council, to shift it into the regional parks network. This is a decision made under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act by the governing body, based on criteria relating to whether or not a park is a regional or local asset.
- Implementation, resourcing and operational details. It does not set timeframes for delivery or details of what will be done when. Operational plans are set annually through annual planning processes within the budgetary framework of the long-term plan, which takes into account priority-setting across all of council's responsibilities.
- It is not a compendium of everything related to regional parks. It does not provide a full history of regional parks and does not list every asset and feature. Other books and online resources are available and should be referred to for more detailed information.
- The park maps are not a comprehensive and dynamic resource. The council's GIS system provides far more authoritative, detailed and current information for management purposes, on matters ranging from heritage and biodiversity assets to coastal hazards.
- The Plan is not designed to be a primary reference for visitors. Information designed specifically to support park use is available online and on-site including park maps for visitor use.

Statutory and planning context

How the council manages its regional parks is governed by the principles of Te Tiriti, legislation and regulations, and by council policies, strategies and plans. See Figure 4.

Primary legislation

The regional parks are managed under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Reserves Act 1977³ and in accordance with other relevant legislation as outlined in Appendix 1. The council holds most regional parkland under the Local Government Act. About 26 per cent is classified as some form of reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

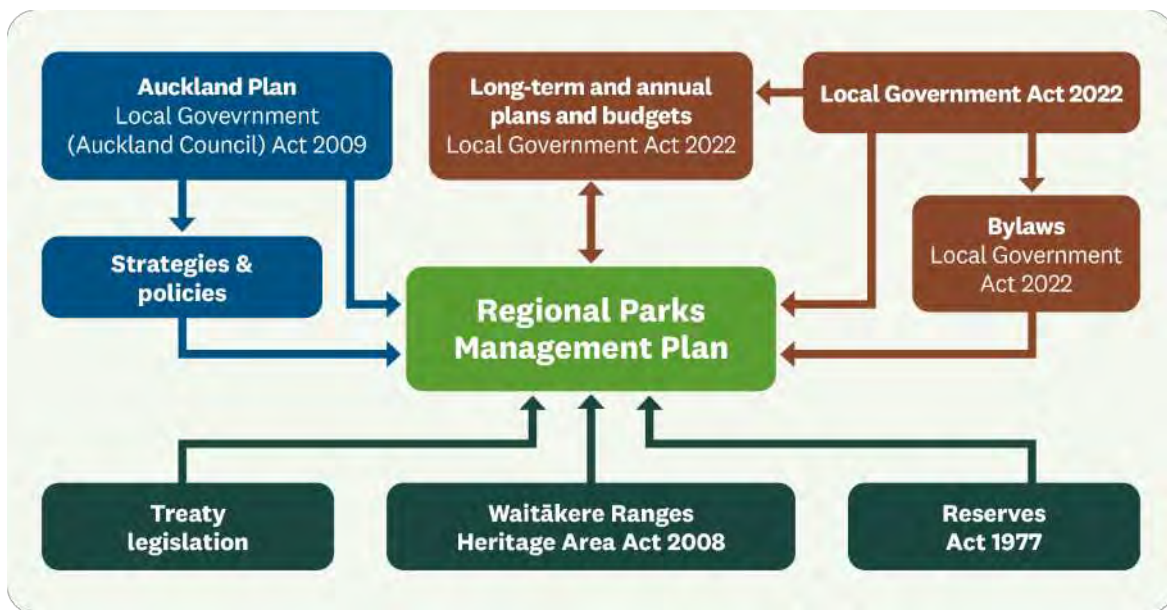


Figure 4: Policy framework influencing the management of regional parks

Most regional parkland is protected in perpetuity by orders-in-council under section 139 of the [Local Government Act 2002](#).⁴

The [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008](#) acknowledges the national significance of the Waitākere Ranges and its surrounding area.

The [Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000](#) recognises the international and national significance of the land and natural and historic resources within the Hauraki Gulf and land within its catchment.

This process to prepare this Plan aligns with two statutory obligations:

- The Waitākere Ranges Regional Park plan must be reviewed at least every 10 years under section 20 of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008
- Section 41 of the [Reserves Act 1977](#) requires all land classified as a recreation, scenic, scientific, or historic reserve to have a current management plan in place.

Appendix 1 provides more detail on the legislative and policy context.

³ Both land held under the Local Government Act and reserves under the Reserves Act are referred to as parks and parkland.

⁴ By way of the [Local Government \(Auckland Regional Parks\) Order 2008](#), created under Section 139 of the LGA 2002.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Ownership and acquisition

Land ownership and how the council acquired the land guides its management and its governance.

Most regional parkland is owned by the council. The council and its predecessors acquired the land over more than a century by purchase, gifting and bequests, land transfer due to resource consents, compulsory purchase under the Public Works Act for water supply management or transfer from the Crown to the council. In some cases, parkland has come into council ownership or management initially by way of the Crown and / or by way of contested sales.

Some land under management as a regional park is owned by others – the Crown, iwi, or by other parties such as the QEII National Trust or Watercare Services Limited (Watercare). Where the council is not the owner, the land is generally subject to some form of management or contractual agreement, and sometimes co-governance arrangements.

Crown land may be (and some has been) returned to mana whenua under Treaty settlements, in acknowledgement of earlier wrongful alienation of the land from their original owners.

Appendix 8 indicates whether each land parcel is held under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Reserves Act 1977, and if it is held under the Reserves Act, the reserve classification.

Conditions

Some land is subject to management constraints or requirements arising from:

- gifting or sale and purchase conditions
- conservation or heritage covenants
- easements held by others giving them rights, such as rights of way
- utility locations on or near the land, such as requirements to keep trees out of electricity lines under the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

Appendix 2 lists gifts and covenants and identifies where conditions relate to those gifts or covenants.

Governance

Decision-making over regional parks, including the approval of the Regional Parks Management Plan rests with Auckland Council (with the exception of part of the Hūnua Ranges discussed below) under relevant legislation. Decision making for regional parks is allocated to the council's Governing Body as a non-regulatory activity, as set out in the Long-term Plan.⁵ Two members of the Independent Māori Statutory Board are members of the committee of the Governing Body with responsibilities for regional parks.

A section of the Hūnua Ranges is excluded from this Plan

A section of the Hūnua Ranges in the Hūnua Falls area is excluded from this Plan to allow time for the council and Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki, the mana whenua owner, to jointly prepare the section relating to Hihiorapa Urupā, in accordance with the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Settlement Act 2018.

In addition, the future Hūnua Falls Scenic Reserve area is also excluded as this will vest in four mana whenua owners once the final two of four Treaty settlements have been concluded. In good faith, the council is seeking to prepare this section of the Plan with the future owners.

Once these sections have been jointly prepared by the relevant parties, they will be publicly consulted on as required by the Reserves Act, before being approved and added into the wider plan.

⁵ [Long-term Plan 2021-31](#): Volume 2, Part 3, 3.5(c)

Te ao Māori in park management

A key focus in this Plan is to support the principles of Te Tiriti in park management. This includes support for partnering with mana whenua (refer chapter 5: [Mana whenua partnerships](#)). In doing so, the council acknowledges and seeks to embed te ao Māori into park management and build the council's understanding and relationships with mana whenua as kaitiaki.

Te ao Māori is a way by which iwi, hapū and whānau understand and navigate the physical and metaphysical environment. Tikanga encompasses the principles and customary practices by which Māori give effect to this knowledge to navigate the world safely. Mātauranga is the body of knowledge developed around this worldview and experience. The wellbeing of whānau, hapū and iwi, and indeed te taiao / the environment depends upon being able to practise and sustain mātauranga and tikanga.

Taking a te ao Māori world view as a component of managing regional parks will enhance that management. Integrating te ao Māori knowledge into behaviours and decisions is essential for successful and sustainable environmental management to protect and enhance the mauri of the natural environment⁶. It will ensure the notion of taiao, whenua and tāngata remain an important focal point for regional park related decisions.

A te ao Māori lens is structured around core Māori values and principles derived from Māori views of the world. These values and principles provide an insight into Māori concepts and beliefs anchored upon intergenerational symbiotic relationships between people, place, nature and the wider universe (whole living systems) and the reciprocal responsibilities and obligations to care for, protect, activate, maintain and regenerate these whakapapa relationships.⁷

Te ao Māori concepts such as kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga, whanaungatanga and manaakitanga take an integrated approach to protecting and enhancing treasured environments such as regional parks for communities and for future generations. The practice of kaitiakitanga in park management recognises the vital importance of protecting the mauri / life force of the area and taonga within them in particular. Whanaungatanga reflects the interconnectedness of people with each other and with elements of the environment. Rangatiratanga relates to the importance of showing leadership and self-determination, while providing for others through warm hospitality is embodied in manaakitanga. Embedding these concepts into thinking and decision making supports a focus on the interrelationships between the natural environment and people.

Mana whenua have a unique relationship with the natural environment as kaitiaki. Their body of knowledge – both tangible and intangible – and cultural practices and heritage are all linked to the whenua. Through te ao Māori, these broader concepts, which acknowledge the interrelationship between the natural environment and people in how the world is viewed, can be adopted and practised by everyone.

In the Tāmaki Makaurau context, a te ao Māori perspective guided by mana whenua is fundamental to manage, develop, and enhance regional parks. Mana whenua want to see a te ao Māori perspective incorporated into strategies and initiatives which meaningfully protect and improve the environment, the quality of water and air, and reduce pollution.⁸

⁶ [Auckland Plan 2050](#), p146

⁷ [Te Tāruke-a-Tāwhiri, Auckland's Climate Plan](#), p32.

⁸ Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum, 10 Year Strategic Plan, September 2019, Outcomes Framework Natural Environment, p17. (Also see Appendix 1.)

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Given the council's obligations as a partner to act reasonably and in good faith, it is crucial for council to find ways to embrace the values of te ao Māori in its processes and culture in respect of tikanga, and mātauranga Māori to deliver benefits for mana whenua, Māori and the wider hapori / community.

The regional parks spread across Tāmaki Makaurau from Te Arai and Pakiri in the north, the Waitākere Ranges in the west, Mahurangi in the east and the Hunua Ranges in the south.

The whenua and wai underlying the regional parks and their surrounds were used in many ways by mana whenua and encompass many areas of cultural significance to mana whenua.⁹ Historically, and continuing into the future, the whenua and wai within the parks are of immense political, cultural, spiritual and physical significance to mana whenua and to the wider hapori. This includes the natural elements: maunga, wai / waterways, whenua / lands and coastal areas.

These are the realms of the Atua including:

- Ranginui – the sky
- Papatūānuku – the earth
- Rūaumoko – deity of geological features
- Tāne – the deity of forest life and of man
- Tangaroa – the deity of sea and sea life.¹⁰

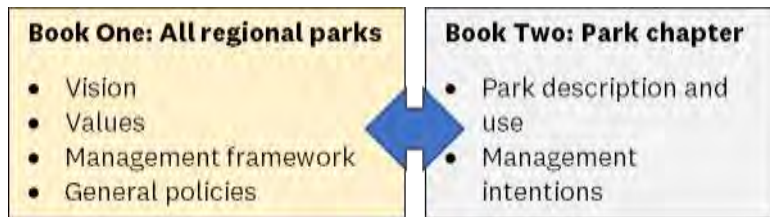
The significance of the whenua and wai of the regional parks to mana whenua is such that the relationship with te taiao has profound implications for the way the distinctive values of the parks are understood, presented and managed. The cultural values of the parks are inextricably linked to the ecological, scenic and historic values, which are a part of the parks' 'intrinsic worth' and 'distinctive quality', as well as their relationship with neighbouring whenua and the wai which flow to and from them.

⁹ 2010 Murdoch, Graeme. *Dreamers of the Day: A history of Auckland's regional parks*, pp 52, 84, 266.

¹⁰ 2020 Department of Conservation, *Biodiversity in Aotearoa: an overview of state, trends and pressures*.

How to use the Plan

Books One and Two must be read together.



Example 1: Revegetation

Book One provides policy and guidance.

Chapter 7, section on Restoring indigenous ecosystems:

36. When intending to undertake revegetation on regional parks, prepare and implement a revegetation plan:

- working with mana whenua and key community partners
- in accordance with regional biodiversity priorities and best practice conservation management,
- in accordance with the council's Restoration Guide
- using eco-sourced indigenous species suitable to the original ecosystem type(s) of the area to be planted
- taking into account the likely impacts of climate change
- considering the co-benefits of revegetation, such as erosion protection, landscape enhancement, carbon sequestration, water quality improvement, recreation and amenity
- taking into account other regional park values and minimising impacts on them
- taking into account other relevant strategies and plans.

The park chapter and map states locations and reasons for revegetation.

Mahurangi West:

- Continue the coastal forest restoration and enhancement programme, with a focus on protecting and enhancing stands of pōhutukawa and pūriri.
- Continue to protect and enhance the biodiversity values of the park by restoring the habitats and populations of indigenous fauna.
- Continue restoration planting along the coastal edge with a focus on protecting and enhancing native dune species.

Map: Where to revegetate

Dark green: forest

Mid-green: **revegetate**

Light green: grass

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Example 2: Improving public access and connections to regional parks

Book One: provides policy and guidance. Relevant sections include:

Chapter 4: management framework

- **Park category:** sets expectations for parks in different categories
- **General management zones / Main arrival zone:** function and purpose
- **Design principles:** to follow when designing facilities
- **Spatial planning:** considerations when preparing plans.

Chapter 9: section on Sustainable access provides the policy direction

Te whāinga / Objective

32. Reduce greenhouse emissions relating to park user travel and improve equity of access to regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

74. Improve safe entry and arrival by walking, cycling, public and group transport to regional parks including by:
- a. supporting creation of safe and attractive cycle and walking access routes into regional parks from local communities
 - b. supporting connections with long-distance cycle and walking trails such as Te Araroa, the proposed Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail and proposed Hūnua Trail, to regional parks by provision of appropriate arrival zone design, services and facilities
 - c. introducing structural elements that support cycling and bus access when renewing or redeveloping park entry and arrival zones, such as:
 - i. secure parking for e-bikes and bicycles, e-bike charging points and bicycle maintenance stations
 - ii. shuttle and bus turning areas and parking and EV charging points
 - iii. other facilities that overcome barriers identified by user feedback

The park chapter: Identifies an intention to make changes in a particular area.

Scandrett:

23. Investigate potential walking, cycling connections from Scandrett Regional Park to Martin's Bay, Mahurangi East Regional Park, Scott's Landing and other local trail networks and providing secure parking for bicycles in the arrival zone.

Ōmana:

14. Continue to promote and support pedestrian and cyclist connectivity through the park between Maraetai and Beachlands and other public open spaces.
15. Work with Auckland Transport and the local community to investigate options, including the use of unformed legal roads, to enable safer pedestrian and cycle access into the park from residential subdivisions on the other side of Maraetai Road.
16. Investigate and support opportunities to facilitate safer access into the park from Te Puru Drive.

2. Te horopaki / Context

This chapter sets out the context in which this Plan has been developed, highlighting key trends relevant to the management of regional parks in the decade ahead. These trends helped in identifying the key areas of focus for the Plan.

Regional park history spans more than a century

The genesis of Auckland's regional parks network dates back to the turn of the 19th century when the Crown acquired the first public domains and scenic reserves. The growth of the network continues to this day and has been supported by generous gifts of land and donations (Appendix 2 lists gifts of land). The book *Dreamers of the Day: A history of Auckland's regional parks* by Graeme Murdoch and published by Random House New Zealand provides a full account of the history of the regional parks network to its publication date in 2010.

Strengthening partnerships with mana whenua

Māori are the original people of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland with a wealth of experience and mātauranga / knowledge about local landscapes, cultural sites, plants and animals. The customary authority of mana whenua is underpinned by rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga in respect to the whenua and natural resources, as recognised through Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Each mana whenua¹¹ has a different rohe / territory and interest in the various regional parks. Some mana whenua have expressed a high level of interest in regional parks and in rebuilding their exercise of kaitiakitanga over ancestral lands.

In many cases, multiple mana whenua have associations with the same regional parks, and the strength and nature of their associations can vary. Mana whenua also have multiple connections with each other and this whanaungatanga is important to recognise.

Auckland Council supports partnering with mana whenua in managing regional parks. How the council partners best with each mana whenua is an ongoing discussion that will evolve as priorities and capacities to partner develop over time. This Plan supports the journey to explore greater partnership between council and mana whenua at various levels. It supports mana whenua to articulate aspirations for particular parks and continued kōrero on how to work effectively together. Refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#) for the policies on partnering with mana whenua.

Exploring ways to work with multiple mana whenua and strengthening the council's relationships and its own cultural awareness should improve management of the regional parks and its responsiveness to legislative requirements.

An increasing number of Treaty claims have been settled, with more to come. There is evolving participation by mana whenua across economic, social, cultural and environmental domains.

¹¹ To avoid doubt, in this plan any reference to "mana whenua" does not preclude engaging with Māori groups such as Māori land owners with land contiguous to regional parks.

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Treaty settlements between mana whenua and the Crown provide a renewed commitment for a Treaty-based relationship, and redress for historical breaches of the Treaty including a historical account, cultural and commercial redress. Crown land may be returned to mana whenua through settlements. Within the Hūnua Ranges, some whenua has been returned to mana whenua and some is in the process of being returned. Settlement legislation sets new governance and management arrangements for these areas.

Some mana whenua also have formalised recognition and management roles relating to regional parks through legislation such as the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008.

A strengthened partnership approach through this Plan could lead to economic and employment opportunities for Māori, and for greater Māori cultural identity to be reflected in regional parks. Some parks are likely to receive Māori names alongside existing European names. There will be opportunities for returning Māori names and narratives to sites within regional parks, and potential for mana whenua involvement in tourism and conservation and heritage management.

Over time, as mana whenua and council develop ways to work together on shared priorities for conservation, heritage protection and visitor services, it is anticipated cultural awareness and mātauranga Māori / customary knowledge will become integral to park management. Through this Plan, the council seeks to build mana whenua tikanga into the approach to parks management (such as including tikanga in the track development criteria in the [Tracks](#) policy in chapter 11).

Aucklanders and visitors who are not mana whenua will also benefit from increased mana whenua involvement. They will be able to gain a greater appreciation of the history and cultural heritage associated with regional parks and to join in celebrating a shared natural and cultural heritage.

Responding to the climate emergency

The planet is in a climate emergency. Globally, humans have less than a decade to make the major changes needed to bring carbon levels in the atmosphere down to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

Auckland's climate is already changing. Aucklanders are starting to see higher temperatures, increased drought, more intense rainfall events and storm surges, and sea level rise. This is expected to continue even as the world acts to lower greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change will impact on communities, health and wellbeing, food supply, infrastructure, economy and natural environment.

At the same time, Auckland's carbon emissions are still increasing.

The [Climate Change Response \(Zero Carbon\) Amendment Act 2019](#) introduced a framework to help New Zealand develop policies to address climate emissions and adaptation¹². The legislation sets a new domestic greenhouse gas emission reduction target, establishes a system of emissions budgets, requires government to develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and establishes an independent Climate Change Commission.

Auckland Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and in 2020 adopted [Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan](#). In this plan, council has set a target to halve the entire city's emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.

¹² Refer to information about the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019: <https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/acts/climate-change-response-amendment-act-2019/>

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Implementation of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan includes the action to: "Embed climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in all park plans for the region."¹³

In response, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change are key focus areas for this Plan.

The impact of climate change

The council's coastal hazards forecasts show the regional parks network's 225km of coastline is likely to be impacted more by storms in the near term and over the longer-term rising sea levels will claim much of today's coast.

Over the next decade, popular beaches, ancient heritage sites, fragile sand dunes, coastal wetlands and native fisheries, buildings, car parks and coastal roads and tracks may be damaged by coastal floods and storm surges.

Regional parks are home to some of the most critically endangered regional ecosystems that are threatened by sea level rise. As areas become submerged, plants and wildlife must retreat inland or be lost forever.

Sea level rise is also the greatest threat to many important cultural heritage sites in regional parks, as most Māori and initial European settlement occurred near the coast.

As land erodes, potentially dangerous contaminated sites may be exposed.

A hotter and drier climate will increase the fire risk and wind erosion and place more stress on indigenous biodiversity. Risk of insect and weed infestations and plant disease increases. Farming and revegetation will become more challenging as drought slows growth, places increasing pressure on water resources, and challenges young tree survival rates.

More frequent and extreme storm events will have significant and costly impacts. The council and community may face difficult decisions about protection, adaptation, retreat or no action when damage occurs to heritage sites, natural ecosystems, buildings, tracks and roads.

For example climate change induced droughts may deliver more sediment to freshwater receiving environments because of more extreme catchment wetting and drying, including of forested terrain. Larger magnitude stormflows may also erode sediment held in the stream channel itself by generating greater shear stresses and causing scouring and slumping. Suspended sediment from both sources can compromise native fish populations, particularly where it occurs more frequently and is held at chronic levels for longer. A lot of the sediment entering waterways in high-frequency small-scale rain events is currently from unsealed roads and carparks which makes prevention planning more urgent.

These pressures are likely to become more prominent over the next decade and beyond.

The council's approach to adapting to these pressures are outlined throughout the land management policies in chapters 7, 9 and 10 of this Plan.

¹³ Under Action B8 in the council's climate implementation plan.

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Whatipū carpark following the August 2021 West Auckland storm event. A significant amount of suspended sediment is in the stormwater from the road. Photo courtesy of Ursel Koppelman

Mitigating through land management

The way the land is managed can have a large positive impact on the climate.

Regional parks contain about 35,000ha of mostly permanent indigenous forest and some exotic forestry. An estimated 250,000 tonnes of CO₂ is captured and stored across those forests and other natural ecosystems each year.

Keeping the existing forest healthy is by far the biggest positive impact we can all make to mitigate climate change on regional parks.

Maintaining the health of forest and larger shade trees is essential for them to continue growing and storing carbon. This means protecting them from threat of fire and from browsing animals such as pigs, goats, deer, and possums with sustained pest control.

Additional carbon can be stored over time by plant more trees and other vegetation including larger tree species to provide shade for visitors and animals.

In the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 the council committed approximately \$10m to plant 200ha of new native forest over the next 10 years to sequester more carbon as part of a wider \$152m effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all council activities.¹⁴

There is currently nearly 1500ha over 18 parks in pasture, managed as sheep and cattle farming. Farm-related emissions make up approximately 20 per cent of the council's emissions profile, being 5300 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent greenhouse gases in 2020/21. Eighty per cent of this is methane from animals, 20 per cent is from fertiliser use.

¹⁴ In the [Long-term Plan 2021-2031](#): a \$152 million package to reduce greenhouse gas emissions includes 'planting 200 hectares of native forest in our regional parks'. 1.2.2 Key issue 2 Climate Change action, page 12. Revegetation areas are identified in the maps in this Plan.

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The council's funded position retains a similar level of farmed open space throughout the next decade, with revegetation of a portion of the space resulting in a lower emissions level of 10 per cent of methane in line with its 2030 methane target.

Over the longer term, at least some 400-500ha of regional parkland is anticipated to remain in grass or similar low, open vegetation, in order to retain views from ridgelines and headlands, protect cultural heritage sites, and provide open areas for events and other recreational activities. Within these areas, grazing is likely to be the best land management option so visitors would continue to be able to see farm animals and farm operations in multiple parks and examples of farming heritage would remain.

The long-term vision for the remaining approximately 700ha of farmland is not determined. Under this Plan at least initially the council will continue to farm them, subject to the outcome of policy [115](#) in chapter 10 to review pastoral management against investment, climate goals and community uses.

Reducing vehicle emissions

Currently, people make approximately 1.1 million vehicle visits to regional parks in a year, almost all in their own cars powered by petrol or diesel.

Assuming an average 30-60km round trip per vehicle, that is 17,000-34,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emitted by visiting vehicles each year – three to six times the emissions from regional park farming activities.

Emissions from transport are nearly half of New Zealand's domestic emissions. To achieve targets of halving the region's emissions by 2030 radical changes are needed including in how people access regional parks.

This Plan focuses on prioritising enabling access to the parks by modes than private vehicles. Broadening travel alternatives will also help improve equity of access and help relieve parking congestion at popular parks.

Regional parks can support the council's target of helping 40 percent of Aucklanders' cars and 100% of buses being electric or zero emission by 2030. The remoteness of the regional parks may be a barrier to EV uptake if people fear running out of electricity mid-trip. The council can help this by providing for EV charging stations in or near parks that are more remote – for all modes (cars, buses and bicycles).

Protecting biodiversity

Protecting and enhancing ecological health in regional parks contributes to regional aspirations in the [Auckland Plan 2050](#), and to national goals set in [Te Mana o te Taiao, the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020](#).

Parks are centres for biodiversity

Regional parks contain important examples of the major ecosystem types and geological landforms found naturally in the Auckland region. These include sand dunes and wetlands, forested lowlands and mountain ridges, and streams that run from the ranges to sea surrounded by natural forest. Many of Auckland’s rare and threatened species find a home in these ecosystems.

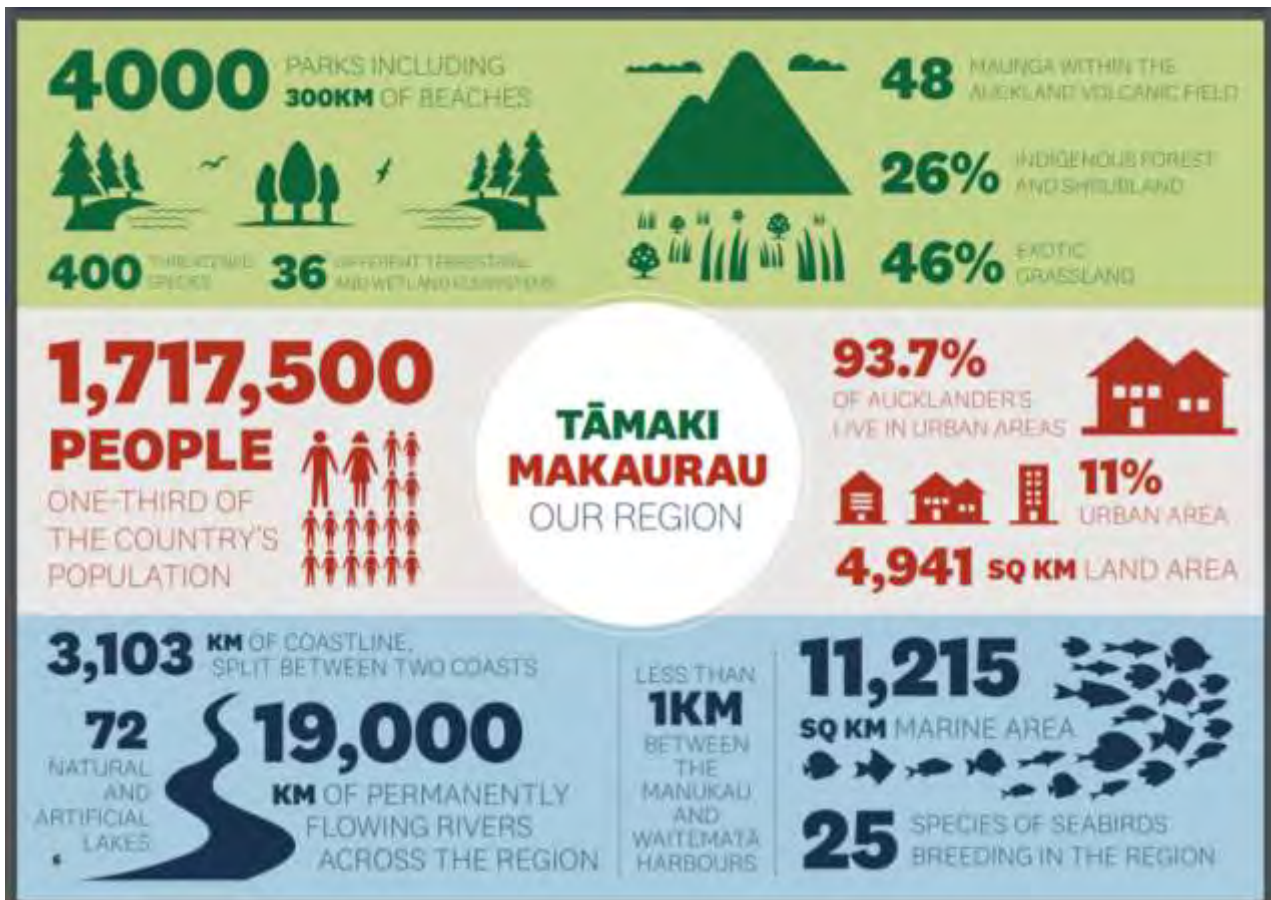


Figure 5: **Overview of the environments and population of Tāmaki Makaurau**¹⁵

Landcover is an important determinant of the health of the environment across the region. In 2020, half of the land cover in the region was exotic grassland associated with sheep and beef or dairy farming and about a quarter of land cover was mature indigenous forest or indigenous scrub/shrubland regenerating towards mature forest. The remaining quarter was everything else including the urban area which is 11 percent of the land area and expanding.¹⁶

¹⁵ From: [Te oranga o te taiao o Tāmaki Makaurau: The health of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland’s natural environment in 2020](#). A synthesis of Auckland Council’s State of the Environment reporting. (page 6)

¹⁶ [Te oranga o te taiao o Tāmaki Makaurau. The health of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland’s natural environment in 2020](#). Auckland Council Research and Evaluation Unit, RIMU. 2021.

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Regional parks host much of Auckland's remaining, once widespread, native forest. Native forest areas in the Waitākere Ranges, Hūnua Ranges and on Aotea / Great Barrier Island have the highest levels of native plant species richness, ecosystem diversity and indigenous birdlife, and relatively low incursions of weeds and introduced birds. This is in large part due to their size and continuous areas of native forest within the parks.¹⁷ Despite this, these areas still suffer from pest weeds, being part of what has been termed 'the weediest city in the world'.

Streams in regional parks are important remaining habitats for some of Auckland's aquatic invertebrate and native fish populations. Rivers and streams host diverse communities of fish, aquatic plants, kōura / crustaceans, kākahi / freshwater mussels, and many invertebrates. Once relatively widespread, only a few giant kōkopu populations still exist in mainland Auckland.

Biodiversity is under pressure

Indigenous biodiversity is under constant pressure from animal and plant pests and from pathogens (agents that can cause disease) such as kauri dieback disease that affects kauri, and myrtle rust that infects myrtle species including pōhutukawa and rātā.

Aquatic and marine systems face added burdens from nutrient and sediment loads, and physical alterations to water flows.

Climate change will further increase pressures and protecting biodiversity in regional parks will become more important as urban development continues across the region.

The council's Natural Environment Targeted Rate (NETR), introduced in 2018, funds projects that help protect the natural environment and tackle the pests, weeds and diseases that threaten indigenous species, including on regional parks. The key areas the NETR is used for are:

- plant pathogen pest management including upgrading tracks to protect kauri and managing myrtle rust
- protecting the islands and marine environment
- pest management on the mainland
- expanding community conservation effort.

Water

The importance of water and public access to water is recognised in legislation. The [National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020](#) outlines the fundamental concept of Te Mana o te Wai – recognition that protecting the health of water protects the health and wellbeing of the wider environment. It protects the mauri of the wai.

Regional parks contain many streams, lakes and beaches, which support natural ecosystems, provide public access to water, manage flood flows and store water.

Lakes Wainamu, Tomarata and Rototoa are three of the region's most significant dune lakes with rich aquatic communities. All are either on regional parks, or regional parks are part of their catchments¹⁸ and influence their water quality.

¹⁷ [Ibid](#) page 22.

¹⁸ Te Rau Pūriri is east of Lake Rototoa and part of the same water catchment. Lake Tomarata is adjacent to Te Ārai. Lake Wainamu is in the northwest of the Waitākere Ranges.

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Lake water quality faces pressures from sediment and nutrient run-off, pest fish and invasive plant introductions and a changing climate.

Many regional parks contribute to sensitive marine catchments: the Manukau, Kaipara and Mahurangi harbours, and the Hauraki Gulf. Extensive efforts and resources are being poured into trying to halt the deteriorating state of these marine areas, including through the Hauraki Gulf Forum, Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme, Mahurangi East Land Restoration Programme and Manukau Harbour Forum.

Management of regional parks can play a positive and leading role in supporting these marine remediation and protection programmes and in promoting land management that supports healthy freshwater environments.

The council's Water Quality Targeted Rate (WQTR), introduced in 2018, also helps make significant inroads into improving water quality. It provides investment for new stormwater infrastructure and initiatives to reduce wastewater, sediment and other pollutants contaminating waterways and marine environments.

Over time, the aim is also to reduce Safeswim public health warnings at recreational beaches across Auckland, including at many regional parks.

Kauri dieback is a significant threat

Kauri dieback disease is caused by *Phytophthora agathidicida*, a microscopic fungus-like organism. It lives in the soil and infects kauri roots, damaging the tissues that carry nutrients and water within the tree, effectively starving it to death. Dieback affects kauri of all ages and is currently incurable, resulting in kauri being classified a threatened species and endangering the overall health of kauri forests.

Kauri dieback is spreading across the natural extent for kauri of northern New Zealand, and the extensive kauri ecosystems within the Hūnua and Waitākere Ranges are areas of particular concern. The Hūnua Ranges remains one of the most important areas for kauri conservation as the expansive stands there appear to remain free of the disease.

Kauri are found in 16 of the regional parks covered by this Plan – Ātiu Creek, Āwhitu, Duder, Glenfern, Hūnua Ranges, Long Bay, Mahurangi, Shakespear, Tāpapakanga, Tāwharanui, Te Muri, Waharau, Waitākere Ranges, Wenderholm, Whakanewha and Whakatīwai regional parks. Declining health or death of kauri has a detrimental effect on the kauri, podocarp and broadleaved forests they are found in and on species that live in these forests.

Efforts and NETR funding over the past decade have been designed to reduce the impact and slow the spread of the pathogen, but a lot more sustained effort is required in the decade ahead.

Trends in park use

Population growth

The population of Tāmaki Makaurau is forecast to grow by 15.8 per cent from 1.66 million people in 2020 to over 1.9 million by 2031¹⁹ and to continue to grow.

This growth is planned to be concentrated in and around central Auckland, Albany in the north, Westgate in the north-west and Manukau in the south. Warkworth and Pukekohe will also experience significant growth as they transition from rural to future urban centres.

This growth will make regional parks even more important as people seek time out from urban living. The city will be growing up around some regional parks. Parks now relatively remote in the north and south of the region will likely see increased visitor numbers, as more people live nearby.

Infrastructure projects like the new Pūhoi to Warkworth motorway (due for completion in 2023) will also lower obstacles for people to travel further north, increasing the visitor catchment of the eight regional parks in Rodney.

Since 2000, Auckland’s population has grown rapidly and following suit, regional parks have experienced continued recorded increases in visitor numbers to a record high of 7.3 million visitors in the year to 30 June 2022. Muriwai, Wenderholm, Long Bay, Te Ārai, Tāwharanui, and Cornwallis in the Waitākere Ranges are the region’s busiest regional park locations. At peak times during summer, the facilities are beyond capacity as people flock to their beaches for a day out. With this popularity can come frustrations, such queuing to get a car park, limited toilet facilities, and infrastructure that doesn’t cater for all types of needs. Higher visitor numbers can also negatively impact wildlife.

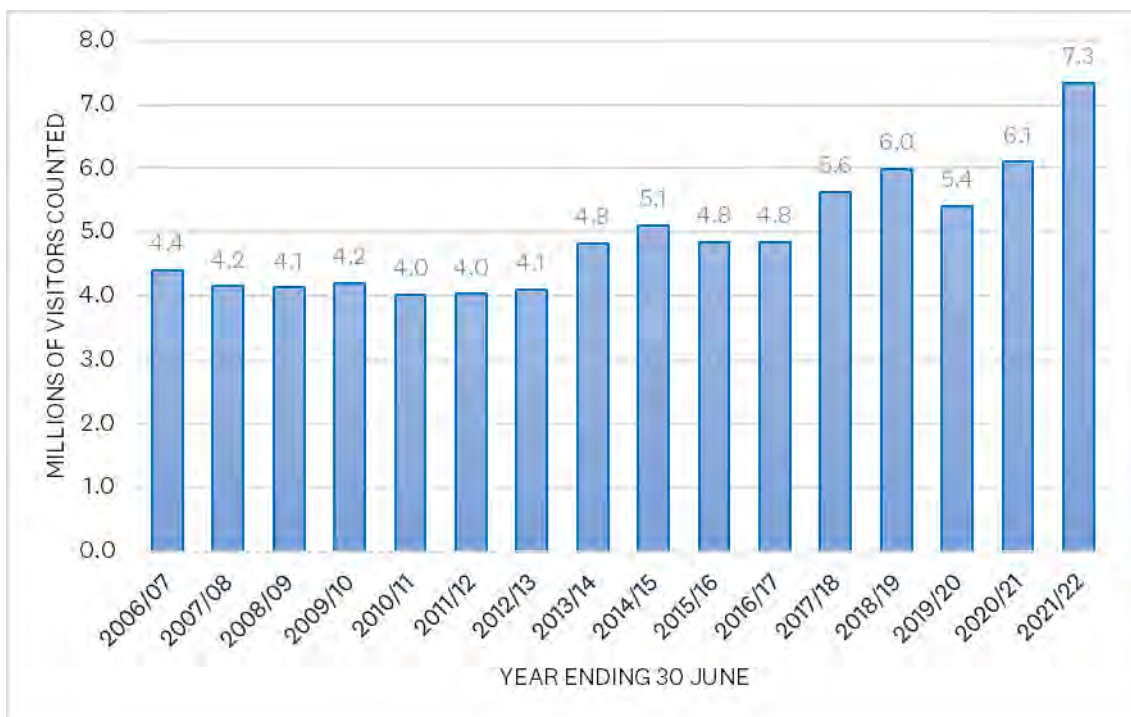


Figure 6: Annual visitor counts to all regional parks

¹⁹ [Long-term Plan 2021-2031](#): growth assumptions on page 55.

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Increasing numbers of visitors will place additional demands on park services and facilities, even on basic facilities such as toilets. Increased visitor pressure on regional parkland is expected to result in a need to invest more in existing parks.

To provide for the growing population and increasing development in many areas, purchase of more regional parkland will be desirable and the council will consider this. Map 13: Open Space (page 152) of the [Auckland Plan 2050](#) identifies three priority areas for expansion of the regional parks network: Pakiri Coastal Dune Network, Mahurangi Coastal Network and Te Ara Ruamoko along the inner Manukau harbour. In the future as the region’s population continues to grow, council will carefully consider where the acquisition of new parkland is required to give more people the opportunity to experience the natural outdoor settings provided by regional parks, especially to address underserved areas or areas where demand is greater than supply. For example in the south near Pukekohe, communities are poorly served by regional parks.

Increasingly diverse needs

The digital world is now part of the regional park experience, and technology is brought to regional parks, from mobile phones to sound systems, with many visitors seeking digital information about parks and internet connectivity.

At the same time, some visitors come to regional parks to be “off grid”, to enjoy the natural world. They share the same facilities and areas for a completely different reason.

Regional parks cater for an increasing range of outdoor recreation. Water-based activities such as stand-up paddle boards and kite surfing are increasingly popular and people are using e-bikes.

However, regional parks continue to offer few opportunities for people with low mobility or disabilities or for older members of the communities.

The percentage of Aucklanders who identify with some ethnic groups (using Census 2018 figures) are: European: 45.5 per cent, Māori: 11.8 per cent, Asian: 28.2 per cent, and Pasifika: 15.5 per cent.



Figure 7: Auckland's diversity in 2021. (Source: LTP 2021-2031, page 8)

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Auckland has 180 ethnicities with strong and growing Asian, Pasifika and Māori populations, and an increasing number of older Aucklanders. The parks are where the region's rich cultural diversity comes to life and where communities have opportunities to connect with each other as well as with nature, in their way. Multiple languages are spoken, cultural traditions are celebrated, generations of whanau come together, park visitors are exposed to new ideas. Enabling people to connect with nature promotes the positive effect of nature for mental health and wellbeing.

The ranger service will continue to respond to these diverse needs and interests and will continue to seek to build an ethic of stewardship and caring for special places in all Aucklanders. This needs to include ensuring the parks support and are welcoming to larger community groups and diverse language backgrounds.

Aucklanders will continue to turn to regional parks for overnight holidays in natural settings and the accommodation on offer will continue to be important and popular.

Domestic and international tourism

Parts of the regional parks network are particular drawcards for visitors to Auckland. The Arataki Visitor Centre and the gannet colony at Muriwai are two popular sites with tourists.²⁰ The Ambury campground, located near to Auckland International Airport, is convenient for campervan holiday-makers on their first or last nights in the city. Domestic visitors to Auckland are also drawn to iconic and well-known beaches in the regional parks network.

Enhancing the visitor experience

Regional parks have so much to offer. A key area of focus is to get better at communicating the opportunities and at enhancing the visitor experience. There are opportunities to improve recreational activities relating to access to the beach and ocean, which is a big part of many Aucklanders' lives.

There are opportunities to use digital tools and social media to market the regional parks to a much broader audience, for example, to younger people who can help nurture regional parks into the future and advocate for their protection.

Digital tools provide another way to communicate the cultural value of regional parks, for mana whenua to meet their aspirations for telling their stories and to raise public awareness of their connection to the land.

Digital tools can provide an instant feedback channel to council staff when people want to raise concerns about their visit. They also offer solutions to specific challenges like advising on peak and low period use times to manage overcrowding. Live information about congested parks can help people better plan their visit or look for alternative parks to match the experience they're after.

Across the network there are many different experiences to be had. There are parks with a conservation focus, areas of unique wildlife, beaches suitable for swimming, large open spaces and facilities for family gatherings and community events, tracks and trails with unique features and some parks offer the ability to stay overnight.

There are opportunities to provide more tracks in natural environments. In 2021, council completed a survey of 2000 Aucklanders to better understand their use of tracks and preferences and needs for tracks. Half of Aucklanders have walked on a regional park track in the last five years and levels of satisfaction

²⁰ Arataki recorded nearly 210,000 visitors in 2018/19, but visitor numbers dipped to 145,000 in 2021/22 owing to the absence of international tourists through most of the 2021/22 year. In 2019 (before the COVID-19 pandemic) commercial concessionaires transported more than 23,500 clients to the gannet colony, a popular daytrip for people visiting by cruise ship.

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around track use is high. Most want to experience tracks with natural features and for the purposes of exercise, to support time in nature, wellbeing and social outings. Four in five track users and those interested in using tracks believe there are a diversity of tracks available across Auckland parks to meet their desired visitor experience.

There is high demand for park accommodation, which includes basic campgrounds and bach stays. While some people are happy with basic accommodation, others want higher quality facilities.

Many events held on regional parks are very popular, such as Ambury Farm Day, the Ōmana Children's Day, the Splore festival at Tāpapakanga, trail running, and Music and Movies in Parks.

Collaborating more to achieve outcomes

Many people support regional parks by volunteering and belonging to friends or care groups, historic societies and recreational groups. Volunteers contribute in a range of ways, including weed and pest control, planting, restoring historic assets, developing and maintaining recreational assets, and delivering recreation activities such as walking tours.

Many groups make a significant contribution to managing regional parks. They obtain funding from other organisations to support activities such as reintroducing threatened species and running community events. Groups bring people together, pass on skills and knowledge and encourage people to feel more connected or committed to their regional park. Recreational groups using the parks also volunteer for tasks such as track maintenance and clearance.

Volunteering and partnerships between the council and others to take care of regional parks will continue to be essential.

Funding: a challenge and an opportunity

Responding adequately to the challenges and opportunities ahead of us would not be possible relying on council funding alone. Many of the intentions in this Plan are not funded and could be funded through partnerships with other parties providing the relationships preserve the values of the regional parks network expressed through this plan. Funding is both a challenge and an opportunity.

The council is not alone in managing the regional parks. It seeks to strengthen relationships with mana whenua including encouraging them to develop economic opportunities aligned with this Plan. Council already relies on many community and commercial organisations who already work with the council to protect the parks' natural and heritage values and to deliver a range of visitor services and experiences, such as learning experiences, guided tours, or events.

The opportunity is to nurture existing relationships and to build new ones. The regional parks are special, natural and undeveloped spaces, and that very character is its essential drawcard. The aim is to develop capacity to work with mana whenua, community and commercial operators to deliver services and support the natural and cultural heritage so that together we can deliver this Plan.

3. Te **matawhānui me ngā** uara / Vision and values

Te matawhānui / Vision



Treasured and resilient parks

The regional parks of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland are outstanding examples of healthy, resilient natural environments and diverse landscapes, providing recreation and other experiences that connect us to nature and to our heritage and our identity. By caring for them we care for ourselves and future generations.

Te mahi tahi /

Working together

The council partners with mana whenua and volunteers, groups and community to care for our shared and treasured natural places.

The vision is intended to be enduring: a long term, open-ended outcome.

There are two sides to the vision. One side focuses on the regional parks network and the relationship with the parks. The other side focuses on relationships: how the council, mana whenua and the regional community will work together in caring for and enjoying these special places.

Ngā uara ā-papa rēhia / Park values

At the heart of park management lie the park values. These values define what to protect, enhance, and enable in the regional parks network. The values are intended to act as a guide or checklist for decision making relating to regional park management.

For mana whenua, protection and enhancement of the mauri and wairua of the regional parks is paramount. A healthy mauri restores mana and provides the foundation for the parks to be restorative and nourishing places.

In submitting suggestions for this plan, overwhelmingly Aucklanders told us that they value the natural, undeveloped character of the regional parks. Many said they value regional parks as places where indigenous biodiversity can flourish and where people can enjoy natural settings in different ways.

Accordingly, this Plan requires that more weight be placed on protection and enhancement of the regional parks' natural and intrinsic values over other values, as without healthy, resilient natural places all other values are diminished.

Te uara ā-wairua, ā-rāroto hoki / Spiritual and intrinsic value

Protection and enhancement of the mauri and wairua of the regional parks is paramount. This value expresses the inherent connection between people and place. The regional parks have an intrinsic or innate value of their own: they exist and should be sustained in perpetuity, for their own sake.

Ngā uara ā-taiao / Natural values

Natural values of regional parks include:

- The outstanding examples of unique landscapes and distinctive geology that defines Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Te hauropi me te kanorau koiora / ecology and biodiversity:
 - within the regional parks network are significant storehouses of the region's unique indigenous biodiversity, including threatened species on land and in water, and in managed sanctuaries
 - the integrity and interconnectedness of ecosystems that enhance the mauri and wairua of the regional parks, from forested ridges, gullies and valleys, grassed pastures, and wetlands and coastal ecosystems including salt marshes, dune systems and mangrove habitats
 - natural environments of regional and national significance, such as the large native forests of the Waitākere Ranges, the northern montane forests of the Hūnua Ranges, and the dune wetlands at Whatipū Scientific Reserve
 - the important role regional parks provide as stepping stones or ecological corridors supporting the movement of wildlife across Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Wai / water as the source of all life, enabling te haumanutanga me te tipuranga / regeneration and growth – supporting health and te oranga tuku iho / intergenerational wellbeing
 - the significant catchments in the Hūnua and Waitākere Ranges provide most of the city's water supply and maintaining this supply of fresh water is of extreme importance and value to the city
 - where regional parks span ngā hiwi ki tai / ridgelines to sea – entire watersheds – maintaining healthy land environments supports and nurtures te ora o ngā wāhi o te takutai me te moana / the health of coastal and marine areas.
 - Te tauritetanga me te aumangea / balance and resilience: regional parks make a local and global contribution to supporting a stable climate particularly in resilient, thriving areas of forest.

Ngā uara ā-ahurea, ā-tuku ihotanga hoki / Cultural and heritage values

Cultural and heritage values include:

- The enduring associations that mana whenua have with regional parkland and the opportunity to demonstrate rangatiratanga / the right to exercise authority, to explain and observe appropriate tikanga / protocols, and pass mātauranga / knowledge to future generations.
- Te whai hononga / making connections and providing manaakitanga / hospitality through sharing the history and culture of Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Wāhi tapu / sacred places and other sites that have been significant and used by Māori over generations, such as distinctive pā sites on many coastal headlands, mahinga kai / places for food gathering, or places that reflect significant events in the hundreds of years of occupation by mana whenua, including many sites of archaeological significance.
- The enduring associations and heritage since early European settlement acknowledging the many connections generations of Aucklanders have with the history and diverse uses of the sites including conservation and recreation, seafood gathering, settlement, farming, resource extraction and milling, military and industry.
- The stories that help us understand and acknowledge those who came before us.
- People derive a strong psychological benefit from knowing the land is publicly owned and protected as parkland, free to access for a range of activities, and available for future generations to enjoy.
- The many generous gifts and bequests have been made of land within the regional parks network to the people of Auckland over more than a century are valued and acknowledged through this Plan and through the telling of histories.
- Mana whenua expression of kaitiakitanga obligations and responsibilities on behalf of those who have been and who follow. Expressing kaitiakitanga is essential for wellbeing.
- Te horanuku / landscape: iconic scenery, views and vistas provide the sense of identity for mana whenua and all Aucklanders including the stunning coastal views, lookouts over forest, wetlands and pasture, and wide views of the significant geological, natural and cultural landscapes of Tāmaki Makaurau.
- The regional parks, in particular the coastline and harbours and distinctive dominant features help define the region's character, provide free public access to the foreshore and ocean and contribute to Aucklanders' identity, pride, lifestyle and connection with place – feeling at home.
- Minimal development – the parks are perceived as having a high degree of naturalness, providing a sense of escape from the pressures of the urban environment.

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Ngā uara ā-pāpori, ā-rēhia hoki / Social and recreational values

The regional parks network provides a range of places of recreation, learning and discovery – of outdoor activities, history, culture, and nature. Regional parks contribute to people’s social, mental and physical well-being, including providing the ability to:

- enjoy outdoor activities that are less organised and structured and away from urban development
- connect with nature – to experience and explore large, healthy, natural places, to absorb the sights and sounds of nature, both by day and the dark sky at night
- explore wild places through nature-based outdoor activities on pasture, bush and beach, through play and relaxation
- connect with family and community in a relaxed natural outdoor environment
- access the coast and the sea
- stay overnight
- to enjoy the psychological benefit of escape to places of peace and quiet for respite from the pressures of everyday life
- experience and learn about the unique indigenous plants and animals, geology and natural ecosystems and landscapes of Tāmaki Makaurau
- experience farm animals and farm practices
- to be actively involved in caring for natural and cultural spaces.

Ngā uara ā-ōhanga / Economic values

The primary economic value of the regional parks network is tied to its social, natural and cultural values:

- Free access is guaranteed to all regardless of background, income or where they live in the city, thereby contributing to social equity in the city.
- Free access to beautiful natural environments boosts the economic attractiveness of Auckland as a place to live and work.
- The ecosystem services (such as fresh water, air, carbon storage and biological diversity) provided by 41,000 hectares of natural space has an economic value that is incalculable and irreplaceable.
- The stunning natural destinations and cultural history are a drawcard to visitors to Auckland, increasing their length of stay and boosting the local economy.

Strategic partnerships are valued where they support the achievement of the multiple outcomes of this plan, including creation of economic and employment opportunities for mana whenua.

A modest level of direct economic revenue is derived by council from the provision of visitor services, including accommodation and bookable sites, and hosting of events. Revenue also comes from farming, from concessions/permits, and licences to third parties.

4. Te anga whakahaere / Management framework

This part of the Plan sets out the framework that has been developed as a tool to guide management of regional parks. The overarching approach this framework takes is to protect and maintain park values, enable recreational use of these special places and provide a quality visitor experience.

These categories assist in guiding the approach by which different areas within a single park or where relevant the entire park will be managed. The categories provide further guidance and finesse to decision making for particular areas of land, once the statutory considerations and requirements for each parcel of land have been taken into account.

The management framework approach:

- Groups parks into categories that describe the type of visitor experience that can be expected given the park values that must be protected
- Outlines the level of service and facilities that visitors can generally expect to find in the different zones within a park and within park categories
- Provides guidance on the factors to be considered when considering the design, development and layout of parks
- Enables the use of special management zones, where a different level of management is required in certain parts of a park to protect specific values or features.

The management approach for each individual park is also defined by the overall vision, values and policies outlined in this Plan.

Legislative requirements

Park management is subject to legislative requirements. The park categories (see below) need to be read within the context of the legislative requirements. For example:

- In respect of all the land held as reserves in the regional parks this Plan functions as a reserve management plan created under s 41 of the Reserves Act.
- In respect of regional park land within the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 applies.
- In respect of any regional park that has been gazetted to be included in the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park (at time of writing Motukorea / Browns Island), the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 also applies.

Nearly three quarters of regional parkland is held under the Local Government Act which does not provide specific guidance on management. The park categories set in this chapter are the primary basis for management of land held under the Local Government Act and also apply to land held under the Reserves Act.

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Park categories

The park category system defines the type of experience a visitor can expect to have in each type of park, given the park values to be protected, the level of use, the level of infrastructure in that category of park and the recreation opportunities offered.

The categories represent a spectrum from Category 1 where the focus is on conservation and protection of wilderness and cultural qualities, through to Category 3 where the focus is on recreation and use.

This system enables each park to provide recreation opportunities based on its natural and cultural values and its capacity to absorb the activity, without threatening these values or the quality of visitor experience.

A range of recreational opportunities are provided across the regional park network, but not all activities are appropriate or provided for on each park.

The park categories are:

- **Category 1: Natural and Cultural:** These parks have a focus on conservation, protecting high natural and/or cultural park values.
 - Those parks experiencing **low use** (low visitor numbers) can offer a remote or wilderness experience.
 - Those with **high use** (high visitor numbers) need greater management focus to minimise the potential impacts of the level of use on park values.
- **Category 2: Developed Natural:** These parks allow for moderate levels of recreational activity, predominantly in farmland settings with remnant forest and ecosystems being managed or restored. The emphasis is on sustainably managing the key values in the park.
- **Category 3: Developed Recreation:** These parks are characterised by a higher level of development that allows for more recreational activity and high visitor numbers, while still protecting some key aspects of the park environment.

Category 1 parks and park areas have been assigned 'low use' or 'high use' based on actual or predicted visitor numbers, the risk of degradation to park values and site capacity. The assignment has been informed by observed impact and recorded visitor numbers. Changes to the 'low' or 'high' assignment may be proposed (through a Plan variation process) where sustained changes to visitation or risk to a site occurs. In addition to a general trend of increasing visitor numbers to the regional parks network, visitation at site level is dynamic and changes by season as well as due to a range of factors. For example visitor numbers have changed significantly at some sites during the COVID-19 pandemic.

All recreational activities require facilities to support their use. The category system defines the extent of development and facilities expected on each park that is appropriate to the type of visitor experience and the park setting.

The park category also defines the type of core visitor services available at each type of park. At the lower end (Category 1 – low use) there are limited programmes and ranger presence. Categories 1 (high use), 2 and 3 have more structured programmes, interpretation focused on social, education and environmental benefits of visiting parks, stewardship and volunteering and a visible ranger presence.

Table 1 provides a description of the park categories. **Table 2** sets out the category for each of the regional parks included in this Plan. Parts of some regional parks have been assigned to different categories to recognise that they provide a spectrum of recreation opportunities.

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Table 1: Description of the park categories

	1 - Natural/cultural (low use)	1 - Natural/cultural (high use)	2 - Developed natural	3 - Developed recreation
Management focus	Protection of the natural, historic, cultural and landscape values of the park is pre-eminent. Recreation opportunities provided where they are compatible with protecting those values.	Protection of natural, historic, cultural and landscape values of the park is pre-eminent. As these sites have higher visitor numbers the focus is on managing visitor impacts to protect those values.	Providing a range of recreational opportunities while allowing for sustainable management of the natural, historic, cultural and landscape values of the park.	Providing an extensive range of active recreational activities, supported by facilities sensitive to the natural, historic, cultural and landscape values of the park. Managed to minimise potential conflicts between recreational use and environmental impacts
Extent of development	Minimal level of visitor facilities. Limited vehicle access and parking. Generally gravel-based car park except at some major arrival areas, information, toilets, back-country campground or limited vehicle-accessible campground. Tracks are generally easy tramping track or tramping track standard. ²¹ Shorter walks may be developed and maintained to walking track standard.	Visitor facilities sufficient to manage the impacts of high levels of use. May accommodate accessible parking and public transport links in car parks, information, toilets, picnic areas. May include vehicle-accessible campground and in some locations accommodation (baches or lodges) and bookable sites. Tracks are generally short walk or walking track standard, while some may lead to tramping tracks. Some may cater for people with mobility difficulties.	Moderate level of visitor facilities such as car park, toilets, information, picnic areas, trail system, back-country and/or vehicle-accessible campgrounds and in some locations accommodation (baches) and bookable sites. A spectrum of track standards from short walks to tramping tracks, recognising the variety of parks in this category.	High to moderate level of visitor facilities, catering for a range of activities and high visitor numbers. Facilities may include sealed car parks, toilets, information, picnic areas, barbecues, trails, vehicle-accessible campgrounds and in some locations accommodation (baches) and bookable sites, a ranger station. Tracks are generally path (at arrival areas) or short walk standard. Longer walks are at walking track standard. A focus for catering for people with mobility difficulties.
Recreation activities	Informal recreation activities: walking, tramping, picnics, camping. Limited group activities or events, maintaining the informal, unstructured recreation experiences in these parks.	Informal recreation activities: walking, picnics, vehicle accessible or walk-in camping. Group activities or events are managed to ensure that social and physical carrying capacity is not exceeded.	Informal recreation outside main arrival areas. More structured recreation is limited to the main arrival area, developed picnic areas and vehicle-accessible campgrounds. Moderate group activity and events are facilitated.	Provision for more structured and group recreation, such as developed picnic sites with barbecues. Large group activities provided for. Broader range of discretionary activities allowed, including events.
Intensity of use	Levels of use and visitor numbers are low, although can be variable. May be subject to temporary closures or permanently restricted access.	Higher visitor numbers and generally more prolonged contact with other park visitors is experienced; large groups are common.	Moderate range of uses and visitor numbers. Higher visitor numbers may be experienced at the main arrival area and campground.	Wide range of use and higher visitor numbers.
Visitor experience	Generally a wilderness or remote experience in a predominantly natural environment, where the sights and sounds of human activity are few. Coastal regional parks are remote from urban areas and natural features are dominant.	Generally a natural environment experience, may include elements of wilderness, but in some areas or times of year visitor numbers are high bringing a greater degree of social interaction.	A range of visitor experiences, with a mix of natural environments and limited active and social recreation areas.	Active recreation and large group activities are provided for, while still protecting the natural conservation, heritage and cultural values of the park.
Core visitor services	Ranger contact details available for emergencies. Ranger presence / education services at limited locations. Limited structured programmes and interpretation on conservation, environmental protection and stewardship.	Ranger contact details available for emergencies. Ranger focus on managing visitor impacts to protect high natural / cultural values. Ranger presence / education services at some locations. Structured programmes and interpretation on conservation, environmental protection and stewardship.	Ranger presence / education services at limited locations. Structured programmes and interpretation on social, education and environmental benefits of visiting parks, stewardship and volunteering. Some designated and bookable sites available.	Ranger presence / education services available. Structured programmes, events and interpretation on social, education and environmental benefits of visiting parks, stewardship and volunteering. Designated and bookable sites available.

²¹ Refer to the [Tracks](#) section for standard track type descriptions.

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Table 2: Park allocation to categories

Regional park	Category 1		Category 2	Category 3
	Natural/cultural (Low use)	Natural/cultural (High use)	Developed natural	Developed recreation
Hūnua Ranges	All except areas identified in other categories	Mangatawhiri valley		
Muriwai	5 Mile Strip	Ōtakamiro Point / Maukatia Okiritoto Stream and Horse Park Mitchelson Block		Central /Motutara Muriwai Golf Course
Te Ārai	Te Ārai north	Te Ārai Point Te Ārai south		
Waitākere Ranges	All except areas identified in other categories	Arataki Visitor Centre and surrounds Cascade Kauri (excluding Ark in the Park) Fairy Falls and Spragg Bush Karamatura Lake Wainamu Little Huia Karekare (arrival zone) Mercer Bay Loop Walk and lookouts North Piha / Te Waha Point Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail Wai o Kahu / Piha Valley Whatipū (arrival zone)	Pae ō te Rangi Cornwallis	
Other	Mahurangi East Motukorea / Browns Island Pakiri Tawhitokino Whakatiwai	Glenfern Tāwharanui	Ātiu Creek Āwhitu Duder Mahurangi West Ōrere Point Scandrett Shakespear Tāpapakanga Te Muri Te Rau Pūiri Waharau Wenderholm Whakanewha	Ambury Long Bay Ōmana Waitawa

Parks are generally placed under a single category, although in larger parks special management zones (SMZs) identify areas for specific management, for these a different park category may be applied to reflect the need for an alternative management approach. General and special management zones are described in the next section.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

1. To manage parks using a category system that recognises the individual park values, level of use, type of visitor experience and recreational opportunities they provide.
2. To manage the impacts of activity and development, and minimise effects on the special values, safety and quality of visitor experience and ambience in sensitive locations.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

1. Adopt the category system described in Table 1 as a framework to reflect the overall management focus, visitor experience, recreational opportunities and level of development planned for each park or part of a park.
2. Manage the parks in accordance with their individual category and criteria described in Table 1.

General and special management zones

General and special management zones are used alongside the park categories to describe the level of service and infrastructure that visitors can generally expect to find in the different zones within a park.

General management zones

These zones are managed to minimise the impact of human activity and development on the park values and maintain the quality of the visitor experience and overall ambience of the park. They also provide a relatively consistent layout, development and management of general management zones across the network.

The general management zones in a park may include:

Park entry

This zone has two purposes:

- To provide pre-entry information for park users outside the park indicating that a regional park is located nearby and to give direction using standard road signs that include the park name
- To welcome visitors and provide safe entry and exit to the park and present orientation and general access information to the park user, including the park's closure times.

Automatic gates may be located at this point and will be open during prescribed opening times. They will be closed to vehicle entry after hours but will still allow vehicles to exit the park.

Access roads and tracks

The main access roads and tracks provide vehicle, cycle and pedestrian access into the park. They give the park user an introduction to the park and direct them safely to the arrival zone.

- The main access road will generally be sealed, except where this would be inappropriate to the character of the park or not warranted based on the level of traffic movement or maintenance costs

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- Walking and cycling tracks will be provided to the appropriate track standard (refer to the [Tracks](#) section in chapter 11.)
- The access roads and tracks will be progressively upgraded to better support safe multi-modal access, in accordance with the [Sustainable access](#) policies in chapter 9.

Main arrival zone

A park may have one or more main arrival zones depending on its size. A main arrival zone contains vehicle parking and a concentration of park facilities and visitor services.

- Vehicle parking areas will be progressively upgraded to support multiple transport modes where appropriate, including buses, shuttles and bicycles, and electric vehicle charging may be installed, in accordance with the [Sustainable access](#) policies in chapter 9. As part of an upgrade access for emergency vehicles will be reviewed to enable access and manoeuvring of crew and equipment for emergency responses.
- Signage containing information on the park's key features and facilities, conservation initiatives and opportunities to support the park, park regulations, orientation maps, visitor brochures and access to online information
- WiFi coverage will be progressively added to main arrival zones to enable the park user to access online park information and make bookings
- An emergency telephone or emergency contacts details will be available where there is no mobile phone coverage. There may also be surveillance systems.
- Toilets, changing rooms if near a beach, and drinking water are generally available in this area
- The main arrival zone may contain a staffed visitor centre, such as Arataki in the Waitākere Ranges
- Some main arrival zones may provide universally accessible facilities in accordance with disability access policies in [Improving equity](#) in chapter 11.

Secondary arrival zones

Several secondary arrival zones may be provided on larger parks. These will often be at track entrances or beach access points. They may provide some of the elements in the main arrival zone such as parking for multiple transport modes, notice boards, directional signs and toilets.

Amenity zones

These are the main zones where visitors will congregate for specific activities. They include picnic areas and open space for informal recreation, beaches, playgrounds, campgrounds and sites containing significant features of interest, such as viewpoints or historic features.

These zones may include facilities such as picnic tables, seating, barbecues, drinking water, shade structures and toilets to support recreation activities. Any infrastructure will be suitably located to avoid adverse impacts on the park environment. Also refer to [Open space and amenity settings](#) in chapter 10.

Tracks and trails

Track and trail networks are often the main recreational facility provided in parks. These provide access to key features and destinations and recreational opportunities for walking, tramping, cycling and horse riding. Park roads also act as walking tracks and trails unless restrictions are necessary for operational and safety reasons. Refer to the [Tracks](#) policy in chapter 11 for management of these.

Dedicated activity areas

Dedicated activity areas are areas where activities occur that may be at variance with the category assigned to a park, or have levels of development or use that exclude the general visitor.

These include bookable sites, golf courses, park operations depots, baches and lodges. Campgrounds and certified self-contained vehicle camping areas are also dedicated activity areas that are shared by those who have booked them.

Visitor use of the bookable areas is a controlled activity (refer to chapter 11: policy [182](#)). Some facilities are operated or managed by others under licence. Visitors are generally restricted from operational facilities for health and safety reasons.

The activities and associated facilities within each zone will reflect how visitors enter and use the park. Generally, park facilities and infrastructure will be limited to that necessary to serve the permitted and controlled activities of the park, consistent with the category and the purpose of the management zone.

Limits on the type, nature and frequency of activities may be imposed if they are considered to pose a threat to the park values or quality of the visitor experience in a management zone.



Figure 8: Illustration of general management zones

The figure above identifies the general management zones described above and their typical relationship to the rest of a hypothetical park.

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The remainder of the park outside the general management zones will be managed in accordance with the park's category. Visitors will generally be able to access all areas but should not expect to find facilities there apart from tracks leading to destinations or key features.

Special management zones

In some instances, specific management policies need to be applied to recognise the unique values of the locality or feature that do not conform to the overall park category. These areas will be managed as special management zones, to reflect that in some circumstances a different level of management is required to preserve and protect these areas, or to safely provide for a higher level of use.

Some of these areas contain natural, cultural or historic features or are especially sensitive to the impacts of human activity. These include historic structures, archaeological sites, sites of significant cultural value to mana whenua, wetlands and wildlife habitats.

Other areas may contain major features and visitor attractions that increase the recreational demand and pressure for managing high visitor numbers in that area. Some examples include Arataki Visitor Centre, the open sanctuaries at Tāwharanui and Shakespear and the gannet colony at Ōtakamiro Point at Muriwai.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

3. To provide a consistent, safe and quality visitor experience in the general management zones that minimises impacts on park values.
4. To identify distinctive areas within a park to protect their natural and cultural values and better support the visitor experience.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

3. Develop and manage parks based on the general management zones described in this chapter.
4. Apply a special management zone to an area within a park to:
 - a. provide clarity and definition to management of that area over and above the general management intentions for that park, and/or
 - b. to specify a park category for that area that is different from the main category for that park.
5. Apply specific limits on some activities within a special management zone as required, to protect park values and the safety and quality of the visitor experience.

Design principles

The design, scale and location of all park development and infrastructure should protect and enhance the park values. It should also incorporate sustainable best practice as set out in chapter 9 under [Sustainable asset, water and energy management](#), follow safety standards and principles and support the objectives and policies in chapter 11 under [Improving equity](#).

Design principles and site-specific design guidelines are tools to help guide the design, development and layout of parks. These include functional issues such as the siting and location of buildings and structures within the park setting; the proposed design elements (scale, materials, colour and texture); visibility from key vantage points within the park, adjoining public and private land and the coastal area; accessibility for all mobility levels; and safety and security.

Design guidelines are in place for Muriwai Regional Park and the Piha section of Waitākere Ranges Regional Park and will be progressively developed for other key locations requiring site-specific design input based on the following set of principles.

Te whāinga / Objective

5. To develop park infrastructure in a way that recognises and protects the unique character of a park and park values, is appropriate to the park setting and category and serves the activities of park users.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

6. Develop and maintain park infrastructure to meet park user needs in a manner that protects park values and incorporates sustainable best practice.
7. When designing or upgrading park facilities apply the following design principles.
 - a. Collaborate with mana whenua to consider appropriate tikanga and opportunities for expression of Māori cultural identity.
 - b. Work with heritage groups and relevant user groups for opportunities to protect, express and explain European heritage and use of the park.
 - c. Co-design with disability representatives following universal design principles to support accessibility as appropriate.
 - d. Recognise the unique characteristics and values of each park, in particular the wilderness and landscape character of the locality.
 - e. Consider all alternative locations and options available to provide for activities on parks.
 - f. Avoid locating infrastructure on cultural heritage sites and features, noting interpretation needs to be located appropriately.
 - g. Restrict development to the minimum necessary to serve the needs of park users and operational requirements.
 - h. Keep structures to a minimum,²² appropriately located at visitor arrival points (such as car parking areas) and grouped or combined to avoid their cumulative impact and visual clutter.
 - i. Group buildings together and locate park infrastructure against natural features, such as hillsides and mature vegetation, and avoid prominent ridgelines or hilltops.

²² Refer also to the [Place name, way finding and warning signs](#) policies in chapter 11.

Regional Parks Management Plan

- j. Limit visibility of park infrastructure from within and outside the park, from the coast and other public vantage points, except where necessary to convey safety information to park users.
 - k. Improve visitor safety by incorporating the principles of crime prevention through environmental design.
 - l. Follow health and safety by design principles.
 - m. Unless otherwise required by safety standards use natural materials that reflect the colours and textures of the locality or are appropriate to the historic context.
 - n. Avoid formalising natural settings by restricting the use of straight lines, hard surfaces and edges and other urban elements.
 - o. Minimise land disturbance and vegetation clearance and impact on cultural heritage sites or features.
 - p. Utilise cost effective and sustainable design techniques and methods of construction.
 - q. Minimise lighting and consider the use of light shades to minimise the impact of light pollution from artificial lighting that is deemed necessary on the more remote parks.
 - r. Remove existing structures (including signs, railings, planting surrounds and other fixtures) that no longer serve a purpose.
8. Prepare and implement design guidelines for parks with areas of special character, or where parks values may be threatened or altered by development. These guidelines should cover specific aspects such as:
- a. the park values and landscape characteristics
 - b. the protection of vistas and view shafts
 - c. clustering or grouping of facilities and structures
 - d. design elements such as:
 - i. siting and location of buildings
 - ii. accessibility
 - iii. safety and security
 - iv. form and scale
 - v. colour and texture
 - vi. visibility and reflectivity
 - vii. aesthetics and balance
 - viii. alternatives
 - ix. enhancing visitor use of the area.

Spatial planning

Until now, when the council has contemplated the spatial layout of a park for conservation and recreation it has prepared and consulted on a 'concept plan' (refer to Appendix 3, p. [465](#) for a list of concept plans).

The concept plans have presented a spatial layout (map) and a mix of management and infrastructure proposals, with design concepts and a list of actions. Many actions require capital investment or additional operating expenditure. The consultation process tended to raise expectations that the proposed actions would be undertaken in a short timeframe. However, the plans were generally not costed. Remaining actions are generally not linked to committed capital funding or to any increases in operating funding, so implementation will continue to be slow.

This Plan identifies a dozen opportunities for spatial planning.²³ The opportunities are generally on newer parks where early-stage assessment is needed to identify opportunities for nature conservation, heritage protection and recreational use. Some are in established parks with increasing visitor numbers and changing needs that suggest opportunities to improve the visitor infrastructure and layout.²⁴ Earlier concept plans will continue to be reviewed and/or implemented.²⁵

While this Plan identifies opportunities to undertake spatial planning, the council does not have capacity to prepare all these plans in the next 10 years. Nor has the council set aside additional capital to deliver on these plans at this stage.

The intention is to continue to undertake early-stage planning for regional parks in priority order based on where visitor pressures are occurring and likely to grow, or may release pressure from other parks; and based on funding availability, including the likelihood of attracting external funding to support a development.

Using these criteria the top three priorities for spatial planning are:

- Recreation plan including track network plan for the Waitākere Ranges to address the next steps for track development following implementation of the 2019-2024 track reopening plan
- Recreation plan including track network plan for Hūnua Ranges to identify how the Watercare regeneration block can be utilised, so that track locations can be identified before revegetation is undertaken
- Spatial plan for Te Ārai as visitor numbers are predicted to increase rapidly in that area and the park has recently been extended with very limited existing facilities.

Projects committing capital investment are managed through the council's Investment Delivery Framework. The first step is strategic assessment, which can include needs assessment, a feasibility study, master plan and/or development plan. Further steps are required before funding is committed.

²³ This sentence does not refer to Shoreline Adaptation Plans (SAPs). SAPs are a separate planning process that the council is undertaking to plan for management of coastal areas in response to coastal erosion, which can include regional parks. SAP actions for regional parks will be taken into consideration in park management (refer to Chapter 9, [Coastal hazards, inundation, and sea level rise](#)).

²⁴ Refer to park chapters considering spatial planning at Ambury, Duder, Long Bay, Mahurangi East, Motukorea/Browns Island, Muriwai, Pakiri, Te Arai, Whakanewha; and proposed recreation plans / track network plans for the Waitākere and Hūnua Ranges.

²⁵ Refer Appendix 3. These include earlier plans for Mahurangi West, Shakespear, and Karamatura, Little Huia, Mercer Bay and the area at south Piha known as Taitomo in the Waitākere Ranges; a plan for Te Rau Pūriri is in draft.

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The planning process may involve public consultation (refer to the [Implementing](#) section in chapter 14). The stage of planning and level of capital investment committed (or not) needs to be communicated to manage public expectations.

Te whāinga / Objective

6. To plan and manage new development on parks transparently in a way that protects park values, enhances the quality of the visitor experience, and identifies opportunities for partnership with others.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

9. Prepare early-stage plans (development, feasibility or other spatial plans) as part of a strategic assessment of park development opportunities for recreation.
10. Involve mana whenua in development of early-stage plans.
11. Ensure the plans consider:
 - a. the relevant objectives and policies of this plan
 - b. the park vision, values and features, park category and special management zones
 - c. recreational needs and trends, visitor use and potential future use of the park
 - d. the wider provision of similar outdoor recreational opportunities in other public open spaces
 - e. the potential to attract other parties to resource aspects of the plan
 - f. any other aspects useful to complete a strategic assessment under the council's Investment Delivery Framework
 - g. the park's context including effects on neighbouring properties.
12. Consider whether the planning triggers a statutory requirement for public consultation and when consulting, communicate the stage of assessment and whether any capital funding for the project is identified.
13. Prioritise planning efforts based on:
 - a. places with the highest and / or growing visitor numbers
 - b. pressures from increasing visitor numbers and inadequate existing infrastructure
 - c. potential to attract external funding to support a development.

5. Mana whenua partnerships

A key focus of this Plan is to support the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in park management.²⁶ Mana whenua have told us that partnership, a key Treaty principle, is important to them in the management of regional parks.

Partnering with mana whenua brings te ao Māori values such as kaitiakitanga, whanaungatanga and manaakitanga²⁷ to parks management. Partnering recognises the rangatiratanga and wellbeing of mana whenua and underlines the importance of respect and understanding of the Māori culture and heritage in park management. This supports better outcomes in parks especially in caring for the natural and cultural heritage of the whenua and people's enjoyment of parks.

The council recognises that working in partnership can occur at all levels of decision-making and management.

Governance of the regional parks network sits with Auckland Council under relevant legislation. At a governance level, the council is committed to an ongoing dialogue with mana whenua rangatira-ki-te-rangatira to consider the scope and models for mana whenua involvement in regional parks and wider matters.

At management, project and operational levels, the council is committed to working with mana whenua to develop effective options for greater involvement. This may include co-management of a park or of priority areas of interest within or across the parks. The form of co-management could vary so this Plan does not specify what the form should look like.

By working closely with mana whenua the council can support expression of a Māori identity and culture in parks, such as incorporating te reo Māori in park names and in signage, Māori design in park infrastructure and landscaping, celebrating Māori culture through events, and sharing mātauranga Māori and stories. The council also seeks to recognise the customary relationships and activities of mana whenua within parks. This includes the gathering of materials or use of water for customary use.

In addition, regional parks can play a role in supporting the economic wellbeing of mana whenua. Refer to chapter 9, [Sustainable asset, water and energy management](#) for the Sustainable procurement policies.

Effective partnerships require a focus on relationship-building to develop trust and efficiency in the way we work. Partnerships often encompass difficult conversations to agree priorities, roles and responsibilities. The way in which the council partners with mana whenua will continue to evolve and grow. As such, this Plan sets an enabling framework for partnerships, rather than prescribing any particular outcomes or methods.

There are many opportunities to work closely with matawaka.²⁸ For example, the council may work with an urban or community marae, local school, or Māori organisation together with mana whenua to improve a park. In this relationship mana whenua retain the mana over the whenua. Working together will enable a variety of activities and programmes in parks such as youth development programmes that support Māori wellbeing.

The Local Government Act 2002 and the Reserves Act 1977 include statutory requirements as outlined in Appendix 1 for working with mana whenua. In addition, the government's response programme to the Wai

²⁶ Refer to chapter 1: [Plan focus](#) section

²⁷ Refer to chapter 1: [Te ao Māori in park management](#)

²⁸ Māori who live in Auckland and are not in a Tāmaki Makaurau mana whenua group.

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262 Tribunal recommendations flows through to guidance for councils to strengthen their partnership approach (see Appendix 1).

Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau 2020 is the council’s framework for bringing together aspirations that Māori have identified as mattering most for them, and the council’s 10 strategic priorities to advance Māori identity and wellbeing. This framework provides practical steps to deliver on priority-aligned Māori outcomes.

Many of the general policies in this Plan and the park-specific management focus areas and intentions reflect ways in which the council can partner with mana whenua and support Māori outcomes.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

7. To strengthen partnerships with mana whenua in managing parks.
8. To acknowledge and support mana whenua relationships with their ancestral lands and taonga held within regional parks.
9. To support the expression of Māori identity and culture on parks.
10. To support Māori wellbeing through use and development of regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

14. Work with mana whenua on opportunities for greater involvement and partnership in park management including, but not limited to:
 - a. options to participate in park management including co-management
 - b. developing proposals for activities in regional parks
 - c. developing effective processes to engage early with mana whenua and work together across projects and programmes of work affecting park land and applications for discretionary activities²⁹
 - d. supporting capability and capacity building for partnership
 - e. developing processes with mana whenua to support implementation of this plan
 - f. developing options to engage Māori kaitiaki rangers
 - g. considering ways to strengthen involvement in parks identified by mana whenua as having cultural significance.
15. Acknowledge mana whenua relationships to parks and work with mana whenua to support expression of Māori identity and culture including, but not limited to:
 - a. the provision of te reo Māori names and narratives for parks and park features (for the full policy on naming refer to [Naming parks and park features](#) in chapter 8).
 - b. acknowledging mana whenua associations with parks including through interpretation and information or tohu mana whenua
 - c. encouraging mana whenua leadership or involvement in education and interpretation programmes
 - d. incorporating Māori design into new park developments
 - e. supporting relationship-building and cultural inductions between mana whenua and those maintaining parks or working on parks, such as stakeholders, and concessionaires

²⁹ See chapter 12, [Discretionary activities](#) section

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16. Consider ways to strengthen relationships between council staff, contractors and mana whenua including, but not limited to:
 - a. building staff and contractor capability and understanding of mana whenua values, ways of working and context
 - b. developing relationship agreements or memorandums of understanding.
17. Support mana whenua to recognise their customary relationship to the whenua in parks such as:
 - a. enabling the appropriate recognition and consideration of mana whenua traditional practices and tikanga
 - b. considering options to support and manage access for customary activities and resource use
 - c. planting of plants for rongoā or traditional cultural harvest; and supporting the use of non-threatened plants for these purposes
 - d. enhancing the mauri of taonga within parks including, but not limited to, restoration and planting plans, conservation plans and managing biosecurity threats e.g., through rāhui.
18. Support opportunities to work with Māori to improve their wellbeing in alignment with the outcomes of Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau; for example, through programmes and services on parks that target Māori cultural, physical and mental health.

6. **Te mahi tahi ki ētahi atu** / Collaborating with others

Regional parks are public spaces and open to all to be involved and contribute and many do. The council acknowledges the enormous contribution by volunteers and philanthropists in regional parks, in particular to support nature conservation, and also in a range of other areas. It aims to continue to provide support for volunteering and encourage people to be involved in caring for these special places.

When considering allowing commercial opportunities on regional parks, the council will comply with all Treaty-related decision-making obligations (including, to the extent they are relevant, the findings of the Supreme Court in [Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust v Minister of Conservation \[2018\] NZSC 122](#)). Refer also chapter 5: [Mana whenua partnerships](#).

There are many possible opportunities to also build on the council's existing collaborations with the community and business sectors to realise outcomes that could not be realised from council investment or resources alone.

With significant philanthropic, community and business support, the council can achieve greater outcomes in conservation protection and education, heritage protection and education, and services and facilities to support visitor enjoyment of the parks in ways that support the park values.

This chapter sets a framework to strengthen existing and build new collaborations with community and business organisations who want to work with the council to care for regional parks and increase their ongoing relevance and accessibility to Aucklanders.

We need to work together

The council cannot deliver the vision and values in this Plan alone, including its ambitions to enhance and restore the incredible indigenous biodiversity and ensure the parks are resilient to climate change. In addition, the council has finite ability to fund new facilities to ensure the regional park experience keeps pace with a changing and growing Auckland.

Where the council proposes to improve conservation and heritage outcomes, and visitor services and facilities, it intends to pursue co-investment and partnership opportunities with other organisations to help make this happen. This approach would look to broaden and extend current examples of work with corporates and philanthropic or community organisations to leverage their efforts to deliver on shared goals, from biodiversity protection and carbon sequestration through to educational and recreational experiences.

Any new partnership or co-investment opportunities would need to align to existing policy including [Facility Partnerships Policy 2018](#) and [Community Occupancy Guidelines](#) (once they are updated to include regional parks).

Supporting volunteering and partnerships

Volunteer and partnership activities in parks requires a significant investment of staff time and resources and the council must invest time wisely to deliver the best outcomes for both community and parks.

It will continue supporting existing relationships with volunteers, community, corporate and philanthropic organisations where there are shared goals that align to delivery of this Plan.

The council's support for volunteers and volunteer organisations will take the following forms:

- Continuing to support existing volunteers and organisations to help deliver this plan, as well as deliver the outcomes of council's wider strategic priorities and plans through use of regional parks
- Seeking to build new volunteer networks, particularly in parks without existing volunteer groups
- Continuing to look at effective ways to support, acknowledge and encourage volunteers and nurture relationships, including encouraging young people to volunteer
- Ensuring volunteers have training, equipment and processes to be safe and have a positive experience
- Encouraging and supporting volunteers to build relationships with mana whenua and to learn more about tikanga and kawa appropriate to the park
- Focusing efforts on achieving the regional priorities set for biodiversity protection or heritage protection for a site or a park and delivering this Plan
- Using a relationship agreement with groups and organisations to clarify the support the council can provide, define shared goals, and define what success looks like
- Checking in regularly with volunteers and supporting organisations to help the relationship to continue to be effective in supporting shared goals.

Philanthropic, organisational and corporate contributions

Over the next decade, the council aims to build new relationships to deliver more of this Plan. This may require us to work in new ways and to develop its capacity to set up effective relationships.

Partnering with organisations can help the council deliver projects or programmes on parks better, faster and/or cheaper. It is an important way to strengthen delivery given the challenging pressures on budgets and capacity to achieve the proposals in this Plan.

The council intends to partner with mana whenua in activities or improvements that support Māori outcomes (refer to chapter 5: [Mana whenua partnerships](#)). This supports te Tiriti principles and acknowledges the unique relationships and knowledge that Māori have with the whenua and wai within the parks.

When working with others, the council is looking for:

- partners and collaborators whose values align with the plan's vision and values
- partners and collaborators whose resources or investment achieve park outcomes that would not be realisable without this investment
- to connect regional park management with other community aspirations connected to the local area of the park (e.g. trails, community environmental initiatives)

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- to keep in-park acknowledgements as minimal as possible to preserve the undeveloped and natural look and feel of the park.

Refer also to the proposed review of the authorisations framework for commercial activities on parks in chapter 12: Authorisations (policy [226](#)).

Key stakeholders at regional and park-level

A list of key regional stakeholders is provided in [Te Āpitihanga / Appendix 4: List of regional stakeholders](#). Key stakeholders specific to a park are listed at the end of each park chapter. It is important to note these lists are not exhaustive and stakeholders may change over the lifetime of this plan.

The lists acknowledge currently active stakeholders and identify their area of activity or interest. The lists also identify institutional or government bodies with whom the council liaises over matters of common interest.

Local boards of the Auckland Council are not listed as stakeholders as they are part of the council's governance structure. They are acknowledged in the Reporting section in chapter 14.

Mana whenua are not included in stakeholder lists. They are partners under Te Tiriti. Policy on partnerships with mana whenua is in chapter 5 and park chapters contain a section titled Mana whenua associations to acknowledge associations that have been so far recorded in Treaty settlements.



Volunteer checking the transmitter on a little spotted kiwi at Shakespear Open Sanctuary

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

11. To maintain good relationships with key stakeholders (regional and park-level) to support inclusive and integrated efforts from all in delivery of this Plan.
12. To support and broaden the council's community partnership and philanthropic networks, and opportunities for building collaborations which align with the values and vision of this Plan.
13. To achieve regional park outcomes set out in this Plan by leveraging business, community or philanthropic investment support where park aspirations could not be realised without the support and innovation of others.
14. To support park volunteers and partners to understand and support the council's focus on Te Tiriti principles.
15. To support park volunteers working in parks to work safely.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

19. Engage with key stakeholders on matters relating to their activity or area of interest.
20. Work with community and business organisations to support activities in parks that align with:
 - a. the values of the regional parks network (set out in chapter 3: [Ngā uara ā-papa rēhia / Park values](#))
 - b. the objectives and policies (set out in Book One of this Plan)
 - c. park specific vision and management intentions (refer to park chapters).
21. Continue to encourage and support volunteers in delivering improvements to parks or community outcomes including:
 - a. following the council's corporate standard for managing volunteer health and safety to provide guidance to park volunteers and partners while working on parks
 - b. supporting volunteers to increase their skills and capacity by providing training and learning opportunities
 - c. supporting activities such as cultural inductions that build understanding of tikanga
 - d. providing public acknowledgement of the valuable contribution of volunteer activities
 - e. providing guidance and training to help volunteers keep themselves and others safe in the event of an emergency such as fire or extreme weather event.
22. Consider entering into relationship agreements with volunteer groups to clarify understandings of shared goals and to clarify the support that council can provide.
23. Strengthen the council's approach in working with community and business organisations including:
 - a. considering the most effective ways to support more volunteering and relationships
 - b. employing a robust approach to identify opportunities to create enduring, successful partnerships.
24. Identify opportunities for contributions from others including community stakeholders, government grants, and companies, noting that in-park acknowledgements must be as minimal as possible to preserve the undeveloped and natural look and feel of the park.

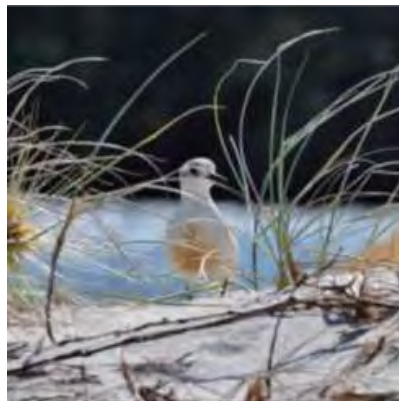
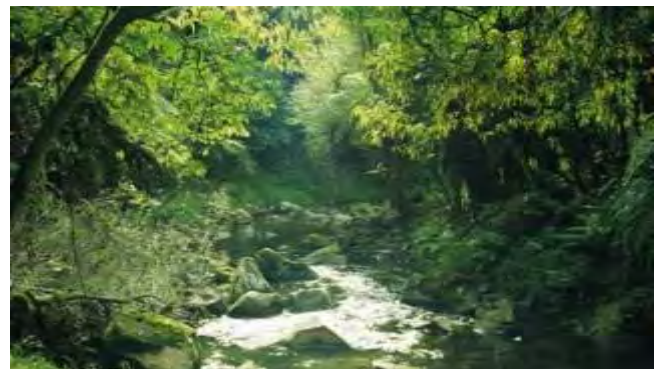
7. Te **tiaki i te taiao māori** / Protecting the natural environment

This chapter covers policies for all regional parks relating to:

- Protecting geological features
- Growing and protecting biodiversity
- Managing pest plants, animals and pathogens
- Restoring indigenous ecosystems and revegetation
- Supporting the wider regional environment.

For mana whenua, the health and wellbeing of the environment is inseparable from the social, cultural, spiritual, economic, and environmental health and wellbeing of the people.

Councils are receiving messages through government strategies and policies to work in partnership with mana whenua.³⁰ This Plan reflects the council's intention to involve mana whenua in environmental management on regional parks at strategic and operational levels. It recognises and will support mana whenua in exercising their kaitiaki role on regional parkland. Exercise of kaitiakitanga restores mana and supports wellbeing in a holistic sense. As such, the council will involve mana whenua in conservation management including water quality improvement, ecological restoration and pest management activities on regional parks. Activities include planning, delivery, monitoring and review at regional and at park levels.



³⁰ As evidenced by the government's implementation of the Wai 262 Waitangi Tribunal report, see Appendix 1 and see <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/a-matou-kaupapa/te-ao-maori/wai-262-te-pae-tawhiti>

Protecting geological features

Geological features hold natural and cultural value. Some hold cultural significance, and scientific interest.

Regional parks contain many distinctive and outstanding geological features, including those recognised to be of international, national or regional significance. There is a table of identified geological features in regional parks in Appendix 5.

Geological features change due to natural processes such as water, air, heat and cold, earthquakes and volcanism, and vegetation growth. They can also be destroyed, changed or obscured by human activity, particularly by development or vegetative cover.

For mana whenua, geological events and facts and mythological beliefs are linked to origin stories or cultural narratives. Telling the stories of the geological features is an important and valuable way of telling the bigger story of the formation and natural history of Tāmaki Makaurau.

Go to chapter 8 for [Protecting landscapes](#).



Whatipū in Waitākere Ranges Regional Park

Te whāinga / Objective

16. To protect and value significant geological features on regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

25. Protect and maintain significant geological features on regional parks:
 - a. identified as Outstanding Natural Features in the Auckland Unitary Plan
 - b. identified in the New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory.³¹
26. Maintain visibility and access to geological features for public education and awareness, where this is consistent with protecting their values.
27. Work with mana whenua and geological, volunteer and community organisations to protect and interpret significant geological features on regional parks.

³¹ Published and maintained by the Geosciences Society of New Zealand. Maps and site data are available at: <https://services.main.net.nz/geopreservation/>

Growing and protecting biodiversity

This section covers ecosystem protection, species protection and enhancement, reintroduction of species and resilience to climate change.

The historic (pre-human) and current extent of Auckland’s indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystems have been identified and mapped to align with the national ecosystem classification system developed by the Department of Conservation.³² With this information the council has assessed the regional threat status of the ecosystems and developed priorities for management.

‘Regional priorities’ in the policies below refer to areas identified as priorities for biodiversity protection due to having the best and / or representative example of an ecosystem, or a vulnerable or threatened species or ecosystem type. These priorities have been identified under the council’s 2012 Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and will be adjusted in response to the National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity.

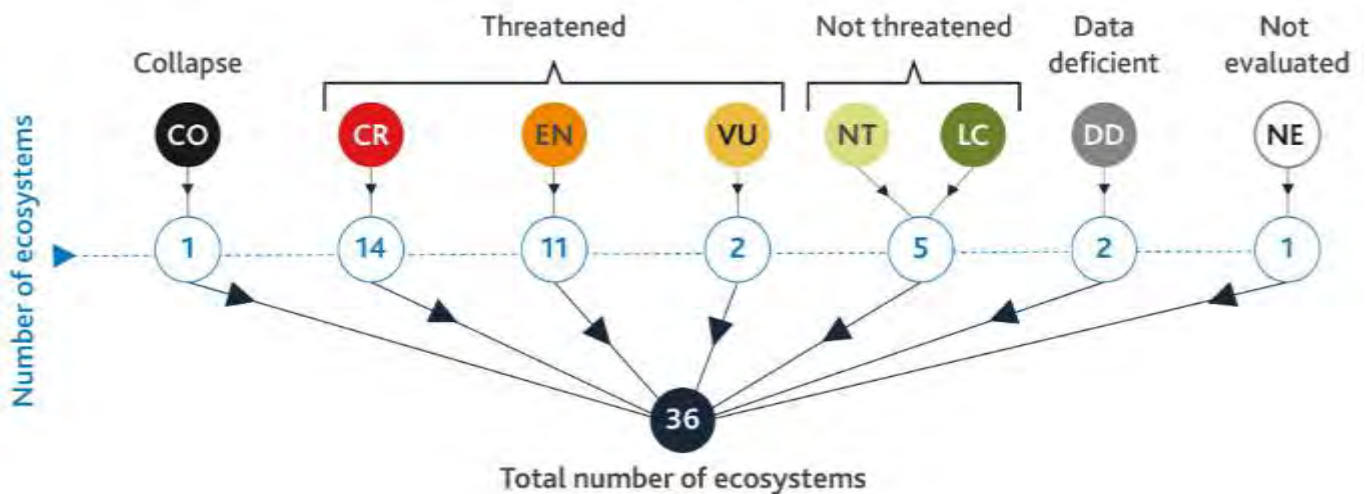


Figure 9: Threat categories for ecosystems in the Auckland region³³

Thirty-two of the 36 terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types found within the region are located in regional parks, many of these mapped as biodiversity focus areas (BFAs)³⁴ (the terminology may change over time). The council’s scientists are now developing guidance for managing sites identified as regional priorities. The BFAs represent the minimum number of sites requiring targeted management of critical pressures to ensure the viability of indigenous ecosystems, ecological sequences and species is maintained.

In addition to regional priorities, many other areas within regional parks contain high levels of biodiversity which with good stewardship can improve further. These areas also deserve attention and support and are

³² Singers and Rogers 2014

³³ Source: Figure 1 in [Indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystems of Auckland, Auckland Council, 2017](#), page 12. The acronyms CO, CR, EN, VU, NT, LC, DD, NE refer to different status levels. A key to these is provided in Appendix 6 of this Plan.

³⁴ The BFAs identify priority sites for active management by Auckland Council. While these often coincide with the Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan, BFAs are not a statutory instrument.

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often cared for by passionate communities and volunteers aiming to restore biodiversity in particular parks. Of particular note are the coastal wetland and sand flats at Whatipū, which have ‘scientific reserve’ status under the Reserves Act recognising their significance (refer to the Waitākere Ranges chapter).

The council also manages, with significant community support, five sanctuary projects:

- fenced sanctuaries at Tāwharanui, Shakespear and Glenfern
- unfenced sanctuaries, managed by intensive predator control, in the Waitākere Ranges (Ark in the Park) and in the Hūnua Ranges (Kōkako Management Area).

These sanctuaries enable native wildlife to flourish largely free from predators and can be important havens for introduction of additional species. They also offer valuable nature experiences for visitors and support nature education programmes.

Indigenous wildlife naturally moves around. Protected wildlife can appear in unexpected areas (for example shorebirds might nest in a recreation area or in a paddock) disrupting human activities. Management of protected wildlife must be in accordance with the [Wildlife Act 1953](#). The council’s approach is to set up protection as needed, such as temporary fences with signs to request that people avoid disturbing the wildlife. With the [Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw](#) the council may temporarily exclude people from an area to protect wildlife.

Te whāinga / Objective

17. To enhance, protect and maintain indigenous species and ecosystems on regional parks to ensure they are healthy, functioning and viable in the long term.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

28. Work with mana whenua, volunteer and community organisations to review, deliver, and monitor biodiversity management priorities for regional parks.
29. Align regional park management decisions and actions that impact on biodiversity to the council’s Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy, and to national requirements.
30. Endeavour to protect, enhance and restore indigenous terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including habitat for threatened species, giving particular focus to those identified as regional priorities.
31. In addition to policy 30, in respect to aquatic ecosystems, endeavour to restore fish biodiversity, maintain and enhance water quality and improve fish passage.
32. Maintain and enhance the resilience of indigenous species and ecosystems to the adverse effects of unpredictable or intense events, such as storms or new incursions of pests or pathogens, through adaptive management.
33. Protect and maintain the long-term viability of indigenous species and ecosystems in low lying areas vulnerable to the effects of future sea level rise by:
 - a. providing for coastal ecosystem retreat in land use planning for parks, so ecosystems and habitats are given space to shift inland
 - b. implementing land preparation activities and active ecological restoration where necessary to support indigenous ecosystem retreat.
34. Manage access on a temporary or long-term basis where necessary to protect indigenous wildlife and threatened species, including considering mātauranga Māori and support for mana whenua application of rāhui for this purpose.

Restoring indigenous ecosystems

Restoration of indigenous ecosystems involves protecting and enhancing existing ecosystems as well as re-creating indigenous ecosystems. In priority order, the council first aims to protect and enhance existing indigenous ecosystems, and secondly it aims to extend those areas of indigenous biodiversity through revegetation of grassed areas. This extends to water which, in te ao Māori is highly significant for its lifegiving qualities. The mauri of the environment and water is to be protected and respected. The discussion in this chapter under [Growing and protecting biodiversity](#) explains how the council sets regional priorities. Wetland restoration is a priority, for example, as all remaining wetland ecosystems in the region are identified as critically endangered or endangered (refer Appendix 6 at page [475](#) for the status of wetland ecosystem types).

Restoration includes:

- fencing to exclude stock, pest plant and animal control
- renewing natural water flows and levels
- assisting natural regeneration
- planting to enrich already regenerating areas and to start the restoration process on grassed areas
- placing wood in streams to create daytime cover and flood refuges for fish and deeper pockets of water to support different species.
- reintroducing species to a site
- translocating, or re-introducing, species to a site.

Translocating species to new habitats within regional parks will be considered where this will benefit the species and the receiving ecosystem and is consistent with regional biodiversity priorities. The council will follow the Department of Conservation guidelines in these cases.

Revegetation, or planting a range of indigenous species, is a core activity that supports restoration of indigenous ecosystems. Revegetating grassed areas is a major activity on regional parks – and one of the key volunteer and third-party funded activities.

Planting for restoration reasons can include planting in any part of a park to:

- directly enhance, restore and improve biodiversity such as:
 - establishing permanent indigenous ecosystems appropriate to the site
 - increasing habitat for indigenous wildlife including threatened species
 - buffering and protecting the viability of remnant indigenous vegetation and connecting vegetated areas
 - enriching areas of degraded indigenous vegetation
 - creating corridors or stepping-stones to support indigenous species moving across the wider region
 - completing ecological sequences
- stabilise land to reduce erosion
- protect water bodies and wetlands by preventing sediment loss and nutrient run-off
- sequestering carbon.



Restoring an ecosystem with revegetation at Shakespear Regional Park

Planting is undertaken for many other reasons besides restoration of indigenous ecosystems. Refer to [Specimen trees and plantings](#) in chapter 10 for policies relating to planting for reasons other than biodiversity restoration.

Allowing areas to naturally regenerate, where there is a suitable nearby seed source, is appropriate in some places, and may be preferred if the sites are difficult to access. Weed management is necessary to ensure this is successful.

Planting must be appropriate to the site, considering risks of fire, and protection of viewshafts and landscapes. It should also maximise co-benefits – for example, planting for carbon sequestration should also aim for the best biodiversity and recreation result. Restoration must follow the council’s Restoration Guide. For example, the guide explains that eco-sourcing of appropriate species is essential to ensure good ecological outcomes. Nursery biosecurity controls are critical to ensure revegetation is not responsible for introducing new pests to sensitive ecosystems.

Over the next 10 years the council has committed to planting some open areas on regional parks,³⁵ including 200ha for carbon sequestration through planting permanent indigenous forest, and approximately 80ha for biodiversity enhancement.

³⁵ The Climate Action Package, within Auckland Council’s Long-Term Plan 2021-2031, provides funding for 200 hectares of revegetation over 10 years. These blocks need to be at least 1 hectare and meet the definition of a forest in the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.

The council’s biodiversity enhancement programme continues to fund approximately 8 hectares per year for biodiversity enhancement, these areas can be any size or shape and may include dunes, wetlands and bush, and may include in-fill plantings to improve the biodiversity of regenerating areas.

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Other council and community-funded programmes are also active in revegetation efforts on regional parks. Restoration planting is supported by the substantial efforts of many partners and volunteers (refer to chapter 6: [Te mahi tahi ki ētahi atu / Collaborating with others](#)).

With the range of reasons for planting and the many people involved including external partners, coordination of planting efforts is essential. The key coordination tool is the revegetation plan. A revegetation plan explains the purpose of the planting, ensures the planting aligns with the park vision, considers the impact of the plantings on a range of park values (such as landscape, heritage and recreation values), and identifies how to achieve the best co-benefits possible. They help ensure coordination across biodiversity, heritage, recreational and other management intentions for that site.

The Plan maps identify new areas for restoration of indigenous ecosystems in areas that are currently mostly grassed. These areas are identified as the first priority for revegetation; other areas may also be revegetated over time. The boundaries of the areas are approximate.

Refer also to chapter 12 relating to commercial contribution to restoration on parks, including for [Carbon offsets or resource consent mitigation or offsets](#) reasons.

Te whāinga / Objective

18. To restore and enhance indigenous biodiversity on regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

35. Consider reintroduction of indigenous species to parks in accordance with:
 - a. regional biodiversity priorities
 - b. best ecological practice
 - c. Department of Conservation translocation procedures.
36. Undertake restoration activities to protect and enhance existing indigenous ecosystems, including waterways, lakes and rivers, and to revegetate other areas, prioritising the revegetated areas marked on the maps.
37. When intending to undertake revegetation on regional parks, prepare and implement a revegetation plan:
 - a. working with mana whenua and key community partners
 - b. in accordance with regional biodiversity priorities and best practice conservation management
 - c. in accordance with the council's Restoration Guide
 - d. using eco-sourced indigenous species suitable to the original ecosystem type(s) of the area to be planted
 - e. taking into account the likely impacts of climate change
 - f. considering the co-benefits of revegetation, such as erosion protection, landscape enhancement, carbon sequestration, water quality improvement, recreation and amenity
 - g. taking into account other regional park values and minimising impacts on them
 - h. taking into account other relevant strategies and plans.

Managing pest plants, animals and pathogens

Pest management (plant, animal and pathogen) is essential to protect natural, cultural and recreational values across all regional parkland.

Managing pest plants and animals

The council manages pests in regional parks:

- to reduce threats to indigenous biodiversity
- to protect the lakes and aquatic ecosystems from degradation
- to support recreation and amenity (who wants to sit on prickly gorse at a lookout point?)
- for safety (e.g. removal of dangerous Phoenix palms)
- to support animal welfare in farmed areas
- to align its efforts with neighbours' and community activities to manage their pests
- to work towards aspirations for a park and the region to be pest free.

Pest management in regional parks must give effect to the [Mahere Whakahaere Kīrearea ā-Rohe Regional Pest Management Plan 2020-2030³⁶](#) (RPestMP) within the Auckland region, and within the Waikato region, to the Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan. These plans include management of exotic fish and aquatic weed, which cause problems within regional park waterways, as well as management of terrestrial pests.

Much of the council's pest management effort goes to delivering the outcomes of the RPestMP which identifies priorities and approaches to manage pest plant, animal and pathogens. Significant and sustained community efforts also go into this work. Regional parks receive particular attention as they are centres for biodiversity, particularly regional parkland in the Waitākere Ranges, Hūnua Ranges, Hauraki Gulf islands. With sustained management of pests, the biodiversity values of a park can be greatly enhanced and the mauri of a site can be restored.

It is much more cost-effective to prevent pest incursions than to manage pests once they have arrived. The council's pest management programme includes preventative measures, and ongoing monitoring to detect and respond early to pest incursions.

Pest management takes sustained effort by multiple parties. The council acknowledges the enormous amount of ongoing work by many volunteer organisations and dedicated individuals whose efforts have had an enormous positive impact. It will continue to work closely with mana whenua and a range of agencies and groups to plan and deliver effective pest management programmes.

Regional parks include some notable plants scheduled under the Auckland Unitary Plan giving them particular protection. In a few instances some of these plants are species identified as pests in the Regional Pest Management Plan. These include Norfolk Island hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) and Phoenix palm (*Phoenix canariensis*). Scheduled notable plants that are also pest species will be managed to avoid them spreading seed and to protect public safety.

³⁶ Regional Pest Management Plans are reviewed and updated usually every 10 years. The policies in this Plan should be read as relating to the current RPestMP at the time.

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Managing pathogens

Pathogens are an ongoing biosecurity threat. They are especially difficult to manage because of their microscopic nature which means they can often travel undetected to new locations. Kauri forest health is impacted by pathogens, including those causing kauri dieback disease (*Phytophthora agathidicida*). Myrtle species such as rātā, pōhutukawa, and mānuka are impacted by the pathogen that causes myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*).

Hygiene measures deployed to prevent the spread of pathogens can also help reduce the risk of new pest and pathogen introductions to parkland such as the frog chytrid pathogen *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* and the invasive exotic alga *Didymosphenia geminata* (didymo or rock snot).

The council's pathogen management priorities are to:

1. Prevent introduction of pathogens to areas that are not infected.
2. Protect infected trees and ecosystems.

In respect of improving kauri health, the council is:

- working with mana whenua to protect kauri
- following the National PA Pest Management Plan³⁷ including rules for standards of tracks near kauri
- surveying kauri health across regional parks
- undertaking operational research³⁸ to assist with management of the disease
- designing and implementing phytosanitary measures and educating the public on the importance of managing risk pathways
- developing and following standard operating procedures based on current best practice, including supporting conservation groups and contractors on measures they can adopt to protect kauri while undertaking pest and weed control
- restricting access by closing tracks
- improving track standards and/or realigning tracks before reopening
- consulting with the community over impacts on recreational access
- exploring ways of providing for different types of recreational access and experiences across the region, while protecting kauri.

In some circumstances the council may determine that the short or longer-term closure of tracks and the creation of buffer zones or quarantining of entire catchment areas is justified. This may include protection of pristine areas or containment of infection within high-risk disease zones. Visitor and recreational access may be restricted in these situations.

³⁷ PA stands for *Phytophthora Agathidicida*. The Biosecurity (National PA Pest Management Plan) Order 2022, in effect from 2 August 2022 is available from: the [New Zealand legislation website](#).

³⁸ A major kauri health survey report published in June 2022 provides biological information to inform future decisions on the track network in the Waitākere Ranges. See: Te Rangahau Aroturuki i ngā Rākau Rangatira o Te Wao Nui ā Tiriwa / 2021 Waitākere Ranges kauri population health monitoring survey. Auckland Council, June 2022, Technical Report 2022/8. Available at <https://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz/media/2392/tr2022-08-2021waitakere-ranges-kauri-population-health-monitoring-survey.pdf>



Kauri dieback cleaning station

Responding to new threats

New and often unforeseen biosecurity threats, whether from pest plants, animals or pathogens, may arise over the life of this plan. A changing climate increases the risk of new and existing threats adversely affecting indigenous ecosystems. With hotter and drier weather, indigenous ecosystems will come under increasing stress and their integrity can be weakened as species respond differently to the changing conditions and to disruptive events like storms or fire.

New tools and technologies may also become available to alter the way the council manages biosecurity threats.

Monitoring for threats and adapting the priorities to respond is important.

Responding promptly to new threats is also very important. A timely response can be more cost-effective and achieve a better outcome. Pests can often be more easily eradicated where numbers are low.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Te whāinga / Objective

19. To manage pest plants, pest animals and pathogens to protect indigenous biodiversity and other park values.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

38. Work with mana whenua and the community to deliver:
 - a. the regional park related programmes identified in the relevant Regional Pest Management Plan³⁹
 - b. agreed pest management actions set for a park.
39. Monitor and report on the emergence or change in status of biosecurity threats on regional parks.
40. Utilise up-to-date, best practice pest management methods, including emerging tools and technologies where applicable.
41. Where novel biosecurity risks or significant changes to risks occur (not covered by the RPestMPlan):
 - a. work with mana whenua to consider and select an appropriate adaptive management response, taking a precautionary approach, considering mātauranga Māori and tikanga, available evidence, and available tools including tools under the Biosecurity Act
 - b. collaborate with community conservation groups
 - c. inform and explain the approach to park users and the wider community
 - d. continue to assess and review and adapt the management approach to learn from evidence and optimise the outcomes.

³⁹ The [Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan](#) applies to the parts of the regional parks network that lie in the Waikato region.

Supporting the wider regional environment

In both te ao Māori and in science air, sea and land are all interconnected. The wairua flows through all. Regional parks management includes consideration of the wider landscape. Considerations include the health of sensitive marine areas and the movement of wildlife between parks and other places. Regional park streams, rivers and wetlands connect to the sea. Coastal areas are dynamic environments that naturally change over time, so the relationship between the park and sea continually shifts.

Regional parks are special places with relatively high levels of indigenous biodiversity, and regional parks management can support restoration of the wider regional environment – land and sea – to protect and enhance the region’s overall biodiversity and resilience.

Regional park management can help to improve the resilience and connectivity of indigenous ecosystems and species surrounding regional parkland.

Regional parks occupy catchments that flow into some of the region’s most sensitive streams, wetlands, harbours including into Tīkapa Moana / Te Moananui-ā-Toi / the Hauraki Gulf, and the Manukau, Kaipara and Mahurangi harbours. These receiving environments are sometimes overloaded with sediment and contaminant run-off from many human-related activities and infrastructure such as roading. Regional parks can play an important role in enhancing water quality in receiving environments by supporting the planting of native vegetation and restoring natural ecosystems, using good farming practice and generally by reducing nutrient and sediment loss from regional park farmland, unsealed roads and car parks. (refer to chapter 7: [Restoring indigenous ecosystems](#) and chapter 10: [Pastoral management](#)).

Most of the regional parks on the eastern side of the region lie within the catchment of the Hauraki Gulf.

Through this Plan the council shows its support for the [Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari – Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan](#) (May 2017). The council continues to deliver programmes that align with the objectives of Sea Change, including undertaking marine and island habitat restoration, biosecurity, improving water quality and monitoring and research. Regional parks play an important role in contributing through land-management activities to reduce sedimentation and contaminant loading into the marine environment and protecting indigenous seabird and shorebird populations, habitat and nesting sites.

The government has outlined intentions⁴⁰ to restore the mauri of the Hauraki Gulf, such as proposing new marine protected areas, including seafloor protection in areas adjacent to some regional parks. The council will investigate opportunities for enhanced protection when submitting on proposed marine protected areas, as part of a broader approach to ensuring marine protection outcomes. It advocates for higher levels of marine protection in areas adjacent to land that it is managing as terrestrial sanctuaries. This is to establish a naturally protected sequence of ecosystems that run ki uta ki tai – from ridgelines to the coast.

Regional parks are important for people to access the coast and marine areas for recreation, including fishing and collecting kai moana. Some parts of the regional parks network also have high investment from the community in protection and biodiversity enhancement. That is why in these areas, specifically at Tāwharanui and Shakespear where seafloor protection is proposed in the adjacent marine environment, the council believes a greater level of marine protection would be desirable.

⁴⁰ These intentions were set out in the [Revitalising the Gulf](#) report (June 2021) outlining the government’s response to Sea Change.

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Te whāinga / Objective

20. To recognise the interconnectedness of regional parkland with the wider environment and manage parkland to promote and positively contribute to efforts to nurture the wider environment including playing a positive role in improving water quality and biodiversity.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

42. Advocate to protect, restore and enhance indigenous biodiversity that moves between regional parks and the wider terrestrial, estuarine and marine environment.
43. Act as an exemplar for sustainable land management to support restoration of marine habitats and improved water quality in receiving environments and to promote best practice.
44. Manage regional parks adjoining marine areas, particularly marine reserves and proposed or future marine protected areas, in a manner that protects, restores and enhances biodiversity values and ecological connections with the marine areas.
45. Manage parks that contribute to the coastal area of the Gulf with consideration of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 and collaborate with the Hauraki Gulf Forum to support the integrated management of land and sea to improve the health and restore the mauri of the Hauraki Gulf.
46. Promote and advocate for a high level of marine protection, particularly in the marine areas adjoining mainland sanctuaries on regional parks at Tāwharanui and Shakespear.



View from Mahurangi West looking south to the upper Hauraki Gulf

8. **Te tiaki i ngā uara ā-ahurea** / Protecting cultural values

This chapter covers policies for all regional parks relating to:

- protecting cultural heritage
- naming of parks and park features
- protecting landscapes
- protecting the dark sky experiences.

These policies focus on protecting and providing for those values of regional parks that are important to people from a cultural perspective.

Protecting cultural heritage

Use of the term ‘cultural heritage’ in this Plan includes Māori and European heritage and the heritage of other cultures.

The regional parks of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland hold a rich tapestry of cultural heritage reflecting the region’s history and identity. Many parks are in areas that attracted settlement and activity in the past including coastal locations and hilltops. They include wāhi tūpuna / ancestral places of cultural significance to Māori relating to their enduring relationships to the park and its surrounds. These parks also tell the story of the more recent past including settlement, farming, resource extraction and milling, military, recreational and industrial uses.

In te ao Māori, cultural heritage goes beyond the links to historic events, use or occupation. It encompasses the relationships, stories and whakapapa to an area, carrying spiritual as well as cultural significance. Heritage is described as wāhi tūpuna / ancestral places which are taonga tuku iho /treasures passed down. Kaitiaki / guardians are duty-bound to safeguard the taonga handed down through generations of tūpuna / ancestors.

Cultural heritage includes tangible, physical features, as well as intangible values. It encompasses cultural landscapes which reflect how nature and human activity have combined over time, demonstrating the relationship between people and the environment.

Tangible or physical features include:

- tohu or traditional landscape markers
- landscape features such as trees, hills, streams, and natural resources
- archaeological sites or features including:
 - those of Māori origin such as pā / earthwork fortifications, kāinga / settlements, rua kūmara / pits, urupā / burial places, garden boundaries and middens / food refuse
 - sites of early European settlement and evidence of residential, farming, industrial and commercial activities such as mills, dams and water races, and gum digging
- historic buildings such as homesteads, churches, baches, defence and coastal structures, memorials, or monuments

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- historic cemeteries and sites of spiritual significance including urupā
- historic trees, gardens, plantings, and landscapes.

Intangible values include relationships with places or features with historic narratives including origin stories, whakapapa or long-held associations reflecting events. These include places where individuals lived or where notable events or activities occurred.

Some parks have unique examples of Auckland's heritage such as early European industry, settlement and water supply development in the Waitākere and Hūnua Ranges. There is also heritage relating to tourism and recreational use of the coast such as early holiday accommodation.

Benefits

Recognising cultural heritage within parks raises awareness and understanding of the history of the area. It supports a sense of connection to that place and strengthens people's sense of identity. Putting history at the forefront of people's minds also provides an opportunity to acknowledge and learn from the past.

Telling the various stories of the land also supports and acknowledges the people who have used and occupied those areas in the past. It adds a richness to understanding the perspectives of iwi and local families.

Cultural heritage also provides insights into ways that people dealt with environmental changes in the past and can be a symbol of resilience against adversity.

Challenges

A lack of awareness and understanding of the value of cultural heritage places these taonga at risk. They may be damaged by activities ranging from:

- climate change impacts such as sea level rise and erosion
- park development and activity, such as track building, fencing, farming or planting
- vandalism or fossicking.

In many cases, the cultural heritage values underlying regional parks are not fully known by the council. Early engagement with mana whenua is vital to identifying cultural values and has important implications for management and development. Lack of early engagement with mana whenua and heritage specialists increases risks that park development or use adversely affects these values.

Heritage buildings typically require frequent maintenance and repair with appropriate materials which may be costly. Unused historic buildings and structures may be damaged by vandalism or may be unsafe to access. Adapting heritage buildings to suit contemporary use may be desirable where this is consistent with maintaining heritage values.

Approach

The council's approach is to protect and actively manage significant cultural heritage. The council intends to:

- identify significant sites in the regional parks where they are not known
- establish priorities for actively managing heritage based on site significance and threats, for example, heritage at risk, safety issues, managing public access and providing information where it delivers the best outcomes
- protect significant and representative range of cultural heritage places

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- work with heritage specialists to preserve cultural heritage and get prioritised practical guidance on managing cultural heritage. The council may use various site-specific tools such as surveys, cultural assessments, conservation plans in designing that guidance; to seek efficient and cost-effective ways to manage several sites within a park or across parks rather than relying on individual plans.
- work with mana whenua where guidance or plans relating to Māori heritage is being designed, or where any work is proposed on wāhi tūpuna. This recognises and supports the kaitiaki role of mana whenua and their living relationship with taonga.

Planting may place heritage values at risk or be culturally inappropriate. However, planting and vegetation management may also provide site protection to stabilise erosion, manage weeds or fire risk or discourage inappropriate visitor access.



At the entrance to **Tāpapakanga** Regional Park, as guardians of the past and present, Ngaati Whanaunga and **Ngāti** Paoa pou whenua reflect the take tupuna and genealogical links to **Tāpapakanga** a Puku.

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The council intends to raise awareness of, and provide information on, cultural heritage through means such as signage, digital interpretation or guided walks. Developing interpretation takes time and is likely to be undertaken progressively. Where mana whenua wish their stories to be shared and sites recognised, the council intends work with them to enable this.

There are opportunities to link information to heritage trails which provide visitors with an activity and a reason to visit a park, enhancing their enjoyment and awareness of park history.

Several community organisations support the heritage on regional parks and put many hours of volunteer time into its preservation and into providing a service for visitors. Their efforts are valued.

The council favours a precautionary approach to protecting cultural heritage, as its integrity is lost when modified. Development proposals should consider options to avoid cultural heritage when locating and upgrading trails, facilities, or other improvements. Providing visitor access may be acceptable to support education and interpretation. Where archaeology is modified, options to retain or return recovered archaeological material should be investigated with mana whenua and heritage specialists. This supports recognition of tikanga and mitigates risks around compromising the archaeological record. The council seeks to work with mana whenua to develop guidance on repatriating cultural heritage material.

When Māori kōiwi / human remains are discovered, the council will work with mana whenua, New Zealand Police and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) to ensure appropriate reburial.

Legislative and regulatory requirements

The [Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014](#) protects all pre-1900 archaeological sites (whether recorded or not), along with those post-1900 sites gazetted for protection under that act. An approval (called an archaeological authority) from HNZPT is required where activities impact cultural heritage sites.

Significant places are protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands section. Rules and other provisions of these plans protect sites and places of significance to mana whenua, and heritage of significance to European and other cultures.

The [Reserves Act 1977](#) requires that historic and archaeological features are managed and protected in a way that is compatible with the reserve's primary purpose. This is in addition to protections noted above.

When archaeological sites or features are uncovered during park development, the HNZPT Act 2014 and Auckland Unitary Plan accidental discovery rule applies. The council works closely with mana whenua for sites of Māori origin to ensure that culturally appropriate discovery protocols are followed during implementation of the rule. This may mean public access is restricted for a time.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

21. To identify, protect and manage cultural heritage for the wellbeing, education and appreciation of existing and future generations.
22. To work with mana whenua to identify priorities for the preservation and management of Māori cultural heritage.
23. To avoid and minimise adverse effects of activities on cultural heritage.
24. To support protection of built heritage including through maintenance and adaptive reuse.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

47. Establish priorities for the identification and preservation of cultural heritage taonga across the network of regional parks, including actions to establish baseline measures and monitoring.

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48. Seek to manage and protect cultural heritage in accordance with relevant legislation, and consider the following:
 - a. relevant policies and plans such as conservation plans, iwi management plans, cultural values assessments and management or maintenance plans for heritage assets
 - b. compatibility with the park values, Reserves Act classification, park category, management focus and intentions in the park chapters.
49. Work with mana whenua to preserve and manage Māori heritage including the following:
 - a. priorities for identification, preservation, and management
 - b. identifying tikanga for management, such as public access to wāhi tapu or culturally sensitive areas
 - c. establishing baseline measures and monitoring
 - d. providing information and interpretation of wāhi tūpuna where appropriate
 - e. providing opportunities for early involvement on new proposed activities
50. Review or formulate maintenance plans or guidelines to protect cultural heritage using current best practice such as:
 - a. guidance on grazing and vegetation management on cultural heritage sites
 - b. maintenance of heritage buildings or structures
 - c. inspection and maintenance of heritage trees
 - d. protection from fire and other natural hazards.
51. Encourage public appreciation of cultural heritage through measures such as the development of cultural heritage trails, or provision of information and interpretation, including digitally accessible information.
52. Endeavour to maintain and update council's heritage databases while ensuring that sensitive information is safeguarded.
53. Proposals for new activities or development on parks will consider relevant specialist advice and:
 - a. identify and avoid adverse effects on cultural heritage
 - b. consider options for mitigating impacts where practicable.
54. Where sensitive materials including previously unknown or recorded kōiwi or cultural heritage sites are discovered during park operations or development, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and Auckland Unitary Plan accidental discovery rule applies, and mana whenua tikanga will be followed.
55. Support the adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures for the benefit of park use and the wider community, where the use does not compromise the historic values of the buildings.
56. Before alteration or adaptation of a heritage building is undertaken, consider the following:
 - a. relevant specialist advice and guidance
 - b. existing conservation plans, assessments, or maintenance plans
 - c. availability of appropriately qualified specialist trades to undertake the work.
57. Manage, where feasible, the wider cultural landscape relationships and context of cultural heritage to retain the integrity of their cultural settings.

Naming parks and park features

Naming of parks or park features⁴¹ is an opportunity to reflect on the cultural, natural or recreational values of a particular location or tell the story of heritage of an area. Names also strengthen the sense of place and identity of the local community and other Aucklanders.

Locations often have layers of informal and formal names in both Māori and English that have been used over time. In addition, the naming of the area is considered a source of identity and mana to mana whenua.

Naming or renaming parks with a Māori name increases the visibility of te reo Māori in communities. Auckland Council supports the use of te reo Māori names for regional parks. This aligns with recognition of te reo Māori as an official language and as a cultural treasure (refer Auckland Council's [Māori Language Policy](#)).

Engaging with mana whenua on the cultural and historical relationships with the land enables them to:

- recognise and celebrate their stories
- recognise Māori names as entry points for exploring historical narratives and customary practices which can be incorporated into the development of sites and enhance sense of place connections
- address incorrect spelling of Māori names
- recognise Māori place names through signage and wayfinding.

Auckland Council recognises the importance of respecting the names presented by mana whenua, including the reinstatement of original Māori placenames, as taonga. The council may publicly consult on the intention to invite mana whenua to provide a name for a park or park feature but will not publicly consult on the name that is received.

In November 2021 the council resolved to invite mana whenua to provide a Māori name and narrative for Ambury, Glenfern, Long Bay, Ōmana, Shakespear, and Wenderholm regional parks, to be adopted as dual names for the English-named parks and to replace Ōmana, which had been identified as incorrect.

Dual naming of parks will also be considered for a new park or park feature. This is where there is a te reo Māori name and an English name, and neither is a translation of the other.

An English-only (or non-Māori) name for a new park or park feature may also be supported for example to reflect European heritage values.

The continuity of a name and ease of identification with a name are also important considerations. Any proposed new names should have strong rationales to support them.

Section 16 (10) of the [Reserves Act](#) outlines the procedure for officially naming or renaming reserves held under that Act.

⁴¹ Park features include a track or a destination such as a lookout, geographic feature, grove of trees, wetland or pond

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

25. To tell the story of the place reflecting the area's natural and cultural heritage or significant park values through the names of parks and park features.
26. To support the use of ancestral place names which honour the cultural occupation by mana whenua and promote visibility of te reo Māori in the community.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

58. When reviewing or seeking a te reo Māori name of or for a park or a park feature, either work with mana whenua to identify a name or invite mana whenua to provide a name (which may form part of a dual name).
59. Where the council has invited mana whenua to provide a name for a park or park feature honour this by using that name.
60. Where a park or park feature name has been a condition of the acquisition of the land, honour the agreement by using the name.
61. Consider consulting with the community or with groups with a particular interest or knowledge about:
 - a. any proposed name for a park or park feature or
 - b. the intention to invite mana whenua to provide a Māori name.
62. Consider dual naming of parks as part of naming a new park or a park feature. For consistency, use the format te reo Māori / English as specified in Auckland Council's Māori Language Policy.
63. Consider the following criteria in respect to all new names given to parks or park features:
 - a. they are not offensive
 - b. they are generally not named after living people
 - c. they should not include sponsor names
 - d. the name should not already be in use elsewhere in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland.
64. When seeking an English or non-Māori name in any other language, either as a standalone name or as part of a dual te reo Māori / English name, give consideration to:
 - a. the natural, cultural heritage and recreational values of the park
 - b. historic name or names for the site
 - c. ease of identification
 - d. the New Zealand Geographic Board name for relevant areas within the park
 - e. any significant event or public figure relevant to the park.
65. When reviewing interpretive signage and public information relevant to the park, consider outlining the rationale or narrative relevant to naming the park in accordance with the [Interpretation](#) policies in chapter 11.

Protecting landscapes

Regional parks provide free access to areas of stunning natural beauty from forest, beaches, the sea and rural scenery. They offer an escape from the heavily urbanised landscape and access the coast and beaches. They also offer a variety of experiences and recreational opportunities, and many reflect Auckland's cultural heritage.

Most regional parks are managed to protect and enhance existing natural ecosystems such as wetlands, salt marshes, dune systems or forest remnants. In addition, open farmed landscapes and woodlots have been maintained to take advantage of their broad landscape views, countryside character and recreational and educational opportunities.

The Auckland Unitary Plan identifies and protects important features and landscapes from inappropriate development.⁴² Aside from these areas, the council may change the mix of landscape experiences in a particular park or across the park network over time, such as by retiring planted areas or by planting open areas (refer chapter 10: [Specimen trees and plantings](#)).

It is important that regional parks offer a variety of experiences. For example, the Waitākere Ranges are mostly indigenous forest whereas Ambury is mostly an open landscape. This means that while more modified uses of land such as farming or exotic woodlots may be restored to natural ecosystems over time, the council will still seek to retain farmland or exotic woodlots – albeit at a reduced scale.

Park development must be sympathetic to the landscape, from scale and materials through to colours, textures, and location of structures. Sightlines are also important, offering visitors views to the coast, significant landforms, and geological and cultural features. Viewshafts to be protected are identified in the park maps.

The Reserves Act requires reserves to be managed and protected in a way that is compatible with their primary purpose.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

27. To protect the integrity and variety of cultural and natural landscape experiences across the network of regional parks.
28. To support public access to significant views⁴³ from within regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

66. Identify significant viewshafts and vistas within and from parks, including consideration of views from heritage sites, significant landforms, and the coast.
67. Maintain significant viewshafts and vistas as identified in policy 66, including those shown in the park maps, including appropriate planting and vegetation maintenance to preserve views.
68. Prior to park development that may impact on cultural and natural landscape experiences, consider relevant design guidance, or undertake a landscape assessment to ensure that impacts on landscape values are considered.
69. Support opportunities to advocate for landscape protection of regional parks when development or redevelopment of adjoining lands is proposed.

⁴² Many areas within the regional parks are recognised as Outstanding Natural Landscapes within the Auckland Unitary Plan, available online. These are generally not individually identified in this Plan.

⁴³ Viewshafts are only considered from within the boundary of a park. This does not include views from neighbouring residential properties that intersect with a park.

Protecting dark skies

Remote regional parks offer a night sky relatively free from light pollution. They support opportunities for learning such as astronomy and maramataka observations, and for storytelling and events such as Matariki. They also support ecosystems in offering a relief from light pollution that might otherwise have a wide range of impacts on plants and animals ranging from foraging activity to navigation impacts to hormone production.

Thanks to the quality of its starry nights, Aotea / Great Barrier Island, including Glenfern Sanctuary, has been declared an International Dark Sky Sanctuary. Sanctuaries differ from Dark Sky Parks or Reserves in having a very remote location with few nearby threats to the dark sky quality.

In supporting a dark sky experience, the council must maintain safety for park users and those staying overnight, while reducing light pollution from park lighting. It may also advocate for other landowners or tenants nearby to consider this when planning lighting.

While not a Dark Sky sanctuary, the Waitākere Ranges offers a similar experience. The [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008](#) recognises their 'quietness and darkness' as a heritage feature to protect and enhance for present and future generations.

Te whāinga / Objectives

29. To preserve and enhance the dark sky experience in regional parks while providing for safe use of parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

70. When renewing infrastructure or planning new park development, consider opportunities to minimise light pollution in remote regional parks⁴⁴ and in those parks where dark sky experiences are identified in the park chapter.
71. Consider opportunities to develop design guidance to support dark skies within parks.
72. Support the development of opportunities, information and interpretation to learn or engage in dark skies through activities or events on the park.
73. Support opportunities to advocate to other sources or potential sources of significant inappropriate light pollution near remote parks or parks where a dark sky experience is identified.

⁴⁴ Those parks or parts of parks not close to existing sources of significant light pollution.

9. **Te toitū o te whakahaere me te huringa o te āhuarangi** / Sustainable management and climate change

The chapter outlines the Plan's approach to:

- Embedding the council's response to climate mitigation and adaptation
- Providing sustainable and equitable access to regional parks
- Sustainable management including procurement of built assets, water, wastewater and energy
- Sustainable management, including adaptation to climate change, in respect of:
 - coastal hazards, inundation, and sea level rise
 - fire management
 - contaminated site management.

Embedding our response to climate change

Adapting to a changing climate

Chapter 2: [Responding to the climate emergency](#) describes the impacts climate change is likely to have on regional parks.

Preparing for climate change means identifying at-risk sites and species, and planning ahead with close involvement from mana whenua, other agencies, and community groups.

The council uses a variety of tools and techniques to manage climate-related risks including:

- Climate risk and vulnerability assessments (CRVAs). All council assets are being assessed including regional parks. CRVAs may identify additional management actions for regional parks.
- Monitoring environmental changes and developing tools and data to inform responses.
- [Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathways \(DAPP\)](#). This flexible planning and adaptation technique will help the council deal with the uncertainty around climate change. It is based on the idea of making decisions as conditions change, before severe damage occurs, and as existing policies and decisions prove no longer fit for purpose.

The adaptation responses include the following.

- Identifying and planning a retreat of coastal ecosystems from areas at risk of flooding and sea level rise.
- Managing park infrastructure in vulnerable places:
 - managing a retreat of built structures, accessways, and other infrastructure from areas at risk of erosion or flooding from storms and sea level rise
 - avoiding locating new long-term structures in vulnerable areas
 - considering the best course of action for heritage sites in vulnerable areas.

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- Planning to reduce the impact of drought on:
 - indigenous plants and wildlife in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to avoid declines in vulnerable species and ecosystem collapse
 - pastoral management.
- Responding to increased risks from plant and animal pests and pathogens.
- Being prepared for a higher level of fire risk.
- Managing contaminated sites that might be at risk of exposure due to erosion or inundation.

Te whāinga / Objective

30. To manage regional parks to be resilient and adapt to climate change.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

Refer to adaptation policies in the following sections in this chapter:

- [Coastal hazards, inundation, and sea level rise](#)
- [Sustainable asset, water and energy management](#)
- [Fire management](#)

Refer to adaptation policies in chapter 7 on:

- [Growing and protecting biodiversity](#)
- [Restoring indigenous ecosystems.](#)

Refer to adaptation policies in the chapter 10 on [Pastoral management.](#)

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Regional parks have critical roles to play in supporting the transition to net zero emissions by 2050. Chapter 2 describes three key levers that can be used to mitigate climate change on regional parks:

- sequestering more carbon in forests
- reducing visitor vehicle emissions
- reducing farm-related emissions.

Te whāinga / Objective

31. To embed [Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan](#) mitigation policies and aims into park management.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

Refer to climate mitigation policies in:

- chapter 7 – [Restoring indigenous ecosystems](#)
- this chapter – [Sustainable access](#)
- chapter 10 – [Pastoral management.](#)

Sustainable access

The council wants more people to enjoy regional parks without increasing vehicle traffic and emissions. The problems are:

- Currently, most visitors use their private vehicles to access regional parks. Emissions from these vehicles is by far the largest source of emissions relating to regional parks.
- At popular parks, the car parks are congested at peak times, making access difficult and less safe.
- Some people can't afford to drive, can't drive or don't have their own vehicles, so cannot access many regional parks.
- Some people don't know about what regional parks have to offer or how to access them.

Turning this around is a challenge. It requires reprioritisation of resources to change park arrival areas and provide safer pedestrian and cycle access, and group or public transport services. It also requires a new marketing approach to help people see they can change the way they travel.

Improving access by walking, cycling, and public/group transport

Where practical, the council will progressively enable greater access to regional parks by walking, cycling, public and group transport and carpooling, working with Auckland Transport where relevant. This is intended to reduce emissions and congestion, improve equity of access and provide social, mental and physical health benefits.

Making physical changes to the entry and arrival zones to accommodate people arriving by foot, bicycle and group transport will happen as part of the council's renewals and development programme in regional parks.

Previous trials of public transport to some regional parks have shown that this is unlikely to attract large numbers of regular users. Providing group or public transport linked to events and promotions on popular days is more likely to attract people and may help relieve car park congestion. Event organisers will be encouraged or required to bring event attendees to regional parks by public or group transport.

Mode shift is more likely to be possible where people live near a regional park or where parks are in urban areas with public transport and these parks should be a priority.

More diverse transport offerings to regional parks could be provided by commercial and community transport operators.

Supporting the shift to electric vehicles

Regional parks can support the uptake of electric vehicles (EVs) by providing EV charging facilities in the park or nearby. The council will identify appropriate locations and look at ways of making this work within car parks.

When EVs are more common, incentives could be considered to encourage their use and discourage use of petrol and diesel-powered vehicles, such as designating some car parks for use only by EVs.

Improving equity of access

The council is willing to work with social services and community organisations to broaden access to regional park experiences through opportunities such as facilitated group trips, special deal day-outings using public transport and targeted travel and overnight accommodation packages.

Improving the capacity of existing car parking

In many parks where the car park is full, visitors park along surrounding roadsides. In many arrival zones, the car parks are gravel and lane markings don't exist, meaning they're not used efficiently, as drivers tend to leave larger spaces than necessary between vehicles.

The council will identify ways to encourage safe parking and efficient car park use to improve capacity while retaining a 'natural' feel as much as possible. This may include marking car park spaces and sealing or considering sustainable alternatives to traditional asphalt to enable demarcation of parking spaces.

It may consider prioritising parking spaces for vehicles with several occupants and for buses and shuttles, using technology to support enforcement.

Tools (refer chapter 11: [Visitor demand management](#)) such as introducing paid parking should only be considered to manage congestion where alternative access options are available.

As a rule, car parking for private vehicles should not be increased, unless for safety reasons or where more efficient access is designed that includes other modes of transport.

Overflow car parking areas are provided for events and peak use days in some parks.

Improving information and promoting mode shift

While marketing regional parks is, strictly speaking, beyond the scope of this Plan, it is mentioned here because it helps promote the Plan's objectives and park values.

Traditionally, people have found out about regional parks through 'word of mouth'. Now, one photo posted on social media from a well-connected individual can result in crowds at a beautiful spot within hours. The council can't control social media, but can use the same tools to promote sustainable and equitable access to regional parks.

Providing up-to-date, accurate online information about access options to regional parks is particularly important for those who don't have their own vehicle or those with mobility needs. Promoting alternative ways of accessing regional parks could include:

- targeting park users best placed to shift modes
- raising awareness of the climate impact of travel
- supporting use of regional cycling and walking trails as they are developed
- developing 'explore your region' packages to encourage Aucklanders to holiday near home
- targeting promotions for diverse groups and in multiple languages
- monitoring user feedback to help us keep making improvements.

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Te whāinga / Objective

32. Reduce greenhouse emissions relating to park user travel and improve equity of access to regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

74. Improve safe entry and arrival by walking, cycling, public and group transport to regional parks including by:
 - a. supporting creation of safe and attractive cycle and walking access routes into regional parks from local communities
 - b. supporting connections with long-distance cycle and walking trails such as Te Araroa, the proposed Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail and proposed Hūnua Trail, to regional parks by provision of appropriate arrival zone design, services and facilities
 - c. introducing structural elements that support cycling and bus access when renewing or redeveloping park entry and arrival zones, such as:
 - i. secure parking for e-bikes and bicycles, e-bike charging points and bicycle maintenance stations
 - ii. shuttle and bus turning areas and parking and EV charging points
 - iii. other facilities that overcome barriers identified by user feedback.
75. Investigate where EV charging facilities for private vehicles can support quicker uptake of electric vehicles within the regional parks network and seek to work with third parties to provide EV charging.
76. Work with Auckland Transport to improve and promote public transport to regional parks near to urban areas (such as Long Bay, Ambury, Shakespear, Waitākere Ranges, Muriwai, Whakanewha).
77. Encourage third parties to provide group transport options, including:
 - a. Encouraging or requiring event organisers to arrange bus services or carpooling to events
 - b. Encouraging private operators to provide user-pays group transport and active options, from bus tours to kayak or water taxi hire
 - c. Support provision of a carpooling system and ride and share options
 - d. work with community organisations to provide access for people who face barriers to accessing regional parks.
78. Promote and inform potential park users of the range of access options including by:
 - a. Improving and keeping up to date the online access information
 - b. Develop a sustainable marketing strategy and deliver marketing promotions to support mode shift and equity of access.
79. Raise awareness of the climate impact of travel, such as by investigating introducing a voluntary carbon off-set scheme for park users.
80. Improve the efficiency of car parking layouts.
81. Continue to monitor visitor and vehicle numbers to regional parks.

Coastal hazards, inundation, and sea level rise

Flooding, land instability and coastal erosion are the most commonly occurring natural hazards in the region. The frequency and intensity are likely to increase with climate change. The effects are location-specific.

The council's adaptation policies in [Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan](#) have been embedded in this section as they relate to coastal areas of regional parks.

The first part of the response is to let these natural processes occur and to adapt to the change. In many locations, it is preferable to provide space for dynamic coastal processes to function.

In general, the council will not build new seawalls or hard engineered structures and will remove or move rather than replace infrastructure in the coastal environment as it deteriorates or is damaged. Coastal areas are particularly dynamic and rising sea levels will become increasingly difficult to manage using hard engineering such as seawalls.

Similarly, there is a need to adapt land use. For example, there may be a track in a vulnerable area that must be removed or realigned when it is too compromised.

Existing structures in the coastal zone will be retained until a trigger point is reached.⁴⁵ Trigger points include:

- at asset renewal
- when a storm event damages infrastructure
- when inundation starts to occur more frequently
- when erosion reaches a pre-defined point.

Good reasons will be needed to invest in renewal in the same place.

Coastal regional parks were often acquired to support public recreational access to the coast. While facilities may need to be removed or relocated due to increased coastal inundation over time, it will be important to retain public access to and use of the coast.

Siting necessary temporary structures, such as surf lifesaving towers, in natural hazard zones may continue

Where significant Māori heritage sites are threatened by natural hazards such as coastal erosion, the council will consider the appropriate treatment of those sites with mana whenua on a site-by-site basis.

In general, where historic heritage sites such as homesteads, or park facilities such as baches or toilet blocks are threatened, the council will manage a retreat, or remove the facility if retreat is not viable.

Where indigenous ecosystems are threatened by increasing inundation and sea level rise, the council will support ecosystems to shift inland, or to adapt naturally – this may be a loss of freshwater habitat but a gain of saltmarsh habitat. Decisions will factor in how long it takes for ecosystems to re-establish in new locations.

To provide an example of supporting an ecosystem to retreat inland, many coastal parks have remnant coastal forest dominated by pōhutukawa. These are threatened in some places by coastal erosion. To avoid losing the ecosystem, pōhutukawa will be planted further inland. This helps the coastal forest to re-establish further inland and, in this case, will also retain pōhutukawa as a valued landscape feature.

⁴⁵ This is an example of [Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathways](#) planning.

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The second part of the response is to improve the resilience of coastal areas to inundation and to slow down erosion processes. Again the preference is to use nature-based approaches.

For example, the preferred methods to manage and restore dunes include:

- appropriate weed control and planting
- defining (and redefining) visitor accessways through dunes
- where permitted, restricting vehicles to hard sand only between MHWS and the toe of a dune.

Where sediment or sand is moving naturally along a coastline, coastal accretion can modify stream mouths, the channel alignment could be altered to erode adjacent shoreline or the stream mouth could become blocked, resulting in flooded areas. The default position is to allow natural processes to take their course.

While such inundation of stream banks can be beneficial for spawning native fish, where this presents a significant and ongoing risk realignment (including clearing a stream mouth) may be considered. The preference is to reuse any excavated clean sand locally, such as for beach nourishment and erosion management.

Where existing artificial structures in the coastal marine area were historically placed to reclaim land or armour a shoreline, removing them will be considered. The role they currently play in coastal processes and are likely to play in future, whether they are consented and effectively engineered, and the amenity (or lack of) that they provide will be assessed.



Coastal erosion at Wenderholm

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The approaches described in this section are used in the council's shoreline adaptation plans (SAPs). These consider the potential impacts of coastal hazards, climate change and the needs and values of mana whenua and local communities. The council is preparing SAPs, with mana whenua and community involvement, for sections of the coastline throughout the region.

The SAPs will propose adaptive land use change for a specific location over time. For example, in some places the dunes may retreat inland where a car park is currently sited.

Coastal erosion also causes public safety risks such as undercut headlands. The council will follow its guidance for managing acceptable levels of risk and refer to other guidance, such as that developed by the Department of Conservation, for risk management in natural areas.

The council's publicly available hazard maps⁴⁶ indicate areas susceptible to coastal erosion and flooding, including the impact of sea level rise. These maps will continue to evolve as new information comes to light and will provide valuable information to support adaptation planning.

Some park chapters identify vulnerable areas and management intentions for those areas based on existing coastal hazard assessments.

Te whāinga / Objective

33. To avoid, mitigate or adapt to coastal hazards, while maintaining a natural environment and recreational access, and allowing natural processes to function.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

82. Adapt to climate change impacts and coastal hazards including:
 - a. promoting as a general policy, a managed retreat from erosion zones and coastal areas that are increasingly inundated, while seeking to maintain recreational access to the coast
 - b. when structures affected by coastal hazards fail or when other trigger points are reached, in general prefer to move them to less vulnerable sites or remove entirely rather than repair them
 - c. implementing adaptation policies in a shoreline adaptation plan where it applies to a regional park
 - d. follow best practice guidance for hazards risk management.
83. Avoid and mitigate the impact of coastal erosion with the intention to slow down the rate of erosion by:
 - a. promoting soft engineering solutions to retain a natural beach buffer and to strengthen natural features (such as salt marsh, beaches, and dunes) in preference to using hard protection structures to manage natural hazards
 - b. continuing to maintain and restore dunes to help stabilize them
 - c. implementing mitigation policies in a shoreline adaptation plan where it applies to a regional park.
84. Support coastal hazard understanding and planning by keeping a record of changes:
 - a. continuing at least annual photographic monitoring of the coastline
 - b. monitoring more active systems more frequently.

⁴⁶ Coastal flooding: [Auckland's exposure to coastal inundation by storm-tides and waves - Knowledge Auckland](#)
Coastal erosion: [Predicting Auckland's exposure to coastal instability and erosion - Knowledge Auckland](#)
Coastal flood and erosion hazard areas can be viewed on [Geomaps](#) under "development restrictions". [Auckland's Hazards Viewer](#)

Sustainable asset, water and energy management

This section sets out the council's approach to applying sustainable best practice in the design, construction, management and operational use of built assets, water, and energy in regional parks. This includes a commitment to sustainable procurement.⁴⁷

Asset design and development

Under Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan, the council is developing a new Sustainable Asset Standard to improve sustainable design and maintenance of built and park assets.

The council will seek to involve mana whenua in the design of new assets.

The council is trialling the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA)⁴⁸ framework for park design to deliver sustainable outcomes across parks. ISCA assesses and certifies projects to drive sustainability innovations and outcomes.

Energy management

The council intends to manage energy use sustainably and source it from renewable sources as much as practicable.

The main park-related energy uses in park operations are transportation (people, equipment, stock), maintenance (mowers, hand tools), and building use.

The council is committed to phasing out fossil fuel use. For regional parks, the preference is to use electric vehicles and tools, and to look into alternatives to phase out LPG which is often used for water heating in park buildings and for barbecues.

Some parks are connected to the national grid. Grid electricity is predominantly generated from renewable sources with a national goal to phase out fossil fuel electricity generation by 2035.⁴⁹

Where electricity is needed in off-grid locations, the preference is to install solar energy for in-situ use. Other small-scale renewable energy generation options also could be considered for on-site energy use.

In line with council policy on sustainable design, any new buildings and major building renewals will adopt sustainable energy design and minimise energy used in construction and embodied energy in materials. Examples may include minimising waste during construction and installation of solar hot water.

⁴⁷ Refer to the council's [Procurement strategy, sustainable framework and objectives](#)

⁴⁸ The [Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia](#) (ISCA) operates in Australia and New Zealand with the purpose of enabling sustainability outcomes in infrastructure. It provides:

- a rating scheme for planning, design, construction and operations of infrastructure assets
- education, training and capacity building
- connections for suppliers of sustainable products and services
- forums for experts to share knowledge and lift the community of practice
- recognition and reward for best practice.

⁴⁹ In 2019 the Minister of Energy signalled an aspirational goal to reach 100% renewable energy generation by 2035. <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/nz-embracing-renewable-electricity-future>

Water supply and use management

Climate change will require major shifts in the way water is used and how water supply infrastructure must respond to more frequent drought and water supply shortages.

This Plan is aligned to the strategic shifts outlined in the [Auckland Water Strategy 2022 – 2050](#).⁵⁰

Water used in regional parks is sourced from bores, streams, rainwater tanks, and from the metropolitan supply. As a general principle, the preference is to use sources other than stream water, to reduce impacts on stream ecology, particularly in times of low flow.

Improving sustainable water use across the parks network includes low impact design such as harvesting rainwater, wastewater reuse, and installing water saving measures such as composting toilets.

Potable (drinkable) water is provided at most locations such as the main arrival areas and campgrounds. Potable water will generally be provided where there are facilities like toilets that require a water supply. Water supplied will be clearly marked if it is unsafe to drink.

A significant proportion of the region's metropolitan water supply is sourced from the Hūnua and Waitākere Ranges. Large parts of these parks are under the control of Watercare, a council-controlled organisation. The park chapters for the Waitākere Ranges and Hūnua Ranges Regional Parks contain management intentions that support protection of these water supply catchments.

Wastewater and stormwater management

The council recognises the discharge of human waste and other contaminants into waterways is offensive to Māori. It intends to progressively design and plan new systems and upgrades with the involvement of mana whenua.

Wastewater and sewage disposal systems may change over time based on best environmental best practice, available technologies and the level of use.

Wherever practicable, closed toilet systems such as vault or composting toilets, or systems with a high level of treatment for discharges will be used. Pit toilets will only be used in remote locations where other solutions are impracticable. Flush systems will only be considered in high use areas where factors such as smell are critical, such as main arrival areas and in larger campgrounds, and where it is practicable to provide for sustainable disposal systems.

Some visitors are not familiar with vault, composting or pit toilets and may not be comfortable using them. Information will be provided at toilets to support these visitors.

Stormwater must be managed to care for nearby waterways. This may include day-lighting streams (returning them to their natural form), riparian planting, the use of porous paving and techniques that reduce run-off and sedimentation.

Unsealed (metalled) roads and car parks can produce and discharge sediment into receiving environments in a similar way to bulk earthwork sites but over a considerably longer period. The council will seek to minimise sediment loss into sensitive waterways and prioritise work according to the regional priority of the sensitive ecosystem.

⁵⁰ The strategic shifts in the [Auckland Water Strategy 2022 – 2050](#) include: seeking to restore and enhance water ecosystems with catchment-based approaches; ensuring Auckland's water infrastructure is regenerative, resilient, low carbon and increases the mauri of water; creating water security through efficient use and diverse sources; and integrating land use and water planning. Mana whenua gifted the vision for the strategy: te mauri o te wai: the life-sustaining capacity of water is protected and enhanced.

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Sustainable procurement

When sourcing suppliers for all goods and services to regional parks the Auckland Council [Procurement Policy, Sustainable Procurement Framework and objectives](#) applies.

The objectives include boosting participation and improving economic outcomes for Māori, Pasifika, and local suppliers, particularly those who face barriers in participation. The council will also be looking for carbon emissions reduction and waste management practices when considering suppliers.

In improving Māori outcomes and building mana whenua capacity in regional park management, the council will consider how it can provide opportunities for rangatahi to work in regional parks. This includes looking for opportunities for mana whenua to supply goods and services to regional parks.

Education on sustainability

Regional parks offer an opportunity for the council to showcase sustainable design and use.

Te whāinga / Objective

34. To apply best practice in sustainable management of built assets on regional parks including their design, development, renewal, maintenance, and operational use that:
 - a. involves mana whenua in design and development
 - b. improves energy efficiency, energy conservation, and use of renewable energy
 - c. conserves water use and supports sustainable supply
 - d. avoids or minimises environmental impacts from use and disposal of wastewater and stormwater
 - e. promotes efficient use of resources and the appropriate disposal of waste.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

Sustainable design and development

85. Invite mana whenua to be involved with park and built asset design and consider tikanga and opportunities to incorporate Māori cultural elements into sustainable design.
86. In the design, build and renewal of park infrastructure, follow best practice and frameworks in sustainability including:
 - a. use of low embodied energy in materials
 - b. efficient energy and water in construction and building use
 - c. climate resilience
 - d. minimal carbon emissions and waste
 - e. consider whole-of-life asset costs
 - f. consider park visitor, staff, community and supplier well-being.

Sustainable renewals, maintenance and operations

87. Consider sustainability criteria when prioritising the development, renewal and maintenance of built assets, including but not limited to opportunities to:
 - a. enhance mauri
 - b. improve cultural safety
 - c. reduce environmental harm (e.g. replacing stream water use, or sealing roads to reduce sediment impact on streams)
 - d. cater for visitor diversity

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- e. improve equity
 - f. consider how many visitors may benefit from the improvement
 - g. implement the [Sustainable access](#) policy in chapter 9 to introduce alternative access options
 - h. support economic development opportunities that align to the park values
 - i. implement the policies and management intentions in this Plan.
88. In accordance with the Auckland Waste Management and Minimisation Plan consider ways to:
- a. minimise waste generation
 - b. maximise opportunities for resource recovery
 - c. reduce harm from residual waste.

Sustainable energy management

89. Practise sustainable energy management including considering:
- a. use of electricity to power vehicles and tools in preference to fossil-fuels
 - b. efficient operational use of vehicles on and between parks
 - c. generating electricity from renewable energy sources for on-site energy use in off-grid situations where practical
 - d. phasing out use of fossil fuel energy in buildings and park facilities such as LPG for hot water where practical.

Sustainable use of water

90. In providing and maintaining water supply in regional parks:
- a. reduce dependency on streams for operational water requirements by using other sources, such as through installation of rain tanks
 - b. provide, where practicable, potable water at all main arrival areas, picnic areas and campgrounds
 - c. label water supplies as to whether they are fit for human consumption or require a level of treatment
 - d. monitor the quality of water supplies and implement water treatment improvements on water supplies in relation to the known levels of risk
 - e. promote water conservation.

Wastewater management

91. Design and construct stormwater and wastewater management systems to restore the mauri of wai / water, minimise environmental impact, impact on park users, and conserve use of water.
92. Engage mana whenua on any planned development or significant upgrade of wastewater treatment and disposal systems.
93. Install only closed sewage disposal systems in the Hūnua and Waitākere Ranges water catchments.
94. Progressively replace pit toilets with vault, composting or, where appropriate, flush toilets.

Sustainable procurement

95. Ensure mana whenua have opportunities to respond to procurement opportunities.
96. Follow the council's procurement policy, sustainable procurement framework and objectives when procuring goods and services.

Fire management

The statutory responsibility for wildfire suppression in regional parks lies with Fire and Emergency NZ. The council is responsible for protecting the natural values of the parks, which are the largest areas of public land in the Auckland region.

Fire is a real risk with big consequences

All fires, whether lit naturally, accidentally, or deliberately can pose a risk to park visitors, native vegetation, species, historic places, artefacts, park assets, water supply catchments and adjoining property. The risk of wildfire is likely to increase as an impact of climate change, with Auckland's average climate likely to become hotter and drier.

Fires can and do occur. In 2019 and 2020, fires caused extensive vegetation damage at Duder and Waitawa Regional Parks due to fishermen having open fires on the beach.

Safe use of fire in limited circumstances

There is a tension between reducing wildfire risk as much as possible and enabling park visitors to use fire for cooking food and learning. The council's approach is to limit fires lit by park users to controlled settings where it is relatively safe to use solid fuel (wood) for barbecue cooking, or fire pits for children to learn some basic survival and bush craft skills and learn about fire safety. Refer also to the section in chapter 11 on [Safe barbecues, cooking and fires](#).

Park users are not allowed to make fires in any other place, including uncontrolled settings such as beaches or dunes.

Open fires, including portable barbecues using solid fuels, are only permitted in amenity zones where the risk can be effectively managed. However, this is subject to the provisions of the [Fire and Emergency Act 2017](#). During a Restricted Fire Season, fires are allowed only with a permit from Fire and Emergency NZ. On hot days where there is a very high risk of wildfires starting, fire pits and solid fuel barbecues will be closed to avoid fire.

The council's [Smokefree policy](#) prohibits smoking in parks.

Fireworks are prohibited on all council parks under Schedule 1, Rule 8 of the [Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013](#).

No fires will be permitted when a Prohibited Fire Season has been declared.

Fire as a land management tool will be used sparingly, such as when there are no other options for managing the remains of logging by-product from tree felling operations. All such fires are subject to regional and district plan requirements and permits.

Preventing and managing fire risk

The council will work with adjoining landowners, mana whenua and other agencies to reduce the risk of wildfire affecting park values and assets. This will include the following:

- Reviewing subdivision or land use consenting processes as an affected neighbour, to ensure matters such as proximity, fire risk and defensibility of the proposed activity, are considered
- Considering using fire-resistant species when developing revegetation and planting plans



Fire damage at Duder Regional Park, March 2021

- Working closely with utility companies, particularly electricity suppliers, to ensure power lines within regional parks minimise the threat of wildfire and are free of vegetation
- Removing fire prone vegetation, such as long dry grass and pampas as well as vegetation with high flammability such as gorse.

Parks staff as land managers have a good level of understanding of wildfire management, and will assist Fire and Emergency NZ in preventing wildfires in many ways including:

- maintaining a current and regularly reviewed fire prevention and suppression plan, noting the ability to provide water will depend on the park set up, accessibility and scale of the fire emergency. In some instances firefighting will involve monsoon buckets sourcing a nearby supply
- ongoing assessment of significant fire hazards on regional parkland
- erecting fire awareness and management signs at predetermined sites to signify the increase in fire danger and to display information about restricted or prohibited seasons
- disestablishing fire pits and solid fuel barbecues in restricted or closed fire season conditions
- managing or considering restricting field operations that pose a risk of fire, such as plant, machinery and tools that generate sparks
- maintaining water sources including hydrants, fill point couplings, water storage tanks and water collection ponds
- educating visitors about threats of wildfire in park land, responsible use of fire, and the principles of wildfire prevention
- recording information available on a daily basis such as the [Fire Weather Index](#) which is used by rural fire agencies and is available nationally, or allowing for automated recording of information, such as remote weather stations in parks
- participating in management initiatives or groups to advocate for the protection of regional park land and park assets from the threat of wildfire

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- providing opportunities for staff to join volunteer fire brigades relative to their work and home locations
- ensuring all long-term planning for capital development and renewals considers fire risk. Roads, car parks and facilities should be accessible by fire trucks, have access to water supply, and be designed for fire defensibility
- working with Fire and Emergency NZ to support firefighting on park land by assisting with logistics, local knowledge, providing access to park roads, park buildings and water supplies to fight fires.

The council intends to prepare fire recovery plans for all sites affected by, or at risk of, wildfire, in priority order. These will determine whether there are local seed sources that would allow the area to regenerate naturally, what priority will be given to weed control, and whether some revegetation should be used to assist regeneration or allow for more fire-retardant plant species to be grown, or to improve the amenity of the area.

Te whāinga / Objective

35. To prevent and reduce risk of fire damage on regional parks by effective visitor and operations management of fire risks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

97. Only permit the public use of open fires, including portable barbecues using solid fuels, in amenity zones, and when the fire is permitted by controls implemented through the Fire and Emergency Act 2017.
98. Fires:
- a. must be attended at all times
 - b. are subject to Fire and Emergency New Zealand regulations and the Fire and Emergency NZ [Fire Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau 2021](#)
 - c. must have suppression means present at all times and be extinguished when requested to do so.
99. Progressively replace all solid fuel barbecues on regional parks with electric barbecues.
100. Reduce fire risk around campgrounds, designated sites, tracks, and heritage buildings and structures by appropriate vegetation management, including species selection in any future plantings in the surrounding area.
101. Not use open fires for operational purposes, with the rare exception of controlled burning of logging by-product from tree felling operations subject to regional and district plan requirements and consents, when these cannot be chipped or disposed of in any other way.
102. Prepare a wildfire response plan for each regional park in collaboration with Fire and Emergency NZ, Civil Defence and local communities, including:
- a. analysing park-specific wildfire threats
 - b. prioritising response planning and ongoing management required
 - c. ensuring access for emergency vehicles
 - d. maps of water locations
 - e. ensuring water is available for firefighting when water levels are low.
103. Prepare and implement fire recovery plans where necessary, which will include revegetation options and weed control priorities.

Contaminated land and closed landfills

The past use of hazardous substances in industry, agriculture and horticulture has left a legacy of soil contamination throughout the Auckland region.

People and animals can be exposed to hazardous substances by direct skin contact with contaminated soil (the most common exposure route); swallowing contaminated soils or contaminants in food (e.g. vegetables, fruit, animal produce) or contaminants in water; or breathing vapours or contaminated dust (the least likely exposure route except for asbestos).

Contamination can also:

- limit the use of land
- cause corrosion that may be threaten building structures or in-ground infrastructure
- require remediation plus ongoing management and monitoring for residual contamination.

In regional parks, contaminated land tends to be from legacy farming practices that involved storage, use or disposal of hazardous substances including equipment maintenance and refuelling, pest and weed control, sheep dips and waste disposal. While the public do not have access into operational areas or generally have limited opportunity to interact with contaminated soils or eat produce off those soils, contamination must be managed.

Park buildings, structures and pipes known or suspected to contain asbestos must be identified in a site-specific Asbestos Management Plan (AMP). Work that could disturb and release fibres which can be inhaled are subject to legislative controls. Under an AMP, the public would not be exposed to any source of contamination and would be excluded from areas where it was present but not able to be removed or encapsulated (e.g. under buildings or in roof spaces).

Te whāinga / Objective

36. To ensure contaminated areas of parks and buildings/structures are identified and managed effectively so they can be utilised where possible.⁵¹

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

104. Ensure use of contaminated land is in accordance with national and regional standards and guidance including all requirements under consents, approvals and site management plans.
105. Manage contaminated land in accordance with any council policy developed for managing its contaminated land portfolio.
106. For regional parks containing identified contaminated land prepare a park specific site management plan to identify the location and type of contamination, any isolation barriers, consents, and management controls, to avoid exposure or discharge and to identify actions required if emergency situations arise.
107. Identify buildings, structures, pipes, or soils containing asbestos by survey or investigation and ensure they are subject to controls in an Asbestos Management Plan available on-site.

⁵¹ Often this does not mean the land cannot be used, but restrictions may be placed over sensitive uses and activities to avoid or manage the risks from exposure or discharges.

10. **Te whakahaere whenua ā-pāmu, ā-tukuora hoki /**

Managing farmed and open settings

Introduction

The farmed settings on regional parks include pastoral land and woodlots of plantation trees for harvest. The open space and amenity settings include visitor recreational areas near to arrival zones and beaches.

Farmed and open space settings allow for potential visitor recreation in these ways:

- The open space and amenity settings support informal and booked recreation close to facilities and major attractions, like beaches.
- The pastoral and woodlot settings provide diverse experiences and recreational opportunities bringing visitors deeper into the parks.
- Pasture and open spaces keep the terrain open and allow for expansive views.
- Farmed settings can provide opportunities to demonstrate climate resilience in food production, sustainable farming best practice and to provide for cultural harvesting and council or community uses of products.

These areas have the potential to cater for more activities as visitor numbers increase, with the added benefit of helping to reduce visitor pressure on indigenous ecosystem settings.

Farmed settings and open spaces in some locations also provide important habitat to some indigenous wildlife, including herpetofauna (reptiles and frogs) and birds such as takahe or kiwi. In these locations, the council keeps the sites open to support the wildlife habitat.



Farming at Tāwharanui Regional Park

Open space and amenity settings

These recreational areas are often near arrival zones and include grassed areas and beaches. They tend to be heavily used for informal recreation such as picnicking gatherings, and for events. They include campgrounds, bach settings and other sites used for overnight stays. (For a definition of arrival zones, see [General and special management zones](#) in chapter 4.)

These open spaces are managed to provide for large volumes of visitors and groups safely and comfortably within natural settings that are maintained to support access to visitor facilities.

The grassed areas are usually mowed, with amenity plantings of indigenous species managed to avoid built infrastructure and to improve the visitor experience.

Visitors are encouraged to avoid sensitive areas containing important biodiversity or cultural heritage within these settings. The council often provides information to support visitor understanding and encourage appropriate behaviour around sensitive sites. Dunes, for example, are often fenced off to enable access to the beach to prevent damage sensitive ecosystems or cultural heritage sites.

Education programmes, way-finding information and interpretation of park values are often focused or based in these areas.

If amenity areas become subject to repeated flooding they may need to be relocated. Where this occurs in relation to the coast as opposed to inland parks, retaining people's access to and ability to enjoy the coast is an important consideration.

Te whāinga / Objective

37. To manage open space and amenity settings in a suitable format for visitor use and in accordance with park values and the park category.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

108. Design and manage open space and amenity settings to support visitor enjoyment while protecting sensitive areas, including:
 - a. providing for shade and shelter, anticipating a hotter, drier climate
 - b. considering relocating amenity areas further back from the coast where they are subject to repeated inundation
 - c. accommodating diverse and sometimes conflicting visitor activities within the same area
 - d. finding practical ways to avoid or minimise visitor impact on sensitive areas.
109. Develop service levels for a park to set standards and priorities for park maintenance of these spaces, in accordance with the visitor levels, park category and park values.

Farmed settings

Introduction

The council aims to optimise the net revenue from activities such as farming and woodlot management to manage land in a sustainable and cost-effective manner. “Net revenue” means the overall financial impact (revenue minus costs) to reduce the burden on the ratepayer.

Managing productive activities, while remaining aligned to the overall regional park vision and park values, places a unique set of constraints on the farming operation not experienced by commercial farmers. The regional park’s vision and values, including protection of landscapes and views, providing for visitor enjoyment, and protection and access to cultural heritage, are all very relevant to the farmed settings. Consequently, the farmed settings are managed primarily for protection and public use rather than for production and profit.

Farming can have a flow-on impact on the health of waterways and surrounding land environments.

Water holds an important spiritual and cultural association for Māori. Water is recognised as a significant issue in the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum’s 10-year Strategic Plan, particularly the objectives relating to member iwi roles as kaitiaki, seeking te mauri o te wai be improved and enhanced.

The council works with mana whenua to restore water bodies, including through joint remediation programmes.⁵² These flow through to the environmentally sustainable management of all farmed settings, where the focus is on restoring and enhancing surrounding ecosystems through riparian planting, retiring steep, erosion-prone slopes from grazing and progressively replanting these and selected areas within each park.

Pastoral management

The council intends to continue managing the pastoral settings primarily by farming sheep and cattle. It is expected the area available for farming will drop slightly as the proposed revegetation plans for each park are progressively implemented over the next 10 years. Note there is an intention in this Plan to review farming in respect to climate and other factors (policy [115](#)).

The council’s farming approach is to follow best practice in sustainable land management, including ensuring good animal health, minimising sediment and nutrient run-off into the region’s sensitive waterways, adapting to climate change and steadily reducing greenhouse gas emissions over time.

The park ranger services cover farming, visitor services, education and conservation management, and a dedicated farm business unit provides sustainable farming expertise.

Farming activities support and are integrated into general park management activities to ensure they support park values and visitor enjoyment of these areas.

Farm management aims to be efficient and cost-effective to optimise the net economic return to the council without compromising the role and purpose of regional parks, the vision and park values.

The pastoral settings are important areas for visitor recreation and have potential to expand visitor offerings.

⁵² For example the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme, and the Hauraki Gulf Forum

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- Farm animals are an attraction for many visitors, enabling them to observe and experience a working farm and to learn about the region's farming heritage.
- Visitors enjoy walking over a varied terrain, farmed landscapes, and expansive views. In some cases, mountain bikers and horse riders use farmed areas.
- Open pasture (where stock are excluded) can host large community groups and events.

Informal visitor access is allowed in pastoral settings except when farm operations pose a safety risk.

The council aims to mitigate the impact of farming activities on the climate by:

- reducing farm-related emissions at least in line with overall regional and national emissions targets⁵³
- planting more trees to sequester carbon, including some 200ha of indigenous forest for climate mitigation (see [Responding to the climate emergency](#) in chapter 2 and [Restoring indigenous ecosystems](#) in chapter 7)
- providing for the option of planting more shade trees in suitable open areas
- allowing for the option of planting small woodlots of indigenous or exotic trees.

Pastoral management must adapt to climate change. Hotter and drier conditions, and more frequent and intense storms, will bring challenges for grass growth, water supply, animal health, and economic returns. In response, the council will:

- focus on productivity and animal health
- stay under / within the carrying capacity of the land
- stop grazing low lying paddocks affected by rising sea levels and regular inundation
- prioritise planting more trees for shade and shelter
- allow for a regional park to be considered as a host for demonstrating regenerative agriculture practices as part of a climate adaptation response.

Considering the climate emergency and the ongoing financial challenges in respect to COVID-19, the council proposes to undertake a review of pastoral management on regional parks.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

38. To manage the pastoral settings efficiently, cost-effectively, and environmentally sustainably to support park values.
39. To support and increase opportunities for visitors to use, learn from and appreciate these settings.
40. To steadily reduce greenhouse gas emissions from pastoral farming in line with national and regional emissions targets.

⁵³ The national targets as at 2021 are: 10% reduction in biogenic methane from 2017 levels by 2030, and 24-47% reduction by 2050. [Te Taruke-a-Tawhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan](#) targets are: 10% reduction in methane emissions from livestock by 2030 and 47% reduction by 2050 (page 48).

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Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

110. Sustainably manage pastoral settings to:
 - a. support the improved health of the receiving terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments by:
 - i. working with mana whenua to incorporate their values in protecting and managing water
 - ii. contributing to a continued reduction in sedimentation and nutrient levels in receiving environments
 - iii. not taking water from streams in times of low flow and moving away from using streams as a water source
 - iv. seeking more secure alternative water sources
 - b. support and improve soil health and pasture health
 - c. demonstrate best practice in animal welfare and husbandry
 - d. display excellence in land management and be a respected community leader, particularly in catchments with active marine remediation programmes.
111. Provide safe, positive and informative farming experiences for visitors:
 - a. generally allow access to pastoral areas, but manage and restrict access to ensure visitor and stock safety
 - b. provide opportunities for visitors to observe and learn about aspects of farming operations, including through farm days
 - c. provide opportunities in several locations for visitors to observe lambs and calves in spring
 - d. provide opportunities for visitors, particularly youth, to experience farming.
112. Manage all farmed settings (pastoral and woodlot) in an efficient and cost-effective manner that supports general park management including:
 - a. aligning with and supporting the park values
 - b. responsibility managing public funds by optimising the net economic return
 - c. supporting the safe recreational use of pastoral and plantation woodlot areas
 - d. developing more opportunities for recreational use and enjoyment of pastoral, mixed productive and woodlot settings.
113. Steadily reduce farm-related emissions at least in line with regional and national reduction targets for animal emissions (biogenic methane) by 2030 and setting a pathway to meet 2050 targets.
114. Monitor and report on emissions annually through the council's greenhouse gas inventory.
115. Review the pastoral management on regional parks and through the review, consider:
 - a. investment in pastoral land management
 - b. community uses for and benefits of pastoral space
 - c. climate goals including recognition of the potential contribution from revegetation.

Woodlots and other productive settings

A woodlot is a plantation of trees grown for eventual harvest of the timber among other purposes. The tree species may be indigenous or exotic.

Woodlots can provide natural, shaded settings for recreation. Woodlots with open understoreys can be suitable settings for active recreational activities such as mountain biking, running and navigation sports.

They can also produce timber for:⁵⁴

- cultural harvest of indigenous species by mana whenua
- council use, such as for seating, benches, bollards and other timber structures in parks
- mataawaka and community use, such as for woodworking or carving
- some financial return (although overall the activity is not expected to be profitable).

Managing existing woodlots

Small woodlots exist on some parks including at Ātiu Creek, Waitawa, Te Ārai, Te Muri, 5 Mile Strip at Muriwai, Hūnua Ranges near the lower Mangatawhiri Valley, and Tāpapakanga. Often planted by former owners, most have not been maintained in accordance with their original purpose.

Note: This section does not apply to the large forestry block in the Hūnua Ranges managed by Watercare which is being progressively felled and revegetated in permanent indigenous forest cover for water supply protection.

Management of existing woodlots must be based on an assessment of their current condition.

Woodlot management, particularly during and after harvesting can result in large soil loss, affecting waterways and cultural heritage sites. Sustainable environmental management involving appropriate expertise is essential.

Land used for a woodlot or crops can revert to other land management uses allowed for in this Plan, including pasture and indigenous land cover. Alternatively, woodlots can also be replanted to provide for recreational use such as new track networks.

Considering potential woodlots

This Plan discusses the potential for woodlots rather than identify specific locations within parks.

Establishment of future woodlots can be considered in farmed settings that fit the park category and provide for mana whenua or community use, as well as recreational benefits.

Managing woodlots requires well-planned and long-term commitment to realise any benefits. Neglected woodlots lose their commercial, research, recreational and amenity value. There must also be mana whenua and community support for establishing a woodlot for eventual harvest.

Any proposed woodlot must be included in successive park management plans to ensure they meet cultural, environmental and recreational outcomes.

⁵⁴ In contrast, it is important to note that mature indigenous trees in permanent indigenous forest settings have a high biodiversity value as habitat for many other species and the preference is for these to be left in natural forested areas.

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Other planting options

The council allows for trials of mixed productive regenerative systems where they fit with the park category and park values. This provides options for demonstration trials of regenerative mixed productive agri- and horticultural systems, which may be considered under the council's climate adaptation programme.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

41. To manage existing woodlots in an environmentally sustainably manner through this Plan.
42. To allow for consideration of future woodlots and other productive settings.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

116. Assess and state the management intentions for all existing woodlots.
117. Manage woodlots according to environmentally sustainable woodlot management techniques to avoid sediment run-off and other adverse environmental impacts, particularly at and after harvest.
118. Allow for contemplation of new woodlots and other productive settings providing they support park values and fit a park category.
119. Any new woodlot or other productive setting must articulate benefits such as providing:
 - a. a shaded setting for recreational use
 - b. a more diverse range of recreational opportunities
 - c. carbon sequestration
 - d. a demonstration or trial of climate resilient or regenerative productive systems
 - e. timber for eventual mana whenua, mataawaka, community, or council extractive use.



Woodlot at Ātiu Creek Regional Park

Specimen trees and plantings

Specimen trees

Large native or exotic tree species make excellent specimen trees. When mature, they can act as a park icon while providing significant amounts of shade for visitors and farm animals, habitat, and climate benefits. [Auckland's Urban Ngahere \(Forest\) Strategy](#) recognises the benefits obtained from large specimen trees and this also applies to regional parks.

Some parks already have mature trees, mostly in areas close to former homesteads where they often have historic value, or in coastal recreational locations.

Some individual or groups of trees are scheduled as notable trees under the Auckland Unitary Plan, giving them additional protection. These trees need special care, including arboricultural specialist support.

Existing mature specimens of non-pest exotic species will be removed where they are a safety concern, or they are contributing to ecosystem degradation. (Refer to [Managing pest plants, animals and pathogens](#) in chapter 7.)

Planting other than for ecosystem restoration

Many suggestions were received for additional trees to be planted to provide shade and shelter for visitors and animals. With climate change, the need for shade will be greater and it will be more difficult to grow trees in a drier climate, so planting and maintaining shade trees is a priority.

The preference is to plant eco-sourced indigenous species, but non-pest exotic specimen species may be considered in open space, amenity or farmed settings.

Exotic species may be used to enhance heritage gardens or orchards associated with heritage buildings. They may also provide shade for stock or prevent erosion.

Exotic trees offer benefits, such as fast growth which produces shade and carbon storage faster; they can be deep rooting, deciduous or hardier in an open environment. They also help provide a wide range of habitats and food sources for indigenous birds and animals.

Community suggestions for an arboretum on a park could be considered for an appropriate location, as this will add to the range of diverse recreational experiences available on regional parks and can align to park values. An arboretum features a collection of named specimen trees, usually widely placed to obtain full tree crowns, with clear areas underneath, suitable for botanising, picnicking, semi-shaded walks and grazing by animals.

The council may plant vegetation other than for restoration to provide for:

- soft protection for significant heritage sites
- buffers to prevent sediment and nutrients entering waterways
- mana whenua cultural harvest
- council, mataawaka or community harvest (e.g. timber)
- sequestering carbon
- stabilising erosion
- improving land productivity

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- providing shade and shelter for park users and stock, including specimen trees
- creating a diversity of recreational settings (including active outdoor recreation, natural play spaces, or botanical arboretums)
- creating and enhancing iconic landscapes such as pōhutukawa near coastlines
- trials in food production, agri-forestry, or regenerative mixed productive systems as climate adaptation initiatives
- improving amenity, such as screening out buildings or neighbouring development, or landscape enhancement
- education and advocacy.

The council will prioritise plantings that enhance park values, park resilience to climate change and fit with the park category.

Unauthorised plantings of any species are not allowed as this can affect park values. Native species must be eco-sourced to preserve local genetic populations, and planted in appropriate places. In many cases, exotic species will not be appropriate.

Plantings must have a planting plan that considers park values, impacts, and coordination with overall park management.

Pruning and removing vegetation

Vegetation may be pruned or removed to maintain structures and visitor amenity.

Normal practice is to maintain the track network at least annually. Trees are monitored for health and safety risk in high-use areas after storm events. Pruning or removal follows best practice guidelines with arborist input when required.

Continual maintenance and pruning may not always be the best option. For example, where a tree is too close to a track or blocking a view shaft, it may be removed.

Where possible, planting will avoid the need for ongoing maintenance, such as by planting 3m back from a track edge.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

43. To provide more specimen trees on regional parks for amenity, shade and shelter, and climate mitigation benefits.
44. To promote and enhance park values through establishment and management of appropriate plantings.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

120. Prioritise planting of tree species to provide shade and amenity, recognising their increased importance with climate change.
121. When planting, prepare a planting plan for new trees and other vegetation that:
 - a. promotes and enhances park values
 - b. prefers the use of indigenous plants (though considering exotics in some situations)
 - c. considers the council's Restoration Guide

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- d. uses eco-sourced indigenous species suitable to the original ecosystem type(s) of the area to be planted where indigenous plants are used
 - e. aims to achieve co-benefits, such as erosion protection, landscape enhancement, carbon sequestration, water quality improvement, recreation and amenity
 - f. considers and aims to minimise the impact on park values
 - g. takes into account other relevant strategies and plans.
122. Require park users to seek permission first to plant single plants or trees, or groups of plants or trees that are not provided for in a planting plan.
123. Manage vegetation that impacts on infrastructure and visitors by pruning or removing plants for the following reasons:
- a. maintenance of tracks, accessways and other built infrastructure (such as signs or powerlines)
 - b. health and safety
 - c. maintenance of viewshafts as defined in the maps
 - d. pruning to support tree health and resilience, in accordance with specialist arborist advice
 - e. fire hazard management
 - f. to support efficient management of the above.

11. **Te whakahaere i ngā wheako o te manuhiri /** Managing visitor experiences

Regional parks are Aucklanders' natural outdoor playgrounds. For many of us they are the place where significant holiday memories are created, of times spent in bush and at the beach, of community and family time spent together enjoying being outdoors in large, natural spaces.

Free access to regional parks is important for physical and mental well-being and are places where social connectedness and belonging – to the place and to each other, are fostered.

This part of the Plan sets out how the council will provide for, support and manage a diverse range of recreation opportunities, activities and experiences for Aucklanders and others.



Providing for a range of recreational uses

People value the regional parks for the relatively undeveloped and natural outdoor spaces that lend themselves to outdoor recreation activities such as picnicking, relaxing, walking, playing informal games, beach activities such as fishing and enjoying nature.

Healthy parks build healthy people and healthy communities. Parks contribute to people's wellbeing by providing opportunities to experience nature and interact with nature. They provide for spiritual and physical wellbeing by providing public spaces for all to enjoy in their own way.

The council aims to add value to visitor experiences (including recreation, volunteering and learning experiences) by providing opportunities in parks to build community, connections, and cater for diversity.

The council will retain the natural character of the parks and uphold free access for informal recreation, noting that recreation and access must not irreversibly deplete the natural and cultural values of regional parks.

Priority is given to activities which are informal and compatible with the park reserve classification (if any), park category, vision and values. When deciding where activities are provided, council also considers the location of other opportunities on regional parks and the broader regional open space network.

Most everyday activities on parks are allowed as of right. Some activities require permission or authorisation (refer to chapter 12). In some cases, a code of conduct or a bylaw may apply.

'Informal' recreation are activities that are permitted as of right such as those that:

- are informal or casual and are consistent with the values of the park
- meet conditions in a bylaw or code of conduct to avoid any potential impact on either the environment or other park users, such as dog walking
- are not identified in this Plan or by the Reserves Act as requiring authorisation or regulated in a bylaw, and do not unduly interfere with the use and enjoyment of other users of the park.

Informal recreational activities include picnicking, relaxing, walking, running, swimming, playing, games using portable equipment like kilikiti / Samoan cricket or volleyball, or kayaks or surfboards, games where infrastructure has been supplied such as disc golf or orienteering courses, birdwatching, kite flying, filming and photography for personal use, botanising, exercising, and cooking on supplied facilities.

Unpowered model aircraft gliding, paragliding and hang gliding may occur where conditions allow, where there is sufficient space to not disturb other users and providing a protocol relating to wāhi tapu is in place. There are parks where hang gliding or paragliding is allowed where conditions are suitable for the sport. Some parks or parts of parks may be considered unsuitable for these activities for various reasons, such as where there are challenges with launching or landing sites due to growth in park use and restoration of coastal edges, or where a park is subject to a controlled area notice relating to kauri dieback.

With the anticipated development of regional cycling and walking trails and potentially the provision of water-based and improved public transport links to some parks, opportunities to enjoy these parks will extend to experiencing them as part of day-long and multi-day active journeys.

The council can improve equity and wellbeing by making parks accessible and welcoming to everyone. This includes expressing manaakitanga / welcome in all parks and provision of park infrastructure which provides for diverse communities. The aim is to provide opportunities in parks to build community, connections, and cater for diversity.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Focus area six in the [Auckland Plan 2050](#) is to focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need. People-based initiatives put the needs of vulnerable Aucklanders, including children, young people and families, at the centre of decision-making and support those most at risk of poor outcomes.

In respect to regional parks, adopting an equitable approach means prioritising investment in regional parks to where it can meet the needs of communities of greatest need. This will include meeting our obligations in the Māori outcomes strategy as well as to improve the outcomes of Pasifika, as a significant part of the population of Tāmaki Makaurau (243,966 equalling 15.5 per cent of Aucklanders in the 2018 census) and other growing ethnic communities.

The general range of activities provided for in each regional park is identified in the **Recreational provision** sections of each park chapter.

Policies relating to some popular activities are found in this chapter:

- walking, tramping, running, navigation sports, games like disc golf
- water recreation
- play
- cycling and mountain biking
- horse riding.

Mana whenua, community and commercial operators may provide new activities, services or experiences for park visitors, with authorisation (refer to chapters 5, 6 and 12).

Te whāinga / Objective

45. To provide opportunities for all Aucklanders and visitors to enjoy the regional parks consistent with the protection of [Ngā uara ā-papa rēhia / Park values](#) in chapter 3, and park vision and management intentions.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

124. Seek to provide a range of recreational opportunities and experiences across the regional park network:
- a. that fit well within natural, undeveloped outdoor settings of regional parks
 - b. that can be accommodated alongside environmental and heritage values
 - c. recognising parks are held for a range of purposes and that different opportunities should be provided in different parks
 - d. that complement those provided in other public open spaces
 - e. that consider connections to regional trails
 - f. considering the needs of local communities as well as the wider needs of the regional community.
125. Allow and provide for an accessible, diverse and compatible range of informal activities on regional parks which do not detract from the park's purpose, values or enjoyment by other users including:
- a. walking, tramping and running on designated tracks and open pasture areas
 - b. individual and group activities such as picnicking, barbecuing, relaxing, swimming, kayaking, surfing, fishing, paddle-boarding, exercising and fitness training

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- c. individual and group play, sports and games, such as disc golf and orienteering on approved courses, volleyball, kilikiti / Samoan cricket, throwing or kicking balls
 - d. cycling on designated tracks, roads and open pasture areas
 - e. vehicle use on park roads open to the public, in car parks and any other specified areas, primarily to enter and exit and transport people and equipment
 - f. filming and photography for personal use (not using drones)
 - g. bird-watching, botanising, snorkelling
 - h. kite-surfing, kite flying providing the flight does not impact on birdlife
 - i. model aircraft gliding, unpowered paragliding and hang gliding noting the requirement to avoid wāhi tapu as set out in a site plan.
126. Use demand management tools where necessary to manage congestion or conflicts (refer to the [Visitor demand management](#) section in this chapter).
127. Work with mana whenua to identify relevant:
- a. tikanga and kawa relevant to park use and ways to communicate this to park users
 - b. opportunities for mana whenua to add value to visitor experiences.
128. Promote equity of opportunity to access and enjoy the regional parks, with a particular focus on supporting those with greatest need, including the outcomes of Pasifika, as a significant part of the population of Tāmaki Makaurau, as well as other growing ethnic communities, and providing access for those with limited mobility and other disabilities.
129. Provide for safe and enjoyable recreational use through a range of mechanisms, including, but not limited to:
- a. prioritising provision of up to date, widely available and accurate park information including on wayfinding, safety including fire season and risk and evacuation meeting points, appropriate behaviour, recreation opportunities, both off-park to support preparation for a visit, and on-park
 - b. prioritising provision of adequate facilities in arrival zones to meet basic visitor needs and safety including toilets and way finding
 - c. prioritising provision of shade and shelter from wind and sun by trees and vegetation and built structures
 - d. maintaining facilities and park operations in a way that minimises their impact on visitor enjoyment
 - e. providing a dedicated ranger service to facilitate visitor enjoyment, educate visitors and manage and monitor demand and behaviour
 - f. providing and enabling provision of services to enhance recreation and other visitor experiences by considering the benefits of:
 - i. working with members from Auckland’s diverse communities to understand the needs and requirements and offerings relevant to particular communities or visitor demographics, including multi-lingual introductory information
 - ii. consider opportunities for multiday trail activities and experiences, including from mana whenua, local operators and stakeholders
 - iii. supporting development of a range of opportunities that meet the needs of those with various levels of ability
 - iv. supporting programmes and activities which provide opportunities for communities of greatest need to access and use the parks

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- v. providing for appreciation of cultural heritage, natural values and building a sense of connection to and caring for the park
 - vi. providing for events, programmes and other initiatives
 - vii. providing for bookable sites
 - viii. providing for hire of recreational equipment
 - ix. providing for volunteering opportunities
 - x. enabling opportunities that may broaden park users' experiences.
- g. monitoring and responding to shifts and changes in demand for recreational activities and, where appropriate, providing for them in accordance with the authorisation framework
 - h. increasing the capacity and resilience of parks to host more recreational activity where compatible with the park purpose and values acknowledging the growing regional population and where appropriate provide facilities to accommodate more visitors over time
 - i. recognising and safeguarding the value of regional parks in providing respite from urban development and noise, and as places where visitors can enjoy natural and undeveloped outdoor environments
 - j. allowing vehicles to move off designated roads and areas where this is necessary for:
 - i. authorised park management, including conservation programmes, farming and fire control
 - ii. search and rescue and other such critical emergency events and services
 - iii. access to approved overflow car-parking areas
 - iv. authorised activities where this use has been specifically approved by the council, or
 - v. exceptional circumstances where no reasonable alternative access is available and authorisation is given by the council.

Improving equity

Direction 1 in the [Auckland Plan](#) is to foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs, and focus area 5 recognises, values and celebrates Aucklanders' differences. To reflect the Auckland Plan directions in regional park management the council must make sure the parks are welcoming places for our diverse communities: including diverse ethnicities, age and abilities.

All facility upgrades undertaken on regional parks should factor in disability access. However, upgrades happen slowly and across the network there will still be limits to accessible opportunities for people with low mobility including disabled people, low vision and blind people, older people, children and families and gender diverse people. An intended focus going forward is to provide opportunities for people with low mobility to access the water.

Equity of access means providing opportunities and infrastructure for everyone regardless of abilities, gender or ethnicity. The council will consider providing gender-neutral toilets and changing facilities, private or family changing areas, and how different ethnic communities can better enjoy their stay at regional parks such as identifying and developing park locations that can sufficiently cater to the recreational needs of large community and family groups.

Te whāinga / Objective

46. To improve the inclusive use and enjoyment of parks by all people regardless of abilities, gender or ethnicity.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

130. Recognise and provide for differences in peoples' recreational and use needs, where appropriate, through:
 - a. seeking to remove barriers to access
 - b. considering cultural needs when planning and providing recreation and education opportunities
 - c. making provision for cultural events and practices.
131. Support programmes which provide access to groups who find it difficult to access regional parks.
132. Identify priority sites for improving accessibility for people with low mobility and progressively implement improvements focusing on:
 - a. opportunities to park a vehicle and enjoy the view
 - b. providing low mobility access to picnic tables and toilets
 - c. access for people with low mobility to safe swimming beaches
 - d. promoting and allowing vehicle access to key event, picnic sites and activity areas for people with low mobility
 - e. opportunities to develop wheelchair accessible and mountain buggy accessible destination experiences (with facilities) to view points, heritage features, play spaces, and nature trails.
133. Co-design facilities with disability representatives following universal access and safety by design principles to reduce barriers to participation (refer to the [Design principles](#) in chapter 4).
134. Provide for park open spaces and park facilities which meet the needs of diverse community user groups.

Walking and running activities

Providing opportunities to walk, run, and tramp is an important component of providing for physical and social well-being of people within the region. Regional parks provide some of the main opportunities for people to walk, tramp and run, including navigation sports in regenerating and mature bush, coastal and farmed settings. The national walking trail Te Araroa passes through many of the parks.

Low-tide and unmarked, informal routes provide additional opportunities for walking and tramping in regional parks. These are not marked on park maps as they are not managed as part of track network and have not been assessed for hazards or risks. People using informal routes are expected to assess their skills and ability to manage any risks inherent in off-track activity.



Trail running event in the Hūnua Ranges

Off-track walking and running activity is appropriate in some regional park environments, such as on many grassed areas and on beaches, but where it could cause damage to more sensitive environments or spread kauri dieback (for example) off-track activity is discouraged.

Informal and organised orienteering and rogaining are appropriate activities in regional parks. Permanent courses for informal use are set up in Ātiu Creek, Āwhitu, Duder, Ōmana, Huia in the Waitākere Ranges, Te Rau Pūriri and Mahurangi West regional parks, designed for beginners, families, youth and school groups with options for more experienced orienteering. Other courses are being explored at Huia in Waitākere Ranges, Tāpapakanga and Waitawa. Organised orienteering or rogaining events require a permit.

Geocaching can be a suitable activity, providing players are careful with where they hide the caches to not include sensitive habitats or damage cultural heritage sites.

Disc golf courses are set up at Waitawa and at Pae ō te Rangi farm in the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park.

These activities could lead to environmental damage in sensitive environments, so such use must be avoided. Education and signage is used in the first instance to help guide visitors to minimise their impact and stay away from sensitive locations.

Also refer to the [Tracks](#) section later in this chapter.

Te whāinga / Objective

47. To provide for a diverse range of walking, tramping, running and navigation sport opportunities on regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

135. Provide a network of different walking, tramping and running opportunities on regional parks in accordance with the [Tracks](#) objectives and policies.
136. Allow walking, tramping and running on open and farmed areas and, if necessary apply restrictions in some locations in accordance with the Restrictions on access objectives and policies.
137. Continue to provide for informal orienteering on designated courses on some parks working with orienteering clubs.
138. Provide, where appropriate, pedestrian access to the coastal areas adjoining regional parks.
139. Discourage and / or actively prevent off-track activity in wetlands, watercourses, dunes, indigenous forest and Watercare's licenced land through education, signs, blocking off access, track design and compliance measures.

Supporting safe water recreation

Many of the coastal regional parks provide much-valued public access to the region's stunning coastline. People enjoy picnicking, relaxing and playing on the beaches, swimming, surfing/body boarding, fishing, diving, kayaking and recreational boating. Many regional parks also contain freshwater streams, swimming holes and waterfalls.

The council seeks to provide safe access to the coast in a manner that has minimal impact on sensitive ecosystems such as dunes or on wildlife.

Some regional parks offer opportunities to hand launch boats from the beach, or use wharves, piers and jetties or boat ramps. People also visit the parks from the water.

There is limited onshore parking for vehicles with boat trailers, wash down areas, showers and toilets to support boat users. Where there are boat ramps, the car parking is often taken by boat users for multi-day or all-day trips and this prevents access for other users.

Te Ara Moana – The Sea Pathway kayak trail from Ōmana to Waharau includes overnight camping at four regional parks along the route. This may be extended to Waiheke and inner Hauraki Gulf islands. A northern kayaking trail along the north-eastern coast connecting Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi regional parks is being investigated.

Kite surfing may have an impact on birds, as anecdotally the kites can disturb wildlife and inhibit breeding patterns.

Use of regional parks for set-netting is prohibited – see chapter 12: [Prohibited activities](#) section.

Water safety is a key focus in our parks – refer to the section below on [Park visitor safety](#).

Regional Parks Management Plan

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

48. To support safe access to the water for recreation.
49. To support sea-based watercraft recreation and transport.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

140. Where appropriate, continue to maintain facilities on coastal regional parks that enable watercraft recreation and transport, taking into consideration alternative access points near the park.
141. Where appropriate, continue to provide access to coastal areas for hand launching of recreational watercraft.
142. Promote safety around water (refer to the Park visitor safety section below for safety policies).
143. Monitor the safe use and potential impact on nesting birdlife of kite surfing, and liaise with kite surfing groups to ensure safe use minimises impacts on park values.
144. Support the Fisheries New Zealand promoting and enforcing fisheries regulation by allowing signs about fishing regulations to be installed on the parks, reporting incidents, and in some cases having park rangers as honorary fisheries officers.
145. Allow or provide signage relating to marine reserves and island biosecurity.



Te Ara Moana - The Sea Pathway kayak trail at Tāpapakanga Regional Park

Cycling and mountain biking

There are a wide range of cycling activities on some regional parks including recreational cycling, mountain biking, and pump track use. In the future as regional cycleways are developed, cycle touring and bike-packing through some regional parks will be available, expanding the ways people will be able to enjoy and make use of the regional parks.

Most riding is on tracks shared with other users, although there are purpose-built mountain bike tracks and separate cycle paths in some parks.

There are 60 kilometres of grade-separated mountain bike tracks in regional parks, all in the south of Auckland. They range from beginner pump tracks through to a level six tracks.

Some regional park cycle tracks connect into the region's wider local and national cycling network, providing routes for commuters, touring groups and rides.

Bike ownership and uptake of electric bikes (e-bikes) is increasing, and mountain biking is a growing outdoor activity. As an active recreational pursuit cycling provides health and well-being benefits. Informal cycling and mountain biking are suited to many outdoor environments on regional parks and also provide a way of getting to the park.

E-bikes have made cycling accessible to more people; they are able to cycle for longer and further, and tackle routes which previously would have been too difficult. This means there are more people using mountain bike and shared tracks in regional parks. E-bikes are heavier than traditional bicycles and can't easily be thrown over stiles and gates which restricts their access in the parks. Adapted e-bikes and trikes enable people with mobility problems to be active, but they can be wider than typical bicycles. While use of e-bikes expands the range of people who can cycle, their use can also increase safety risks to both riders and others using tracks and can risk increased damage to trail surfaces due to their increased weight so need to be accommodated with caution.

The council aims to provide beginners and easier to intermediate graded opportunities, which are family-friendly and available to a wider range of people to use. Where longer and tougher gradients exist and where other alternatives are not readily available, it seeks to provide more challenging experiences also. Looking beyond the regional parks, the council intends to provide more opportunities for biking in all its forms throughout the network.

Cycling and mountain biking includes all types of bicycles (including e-bikes, adaptive bikes and trikes and bikes with trailers) but not fossil-fuel powered mopeds or motorbikes.

E-bikes can come in a range of sizes and power ratings. An electric bike is defined by being powered by electricity as well as by the rider through pedals. In regional parks, the council allows the use of lower powered electric bikes (≤ 300 watts) in designated off-road areas, on off-road biking trails and cycle ways. Higher powered electric bikes (> 300 watts) are treated as motorbikes, which are not allowed for recreational use on regional parks. This approach of permitting lower powered electric bikes (≤ 300 watts) is consistent with the Department of Conservation's approach on public conservation land.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Te whāinga / Objective

50. To provide an accessible and diverse range of recreational cycling and mountain biking opportunities in regional parks compatible with the protection of natural, cultural and heritage values.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

146. Provide and maintain, and where appropriate expand and enhance the network of recreational cycling and mountain biking opportunities on regional parks to complement Auckland's regional cycling network in consultation with relevant user groups, including consideration of improving connectivity within the regional parks and to other public open spaces or destinations.
147. Encourage cyclists and mountain bikers to 'share with care' with other track users and to stay on designated tracks.
148. Where appropriate, remove barriers to e-bikes on tracks and trails to allow access by designing gates and other barriers to be bike friendly.
149. Support opportunities for more visitors to see and experience the parks by bike by:
 - a. enabling opportunities to hire bikes to use on regional park cycle and mountain bike tracks
 - b. working with organisations who bring Aucklanders who have low participation in sport and recreation activities into the regional parks to use cycle and mountain bikes
 - c. providing infrastructure to support bicycle use such as secure bicycle parking or bicycle repair stations at key destinations such as beaches and campgrounds.



Waitākere Ranges Regional Park

Play

Regional parks provide opportunities for children to learn through experience, to connect to nature, and raise their awareness of the natural, historic and cultural values of our parks.

Children benefit greatly from having time, space and permission for play in regional parks. Play in a natural environment can provide mental and physical benefits and a lifelong appreciation for nature. Traditional Māori ways of play are deeply connected to the natural environment. Moving loose material such as stick, leaves, seeds and stones, and going off-track, are important parts of play for children.

Regional parks provide a wide range of unstructured or free play including kick about spaces and opportunities to interact with the natural environment. Beaches and the bush provide the most opportunities for play.

Urban-style playgrounds are not generally provided in regional parks. The exceptions are Ōmana and Long Bay, which are very popular parks for families.

Play-friendly places can have built structures, they can also be big grassy areas where visitors bring their own equipment for games or spaces where loose materials are provided. Parks can provide opportunities to build huts, provide ropes swings in trees and offer opportunities to build and cook on fires.

In some areas frequented by large community and family groups, and where space is available to accommodate numbers, the council will consider provision of simple facilities such as posts for volleyball, as is currently the case at locations like Ambury.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

51. To create a welcoming environment for children and families by providing opportunities to play near to parking, toilets and accessible tracks.
52. To provide safe and appropriate enjoyment of a range of fun, interesting and challenging nature play opportunities for child and adult adventures.

Te kaupapa here / Policy

150. Consider ways to provide for inclusive opportunities for everyone to play regardless of age, gender, ability or confidence to play, such as:
 - a. opportunities for nature play, wilderness play, messy spaces and loose parts play
 - b. access to bush areas particularly in park arrival zones and campgrounds, or where not possible, designated nature play spaces where children can play
 - c. large, flat grassed areas for games and facilities such as posts for volleyball
 - d. loose natural materials for play like seeds, branches, leaves
 - e. quirky fun unexpected experiences with temporary or permanent art installations and events.

Recreational horse riding

Recreational horse riding is popular in regional parks. Recreational horse riding as an informal activity is allowed for horse riders with a permit in designated areas within 12 regional parks: Ambury, Ātiu Creek, Āwhitu, Duder, Hūnua Ranges, Muriwai, Te Ārai, Te Rau Pūriri, Waitākere Ranges (Pae ō Te Rangi), Waitawa and Whakanewha. It is to be allowed at Te Muri once access is available.

Horse riding is controlled through a permit system to prevent negative impacts through compaction, disturbance, and trail widening. There is also the potential for user conflict on multi-use trails if poorly designed, constructed and signposted.

The areas where recreational horse riding is allowed are generally the farmed, open pasture areas which provide a suitable amount of space for horse riders and other park users to avoid contact with each other. In these settings, horse riders are also able to see other people approaching and adjust their speed or route accordingly. Shared tracks are only provided where the track design provides the necessary sight lines and width to safely accommodate horse riders and other track users. Horse riding is not allowed in picnic areas, campgrounds and bookable day sites.

The council will continue to review the overall regionwide provision for horse riding on a regular basis.

Te whāinga / Objective

53. To provide a range of recreational horse riding opportunities that minimises negative impacts on natural, cultural and recreation values.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

151. Continue to provide horse riding opportunities where suitable in the parks identified.
152. Require a permit for horse riding in regional parks to ensure riders understand and comply with the guidelines for riding horses at regional parks and beaches and to provide a contact list for liaison.
153. Continue to enhance the provision of recreational horse riding in regional parks through provision of relevant infrastructure such as tethering rails and self-closing gates.
154. Continue to provide fenced enclosures to hold horses overnight near overnight accommodation at Ātiu Creek.
155. Liaise with horse riding individuals and organisations to manage recreational conflict, safety risks and environmental damage associated with recreational horse riding.

Staying overnight

Regional parks are the largest providers of camping experiences in the Auckland region, with capacity to provide for more than 1800 people in campgrounds and more than 210 bookable sites for certified self-contained vehicles. There are also baches and lodges in the network catering for at least another 200 people across the network. Where land is held as a reserve provision of overnight accommodation must comply with Reserve Act requirements.

Camping and staying in baches are recreational activities in their own right – they are not just types of accommodation. Staying overnight in a park provides visitors with an additional way to experience a park at minimal cost. Regional parks offer a variety of campgrounds, lodges, baches and parking for certified self-contained motorhomes and caravans. They provide an opportunity for many Aucklanders to have a holiday in a rural and / or beach setting without having to travel far from home.

Park accommodation is well used during summer, on weekends and school holidays.

The intention is to continue to provide basic overnight experiences in a mix of coastal, forest and farm locations at affordable rates. The low fees reflect the basic nature of the facilities provided and keep the cost of the accommodation down so it is not a barrier for families to use. It is also a more cost-efficient model for the council.

Due to the popularity of many sites, the main difficulty to obtaining accommodation becomes the ability to be first in line to book it. Many families and groups make repeat visits year after year, forming life-long and inter-generational memories of the parks. To enable newer park users to have the opportunity to try the accommodation, there is an opportunity to promote the availability of the accommodation at times when it is not busy, such as mid-week and off-season.

There is potential to work with organisations providing services for young people and other groups to expand the opportunities for staying overnight to those who do not have all the equipment.

New accommodation opportunities could be provided by commercial or social enterprises, including partnering with iwi to provide marae style stays, and other local groups providing or servicing new accommodation.

There are opportunities to consider expanding the amount and range of accommodation by contracting others to provide these services and facilities. For example, mobile accommodation like tiny homes or caravans provide camping opportunities because they are mobile they can be used to test new locations, be grouped together for events, or be put in remote locations. It is not appropriate for council to enter into this market, but it could contract others.

Park accommodation also provides opportunities for programmes such as artists in residence which help to promote the parks.

Some non-bookable park accommodation is used by volunteers and contractors for temporary accommodation or rented to parks staff for residential accommodation, which can have the added benefit of having a ranger living on site. The priority is to utilise park accommodation to enable visitors to stay on regional parks where possible, recognising that in some circumstances the location or layout of a building may not be suitable for this purpose.

Camping in vehicles is only allowed in regional parks in certified self-contained vehicles at designated spaces for these vehicles and upon booking and payment of the fee. Camping in vehicles is not allowed in any other type of vehicle and in any other part of a regional park.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Te whāinga / Objective

54. To continue providing and increase provision of an affordable, accessible and diverse range of low impact overnight accommodation experiences in regional parks where appropriate.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

156. Periodically review the use of buildings suitable for overnight accommodation on the parks and deploy these buildings to their best use, taking into consideration the following factors in order of priority:
- the need for, or utility of, a ranger presence on the park
 - its potential as bookable accommodation
 - its potential as park volunteer and contractor accommodation
 - rental accommodation available to the public.
157. Continue to provide the current services and, where appropriate, consider working with others to develop a range of additional bookable accommodation opportunities on regional parks (with different levels of service) including for:
- vehicle-accessible campgrounds
 - back-country campgrounds (accessible by foot, horse, mountain bike and/or watercraft)
 - sea kayak / waka trail campgrounds (only accessible by water)
 - baches
 - lodges
 - tramping huts
 - certified self-contained vehicle parking areas
 - certified self-contained vehicle campgrounds
 - assisted camping like glamping, safari tents, caravans or tiny houses.
158. Prohibit camping outside of the designated areas.
159. Utilise appropriate existing park buildings to provide a range of accommodation for holiday rental.
160. Utilise park accommodation to provide for park related programmes, such as:
- targeted use of accommodation for new users including introductions to camping
 - targeted use of accommodation for people in need, such as respite opportunities for families e.g. women's refuge, families with children with disabilities
 - temporary accommodation for volunteers / contractors
 - artist-in-residence programmes.
161. Identify opportunities to develop new accommodation and new ways of using existing accommodation, including assisted camping, mobile accommodation, new campgrounds and baches.

General rules and conditions for park use

The recreational use and enjoyment of regional parks is constrained by legislative requirements and other regulatory rules, for example:

- where regional park land is held under the Reserves Act 1977 and the activity is an offence or requires permission from the council to be carried out
- where the activity is regulated in a bylaw.

Education is a key tool to ensure compliance with legislative and other requirements.

Bylaws and regional parks

The council uses [bylaws](#) to make rules about a range of behaviours and activities including on parks to help ensure public safety and enjoyment of public places by all who want to use them. The bylaws are published on the council's website. If any policies or proposals in this Plan are in conflict with a bylaw, the bylaw prevails.

The bylaw on public safety and nuisance applies on regional parks and can be used to address behaviours covered by that bylaw.

Where bylaws regulate activities or animals such as dogs, trading, filming, waste minimisation and alcohol, the Plan does not seek to duplicate rules and controls in place through these bylaws but may provide additional direction where specific issues or impacts arise and need to be managed.

Where bylaws do not regulate activities in regional parks, this Plan provides direction to prohibit or restrict that activity. For example, the bylaw about freedom camping in vehicles does not apply in regional parks. This Plan provides for freedom camping in certified self-contained vehicles in designated areas.

Te whāinga / Objective

55. To enable recreational use and enjoyment of regional parks aligned to this Plan, in a way that minimises impact on park values and other park users.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

162. Facilitate recreational use in regional parks where this is compatible with:
- a. the reserve classification, if held under the Reserves Act
 - b. council bylaws
 - c. the park category set out in chapter 4 and the regional park vision and values set out in chapter 3
 - d. the individual park values as set out in the park description and mana whenua associations in each park chapter
 - e. authorisations in chapter 12.
163. Liaise with Auckland Unlimited to ensure destination planning and promotional activity is aligned to this Plan and avoids adding visitor pressures and adverse impacts on already congested parts of the regional park network.
164. Manage the impacts of recreational use through a range of mechanisms, including, but not limited to:
- a. utilising bylaws or codes of conduct to set parameters or conditions on activities

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- b. setting conditions, appropriate behaviour, temporary restrictions and/or limits on certain activities with respect to:
 - i. the park's particular natural and cultural values
 - ii. the safety and enjoyment of other park users
 - iii. the spread of pest plants and animals and pathogens, such as managing areas subject to controlled area notices due to kauri dieback disease
 - iv. removal of rubbish
 - v. amplified music, where it disturbs neighbours or other park users
 - vi. wildfire risk
 - vii. visitor responsibility to be prepared and manage personal risk
 - viii. safe use including water safety
 - ix. farm animals and park operations
- c. setting an authorisation framework for decision-making over park use, as set out in chapter 12
- d. exploring and potentially enabling rangers to utilise the enforcement powers available under the Reserves Act (in addition to existing powers under bylaws).

Park visitor safety

There are safety risks associated with using regional parks and it is important that visitors understand these risks so they can manage these risks appropriately. There may be a range of safety risks when walking, running, tramping, swimming, or playing in outdoor environments. The risks may include physical features, conditions and activities occurring in regional parks such as farming activities, water, sun exposure, and from other park users.

There are actions the council can take to minimise those risks so far as is reasonably practicable. For example it can provide easily available information on track types (refer to the [Tracks](#) section) and links to climatic conditions and remind people to prepare before they come.

It can also provide information to help support the experience to be a positive one, for example by providing easily available information to help visitors minimise their impact on a park and understand any restrictions that may be in place before they arrive. It is important for visitors to check council information so that they are aware when access is restricted to an area and why (refer to [Restrictions on access](#), policy [177](#) below).

Water safety is a particular concern. Park visitors need to be adequately and effectively informed of the dangers inherent in New Zealand waterways as preventable drownings occur in aquatic environments such as beaches, in harbours, rivers, and waterfalls. The council provides signage to warn of the site-specific hazards.

Smoking is not permitted in regional parks under the council's [Smokefree Policy](#). This is to improve the health and well-being of Auckland's communities by reducing the prevalence of smoking, de-normalising smoking behaviours, and providing public places free of smoke.

The council's [alcohol harm minimisation strategy](#) also applies. This strategy aims to provide safe and accessible environments in Auckland (including in regional parks) and coordinates both regulatory and non-regulatory actions to achieve this.

Te Whāinga / Objective

56. To endeavour to support visitors to have a safe and enjoyable experience in regional parks.

Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

165. Manage regional parks to support visitors and volunteers to safely enjoy approved activities and help park users recognise the importance of taking personal responsibility to manage risks associated with outdoor recreation, by:
- a. identifying, assessing, prioritising and managing risks associated with work undertaken by the council on the park
 - e. ensuring, as far as possible, that recreational infrastructure provided by the council is designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the council's risk and safety policies
 - f. using security measures where these will effectively facilitate the safe use of the park
 - g. where activities are run by the council, supporting participants to understand, and take steps to minimise, the level of risk inherent in that activity
 - h. working in partnership with outdoor safety agencies to provide consistent messaging
 - i. liaising with emergency services and local communities to coordinate efforts to minimise risks to park users

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- j. including, where appropriate, conditions on discretionary activity consents to promote visitor safety
 - k. providing signage to inform visitors of potential dangers and that they must take responsibility for their own personal safety.
166. Inform park users of the danger inherent in waterways by:
- a. providing consistent signage across the region that meets the applicable standards
 - b. continuing to collaborate with and seek expert advice from Water Safety New Zealand, Drowning Prevention Auckland, Surf Life Saving Northern Region, Surf Life Saving New Zealand and work with other agencies like the YMCA to:
 - i. undertake risk assessments of swimming beaches and waterbodies in regional parks to identify site-specific hazards
 - ii. improve water safety in freshwater and coastal environments
 - iii. promote water safety
 - c. taking advice on and employing drowning prevention strategies including standard signage, designation of hazardous water bodies
 - d. providing and maintaining Personal Rescue Equipment that meets the applicable standards at sites identified by expert advice.
167. Prohibit smoking in regional parks in accordance with the Auckland Council Smokefree Policy.
168. Seek to provide more shade at barbecues, campgrounds, bookable sites, arrival areas, car parks, play spaces and other areas where park visitors gather.
169. Employ design approaches to the layout of parks which facilitates passive surveillance and minimises the unnecessary seclusion of facilities and areas, in particular arrival areas and visitor facilities (refer also to policy [7](#) under the [Design principles](#) in chapter 4).
170. Where a threat to park user safety from other users including from their dogs, equipment, or behaviour, is identified:
- a. work with the relevant enforcement agencies to address the threat
 - b. enforce the [Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw](#) and other bylaws
 - c. where activated, use enforcement powers available to rangers under the Reserves Act.
171. Consider use of surveillance technology in arrival zones and other places to help manage risks to users or property and compliance with park authorisations for use.

Visitors are responsible for their rubbish

Regional parks have had a ‘take home all your rubbish’ policy since 2005. This is to encourage people to minimise waste by bringing only what they are prepared to take away again, and so that they can recycle materials through urban recycling schemes. When it was introduced, most park visitors responded positively by taking home their rubbish. The amount of rubbish left on parks reduced significantly.

The council wants visitors, commercial and community operations and those attending events to take responsibility for the waste they bring into parks and to minimise the amount of rubbish produced.



Over time more visitors have tended to leave rubbish on parks, and it was obvious from some people’s suggestions for this Plan that they were not aware of the take-rubbish-home policy. Raising awareness of the policy will help with compliance.

This rubbish-free approach is in line with Auckland’s aspiration of being Zero Waste by 2040 and Auckland Council’s [Waste Management Minimisation Plan 2018](#).

Te whāinga / Objective

57. To require all park users including recreational visitors, commercial and community operators, lease and licence-holders to take responsibility for minimising waste and removing their rubbish from the park.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

172. General rubbish bins are not provided at regional parks.
173. Promote the ‘take home your rubbish’ policy including through periodic campaigns to raise awareness and improve the effectiveness of the policy.
174. In accordance with the [Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw](#), require each commercial, community event operator to prepare a waste management and minimisation plan that implements the waste hierarchy (rethink, reuse, reduce, recycle), to eliminate non-recyclable packaging and take responsibility for removal of their and their clients’ (park users) recycling and rubbish.
175. Provide for organic waste composting in vehicle-accessible campgrounds and baches.
176. Work to reduce litter and illegal dumping through enforcement and educational campaigns.

Restrictions on access

There are a range of reasons for which access to parts of a park will be restricted, for operational, safety, protection of park values, temporary exclusive uses, or emergency reasons.

Te whāinga / Objective

58. To provide for rāhui, permanent and temporary closures of parks, parts of parks and park facilities where required for safety, protection of park values, events, operational or emergency reasons.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

177. Restrict access to a park or an area of a park either temporarily or permanently for a specified time, subject to statutory and bylaw requirements, including where:
- a. an activity or event has been granted the right to restrict public access as part of its conditions of authorisation
 - b. operational works are being carried out on the park
 - c. there are unfavourable ground conditions
 - d. there are biosecurity risks, such as the spread of kauri dieback
 - e. the park or area requires remediation, for example to address a physical hazard
 - f. a rāhui has been put in place by mana whenua
 - g. there are adverse impacts on other important park values including natural, historic, recreational or cultural values
 - h. there are concerns for the safety of the community
 - i. there are farming operations which require the exclusion of visitors for the safety of stock and / or visitors e.g. during lambing
 - j. restricting access is an obligation under a specific Act, such as the Biosecurity Act 1993, Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 or the Public Health Act 1956.
178. Prohibit access to park offices, depots, service yards, ranger operational areas and storage areas.

Visitor demand management

Aucklanders have long enjoyed the ability to arrive a regional park and freely access it for informal recreation and the principle of free and open access remains. However as the city's population continues to grow and more people attempt to access popular spots at the same time, deployment of some tools or methods to manage congestion, safety and environmental impacts will be necessary in some places.

Some places on regional parks are already experiencing at peak times high levels of congestion at car parks, on tracks, and at popular destinations like waterfalls. In other places conflicts are arising between different user groups wanting to use the same space.

Visitor demand management is the process of assessing, selecting, consulting on, implementing and reviewing deployment of a range of tools that have the effect of influencing park use to reduce negative impacts on the environment and on park users from heavy use of a park service or asset.

Over time the council may introduce tools to influence visitor demand to protect park values and a quality visitor experience. This could be in situations including but not limited to:

- where increasing demand is causing unsustainable or damaging use of the facility (such as a track) or resource (such as a sensitive natural area like a waterfall), or
- safety risks to park users, or
- congestion to the extent that the quality of experience for visitors or for the local community is considerably diminished (such as car park and internal park road congestion).

As an example of demand management, vehicles on Muriwai beach have been the cause of many years of conflict with other beach users and increased other risks such as fire risks along a long, remote, forested shoreline. After community consultation, the council is trialling a new method of controlled access through the regional park to the beach.

Policy 179 provides for the use of tools and some general examples of techniques that could be used. Before application at any particular site, it is important to identify suitable options that could address the problems at that site and to consult with park users and community. Running trials could be useful.

Visitor demand management tools are used throughout the world in popular parks including in Aotearoa New Zealand to manage demand where congestion or safety is an issue and play an essential role in the park management toolkit.

The council is also pursuing supply-side solutions. For example opening more tracks to provide a wider range of options may reduce visitor pressure on the currently open tracks over time. Also through its [Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy](#) the council seeks to increase the amount of parkland available for public use.

Te whāinga / Objective

59. To manage popular or congested sites safely and sustainably through the use of visitor demand management tools / controls.

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Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

179. Consider use of a range of visitor demand management tools to manage congestion, impacts on park values, and risks to public safety due to high demand at a popular site, track, or feature, including but not limited to:
 - a. promotion techniques to encourage people to use other locations
 - b. restrictions or controls, such as registering to obtain a permit or requirement to make a booking to enter a site or walk a track at a certain time, or time-limits on car parking, or encouraging one-way use of tracks
 - c. restricting access to parking areas to transport operators only for drop-off and pick-ups
 - d. time-based controls (e.g. only in effect at congested or peak times)
 - e. capacity determining frameworks and techniques such as defining user carrying capacities and tools like Photo-point monitoring
 - f. use of real-time digital technology to alert visitors that car parks are full before they arrive
 - g. building community cooperation regarding use of a site
 - h. on-site ranger, volunteer or other personnel to direct parking
 - i. enforcement to discourage illegal parking practices.
180. Research and assess visitor demand management tools that could address specific issues and consult with park users and community on their use at a particular site before adoption.

Services and facilities to support park use

People visit parks for a wide variety of reasons. They provide opportunities to connect to nature (land and sea), have a respite from the city, for fitness and health, and to connecting with family and community. The time visitors spend in the parks range from short visits to run on a track to spending the whole day in the park.

Park visitors need a range of park facilities to support and make their visits more enjoyable.

For example, Pasifika visitors have told us they visit regional parks because they are free. They bring their whole families or large church or social groups to visit the park for the whole day and they need large flat spaces to gather and play, sufficient shade and good toilet facilities. At beaches they want outdoor showers to hose off sand and salt and changing facilities before travelling long distances home again.

The council provides a range of services designed to facilitate and enhance the visitor experience including the ranger service, onsite interpretation, learning opportunities, online information and booking services.

It provides a range of facilities such as toilets, signage and park information, barbecues, shelters, bookable sites for day use, campgrounds, baches and lodges.

To provide for more visitors and suit the needs of a wide range of visitors periodic review is needed of what visitors want and to provide services or infrastructure to support their visits. This is likely to include making available more large flat grassed areas close to toilets, barbecues and car parking and good shade for large groups who visit the parks for the whole day. As the city's population grows more of these spaces will be necessary.

Organisers of large casual groups using general areas of the parks that cannot be booked are advised to communicate with the council (e.g. contact centre, or ranger) ahead of time to ensure they can be adequately and safely accommodated on a site, in a way that does not detract from the experience of other park users, disturb wildlife or impact tracks or ground conditions. This will depend on the activity, the capacity of the park and its facilities to absorb numbers.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

60. To provide park visitor facilities to support increasing the capacity and resilience of parks to host park visitors consistent with the park category and special management zone.
61. To manage popular park facilities to ensure equitable access for everyone.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

181. Consider feedback provided by park users and make changes to facilities to enable Aucklanders from all cultures to feel like the park is for them.
182. Manage bookable sites as a controlled activity subject to conditions and requiring advance booking.
183. Consider providing more large flat open grassed areas with good vehicle and pedestrian access, quality shade and access to facilities suitable for large groups.
184. Consider what facilities and spaces should be made available to equitably accommodate different visitor needs, such as outdoor showers and changing rooms at beaches.
185. When providing facilities on regional parks, consider how they can be aligned to support national (e.g. Te Araroa) and regional trails.
186. Use the [Design principles](#) in chapter 4 when designing upgrades and new facilities.

Safe barbecues, cooking and fires

Picnicking and barbecuing, which may involve cooking at the park, is very popular in regional parks.

Many park users enjoy cooking over solid fuel in particular as a part of their culture. The council wants to enable people to enjoy a park in their way but also have to balance this against protecting the park from wildfire.

Fires, whether lit naturally, accidentally or deliberately, pose a risk to park visitors, native vegetation, species, historic places, artefacts, park assets, and adjoining property. The risk of wildfire is likely to increase with climate change, with hotter and drier days.

Barbecue facilities (89 barbecues) are installed on 13 regional parks. Currently they use a range of fuels: electric, LPG, and solid fuel. Park users may bring their own portable barbecues and gas stoves into regional parks for use in amenity zones (refer chapter 4 – [General and special management zones](#)).

In this Plan the council proposes phasing out installed solid fuel barbecues where they present a potential wildfire risk, and to discourage park users from bringing their own solid fuel barbecues, and/or provide for and educate about safe disposal of embers. The wildfire risk with visitors using solid fuel, is created by their need to dispose of hot embers after cooking on-site.

It also proposes, where practical, to phase out LPG as a fuel in favour of electricity to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions (see the section in chapter 9 on [Sustainable asset, water and energy management](#)). This is however not likely to be practical in many locations that are remote from an electricity supply.

Open fires, including portable barbecues using solid fuels, are only allowed in amenity zones where the risk can be effectively managed.

During a Restricted Fire Season, fires can only be used in these areas with a permit obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ). Fires are not permitted when a Prohibited Fire Season has been declared. On days of very high wildfire risk, installed solid fuel barbecues will be closed and park visitors will not be able to use portable barbecues in parks.

The policies in the [Fire management](#) section in chapter 9 apply to park visitors and should be read alongside this section. Open fires are not permitted when a Prohibited Fire Season has been declared.

Te whāinga / Objective

62. To safely manage cooking and campfires on regional parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

187. Visitors are only permitted to have fires including portable barbecues using solid fuel:
 - a. in designated areas
 - b. where they are attended by an adult at all times
 - c. in accordance with fire authority restrictions such as Fire and Emergency NZ's Fire Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau and legislative powers.
188. Visitors must extinguish fires when requested to do so by council or Fire and Emergency NZ personnel.
189. Identify appropriate locations for solid fuel disposal by visitors following use of solid fuel for a fire.

Tracks

Track systems are the major recreation facility in many regional parks and one of the main ways people enjoy and experience parks. They connect people to destinations, views and experiences, provide opportunities for walking, tramping, trail running, biking and horse riding. Some tracks are iconic walks or rides, connecting to the wider local and national track and trail networks and attracting tourists as well as Aucklanders. Tracks provide opportunities to tell stories and to interpret the natural and cultural landscape. Well built and maintained tracks help protect forest health.

In many places park roads and service lanes also act as walking tracks and trails for horses and cycling.

There are more than 500km of [tracks within regional parks](#) ranging from formed paths to back country routes. This figure includes tracks currently closed due to kauri dieback disease.

User needs research

In 2021 Auckland Council commissioned a survey of 2000 Aucklanders⁵⁵ to find out how they used regional park tracks, what they liked or disliked about the tracks and how the track network could be improved.

Those surveyed used regional park tracks for walking (99 per cent), running (60 per cent), cycling (47 per cent), dog walking (39 per cent). Eight per cent reported using tracks with a wheelchair.

Over 50 per cent of those surveyed had used very easy tracks which are mostly flat and up to a one-hour journey. These tracks are also more commonly used by people with children. Around 8 per cent reported using the more challenging tracks and routes, mostly for walking but also for running or cycling to a lesser extent.

The current track network, made up of short to moderate length and relatively easy terrain, appears to be catering well for most peoples' needs. These types of tracks are being used by the largest number of people.

The research identified a need for more child-friendly track provision. More people disagreed there are enough tracks catering for 'younger children'.

Māori and Pasifika respondents were much more likely to say provision of activities or attractions for children are important when choosing a track. Māori and Pasifika generally have higher preferences for amenities.

The users of the longer, more challenging, more rugged tracks, overnight walks and cyclists all identified that there were not enough challenging tracks in the network.

Most respondents said they want tracks to have natural features, to be good for exercise, be child friendly, have good amenities, and be a one to three hour journey.

The most important amenities that people mentioned were signage, access to toilets and secure car parking. Track users reported they wanted to have a low impact on forest health, experience native bush and walk on tracks which are well maintained.

Approach to track development

To make tracks more legible for users, each track will be assigned to a recognised track classification. Following a national standard helps users to know what type of track experience they can expect and

⁵⁵ Recreational Tracks – User Needs Research. Report by Gravitas OPG for Auckland Council 2021

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provides an assessment tool to identify whether the council is providing the appropriate type of track for most users of that track.

Likewise emerging best practice and standards for recreational cycling and mountain biking will also be referred to, such as AU/NZ standards and International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) standards. Grading tracks according to difficulty is used widely to support users to prepare safely.

Table 3: Track types and descriptions⁵⁶

Track classification	Description
Path	Well formed and well defined, providing for easy walking for all ages and fitness levels. Could include steps, boardwalks. Suitable for any type of footwear.
Short walk	Well formed and well defined, providing for up to one hour's easy walking suitable for most ages and fitness levels. Could include steps, boardwalks, barrier-free walks for people with mobility difficulties. Walking shoes recommended.
Walking track	Cater for those who want an extended walk up to a full-day return. Usually reasonably easy day trips, suitable for a relatively inexperienced visitor with a low level of backcountry skill. Light walking boots recommended.
Easy tramping track	Cater for less experienced trampers expecting a low-risk experience in the backcountry. Well-defined by either track formation or markers. Could contain some rough and uneven areas. Light walking boots or tramping boots recommended.
Tramping track	Cater for trampers, generally follow the lie of the land and are commonly not formed. May cover a wide range of terrain and cater for people with moderate to high backcountry skills and experience. Tramping boots recommended.
Route	Generally unformed and lightly cut trails with marker posts only, for experienced backcountry users with navigation and river-crossing skills. Tramping boots recommended.

Improving the quality of the existing track network and reopening tracks will allow more users to be accommodated and satisfied.

Where tracks are subjected to increasing use, upgrades and improvements to their design to accommodate more users may be appropriate over time. Upgrades will also make them more resilient to weather events, protect the forest, and provide for people with low mobility.

Over time it is likely that new tracks will be developed, some tracks rerouted and some closed while continuing to offer a variety of experiences. Consideration will be given to where other community tracks are located when considering priorities for tracks and different users on regional parks. There are opportunities to create more multi-day walks by building new tracks and connecting up with local paths and national trails.

If tracks regularly become congested to the point where there are safety concerns or track use causes environmental degradation, some measures to manage demand may have to be introduced (refer to the [Visitor demand management](#) section in this chapter).

Where tracks are shared use across modes (walking, cycling, horse riding), track users are encouraged to 'share with care' – by being responsible for their own safety and being courteous to others. This will be supported by appropriate signage including of hazards, and progressive upgrade of shared use tracks to conform to best practice where possible.

⁵⁶ Source: [New Zealand Standards Handbook: Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures](#)

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To support users with low mobility, the aim will be to reduce physical or design barriers that may compromise access and to provide at least one accessible or barrier-free track in every regional park.

The 'Limits of Acceptable Change' (LAC) model was developed internationally for managing protected landscapes by determining what environmental impacts from “desirable” social activities are acceptable, and then determining management actions to ensure that the activities remain constrained within the limits of acceptable change.

Volunteers, stakeholders and partners can help council to develop and maintain tracks consistent with the park management intentions and the policy set out in chapter 6.



Ōmanawanui Track trig point, Waitākere Ranges

Te whāinga / Objective

63. To provide an easily understood track network that offers a range of experiences and opportunities for current and future recreational needs, complementing other opportunities in the region.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

190. Use widely understood track types defined in the [NZ Standard for Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures](#) as the basis for developing, maintaining and renewing tracks and for communicating what types of tracks are available for visitors across the network.
191. Apply [best practice standards](#) for mountain bike trails, such as in the New Zealand Mountain Bike Trail Design and Construction Guidelines, and use standard commonly accepted icons for bike trails to be more legible for users.

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193. Continue to provide within the regional parks network:
 - a. shared-use tracks and use of internal park and service roads
 - b. opportunities for remote and backcountry track experience.
194. Consider providing within the regional parks network:
 - a. one way loop tracks particularly for shared tracks and highly used tracks
 - b. single use tracks for activities where they cannot safely share with other users, for example mountain bikes and horses.
195. When expanding and enhancing the track network have particular emphasis on:
 - a. improving the connectivity within and between the regional parks
 - b. endeavouring to provide one accessible track in each park (more in larger parks) for people with low mobility
 - c. connecting regional parks with local parks, other public land and unformed legal roads.
196. Consider progressively adopting the 'Limits of Acceptable Change' (LAC) model in managing and monitoring the condition of tracks, and determining possible responses to environmental, cultural and recreational impacts.
197. Consider managing visitor numbers, users and modes on congested tracks by restricting times, users, numbers or requiring bookings or other supply or demand management tools (refer to the Demand Management tools section).
198. Provide for volunteers or partners to construct and maintain tracks via a formal agreement between Auckland Council and the volunteers or partners with clear and consistent standards for construction and maintenance activity.
199. Apply the following principles when upgrading and developing tracks:
 - a. Work with mana whenua to co-design tracks and track networks including within the context of any existing co-management arrangements
 - b. Consult with the community, lessees and other park and recreation agencies when planning significant changes or when creating new tracks (other than minor rerouting)
 - c. When planning significant changes to tracks prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment using the following criteria:
 - i. appropriate tikanga
 - ii. natural values
 - iii. biosecurity risks and impacts
 - iv. geological and landscape values
 - v. historic and cultural heritage values
 - vi. cumulative effects on any values
 - vii. recreational values (regional and local) and accessibility
 - viii. visitor safety
 - ix. climate change risk
 - x. feasibility and whole-of-life cost.
 - d. Apply a network approach to assessing the appropriate track standard that will support a range of recreation experiences in regional parks.

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- e. Apply the [New Zealand Standards Handbook: Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures \(NZS HB 8630:2004\)](#) as a minimum standard when upgrading, establishing and maintaining tracks and associated facilities in regional parks.
 - f. Adopt a precautionary and evidence-based approach to prevent the spread of kauri dieback from people using tracks.
 - g. Apply any additional technical specifications and guidelines for constructing and upgrading tracks in kauri areas to support kauri forest health and minimise the risk of pathogen spread.
 - h. Consistent with any relevant national kauri dieback mitigation guidelines:
 - i. Implement measures to minimise the risk of kauri dieback spread that may arise as a result of the transport of soil on feet or on articles (walking poles, wheels, cycles, the feet of pets etc) having soil on them, or the transport of any kauri dieback host plant material to, within, or from any Kauri hygiene area.
 - ii. Implement mitigation to ensure that any existing adverse effects on a kauri tree arising from the presence of the track are not increased, and where practicable, any adverse effects are reduced by the implementation of best practice for track construction.
 - i. Ensure that the standard applied to a track upgrade or new track is consistent with the park category and any relevant provisions of a special management zone, and with the level and type of activity anticipated (such as use for cycling or sporting events).
 - j. Consider the transition between different standards on a track (or adjacent tracks) so that track users' expectations and safety are well managed.
 - k. Manage risks to people's safety on tracks (in particular during construction) with mitigation measures proportionate to the type of visitor use and the track standard.
200. Use the following Framework to guide the development of the Waitākere Ranges and Hūnua Ranges track network plans:
- a. Consider the current network of open tracks and tracks already committed to be reopened as the starting point for further network planning.
 - b. Have particular regard to the purpose and objectives of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 when developing the Waitākere Ranges track network plan.
 - c. Apply the [Design principles](#) in chapter 4.
 - d. Provide opportunities for mana whenua to work or partner (according to their preference) with council in developing these track network plans consistent with legislation, co-management agreements, memorandum of understanding between the council and mana whenua, and the council's Māori outcomes action plan.
 - e. Engage with key stakeholders and consult with the public when developing these track network plans.
 - f. Assess every closed track; and any proposed new or upgraded track against the criteria in policy 199.c.
 - g. Identify high value non-symptomatic kauri areas to be avoided and tracks to be closed to protect kauri and forest health.
 - h. Plan a network of short (up to 1 hour) and half-day walking (up to 3 hours) opportunities with consideration of the following:

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- i. Start most shorter walks from arrival zones that have capacity for track users to arrive. Consider the existing carrying capacity of trail heads and arrival zones (including alternative locations) in determining the location of hubs.
- ii. Provide at least one short walk showcasing a natural or historic feature or destination (e.g. waterhole, viewpoint).
- iii. Consider access to streams and natural waterholes for swimming and water play at a range of destinations.
- iv. Provide longer return loops to create interest and different viewpoints for visitors and reduce the risk of congestion and crowding.
- v. In most cases, develop new short walks as return loops rather than linear ('there and back') tracks.
- vi. Where return loops are not feasible, incorporate natural or historic features or destinations that provide a logical and satisfying turnaround point for visitors.
- vii. Prioritise barrier-free short walks where there is sealed road access and the ability to meet universal design principles with facilities to cater for visitors with limited mobility and children's strollers.
- i. Investigate opportunities to establish tracks for those with mobility problems including an up to half-day track for off-road all terrain wheelchairs that enables visitors with limited mobility to experience wilder parts of the regional parks.
- j. Plan a network of walking and tramping tracks which allow for half to full-day walking and tramping with consideration of the following:
 - i. Incorporate natural or historic features or destinations (e.g. waterhole, viewpoint, coastal landscapes, dams).
 - ii. Integrate the walking and tramping track with short and half-day walk opportunities where carrying capacity allows.
 - iii. Give preference to options for return loops (including longer linked tracks) over linear (point-to-point) trails.
 - iv. Take an evidence-based approach including establishing the current visitor profile and measures required to protect forest health in determining whether tracks should be upgraded to walking track standard.
- k. Consider together the Waitākere Ranges and Hūnua Ranges, opportunities for visitors to experience day or multi-day tramps in forested areas which give a sense of remoteness and challenge.

Place name, way finding and warning signs

Place name and wayfinding signs enable people to get their bearings and find their way around parks. They identify locations, convey context and provide site-specific information on routes, distances, track conditions, timeframes and hazards.

Refer to the [Design principles](#) in chapter 4 for general guidance on infrastructure placement and to [Park visitor safety](#) in chapter 11 for signage policies relating to safety.

Te whāinga / Objective

64. To provide signs which encourage exploration of parks, improve the visitor experience and keep visitors safe.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

201. When planning the design, content and location of signs or information, consider the:
 - a. Auckland Council's [Māori Language Policy](#)
 - b. [Puka Aratohu mō ngā Pānui Whakairi a te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Council Signage Manual](#)
 - c. standard track icons used across New Zealand for mountain biking and walking, to improve legibility for track users
 - d. provide for multi-lingual signage where it would enhance visitor safety and behaviour.
202. Use signs to:
 - a. inform park users of recreational facilities, opportunities or events
 - b. provide directions, timeframes for walking, track conditions and recommended routes
 - c. inform park users of hazards, gate closing times and of safety messages such as water quality, park closures or relevant bylaws and rules
 - d. direct people to interpreted sites and significant features
 - e. promote environmental stewardship and responsible visitor behaviour.
203. Integrate signs into the park⁵⁷ so they do not detract from natural and cultural or amenity values of the park such as by:
 - a. limiting the number of messages conveyed on site to the most important
 - b. combining messages (from different council departments and external agencies) on one sign to reduce clutter and maintenance
 - c. attaching signs to buildings or existing structures where practical or appropriate (but not onto heritage features or fabric).

⁵⁷ This policy does not apply where it conflicts with water safety standards and guidelines for safety-related signage. Safety signage must stand out in the aquatic environment and have contrasting colours for maximum visibility. There are guidelines around the location of these signs.

Interpretation

Interpretation provides information about a park and is designed to raise awareness of its unique and significant features. Stories about parks and the people associated with them can be told via audio clips, videos, signs, displays, guided walks and visitor programmes. Art of all kinds can also be used to tell stories of place and pou in our parks serve this function.

Mana whenua, park users and staff have identified opportunities to improve and extend interpretation in the park network to:

- raise awareness of significant sites and topical issues and notable trees
- share and widen perspectives and provide social and cultural context to park stories
- inspire environmental advocacy and involvement in park programmes
- collaborate with communities, partners and stakeholders, especially mana whenua
- offer inclusive and bi/multi-lingual content
- encourage exploration and foster learning on park sites.

Interpretation can help visitors to develop a deeper connection to a place. Many opportunities to provide more interpretation on regional parks have been identified in the park chapters, in response to staff and community suggestions and mana whenua input. Often these relate to cultural heritage.

Interpretation is an important way of acknowledging and recording expression of Māori identity and acknowledging mana whenua relationships with parks. It is also a way of telling stories about the European settler history and history of all cultures in these places.

Embracing digital and mobile forms of interpretation allow us to tell complex and multilingual stories about parks, and can reduce sign clutter in parks and costs associated with vandalism and wear and tear.

Improving the quantity and quality of off-park interpretation (e.g. websites, publications and apps) can set the scene for potential park visitors and reach those interested in their regional environment. On-site technology such as QR codes and apps can help visitors access knowledge during their visit on site, and to access knowledge hosted off site.

Te whāinga / Objective

65. To develop interpretation which connects visitors with nature and facilitates an understanding of parks, places, culture and heritage.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

204. Use interpretation to communicate the values and policies in this Plan by:

- a. increasing awareness of mana whenua role as kaitiaki and their connection to a park and the stories they want to share
- b. raising awareness of or demonstrating:
 - i. topical environmental issues especially those promoted by the council
 - ii. community-led activities
 - iii. restoration programmes
 - iv. heritage features
 - v. sustainable management practices on the park.

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205. Provide interpretation that is accessible and understandable to people of different ages and abilities in a variety of forms to cater for different learning styles such as:
 - a. signs, videos, audios, visitor programmes, guided walks, workshops and activation events on parks
 - b. off-park and online and digital forms of interpretation for those planning a park visit, or for those who are unable to visit parks e.g. videos and apps
 - c. visitor centre displays and programmes that interpret stories about park places and people.
206. Adhere to Auckland Council's [Māori Language Policy](#) when planning the design, content and location of signs or information.
207. Use art for park interpretation purposes especially that generated by the regional parks' artist-in-residence programme.
208. Work with other environmental and cultural agencies to extend audiences and share resources and stories where appropriate including the Department of Conservation, Auckland Zoo Auckland Museum and Auckland Art Gallery.
209. Use interpretation best practice principles and employ innovative techniques.



Interpretation of Te Ahua Pā, Waitākere Ranges

Learning opportunities

Our regional parks offer extensive opportunities for the public to learn about nature, farming, cultural heritage, sustainable management and adapting to climate change. Education programmes also raise awareness, knowledge and understanding of the park values and instil an ethic of stewardship.

Mana whenua have many stories to tell about the cultural history and significance of sites within parks.

Many of the natural and cultural features on regional parks have considerable scientific and educational value. Awareness and understanding of these values can enhance the visitor experience.

Regional parks enable the council to showcase low-carbon and renewable energy sources, and low impact technology in park buildings and infrastructure.

In some parks, the council provides facilities for specialised outdoor education and recreation programmes aimed at developing skills and confidence in the outdoors and knowledge of the environment. It also operates a visitor centre and education programmes.

Regional parks are used by schools across the region with opportunities for outdoor education, lodges, camping and sporting events, and recreation. Schools also contribute to the park network by participating in planting, weed and pest control and monitoring.

Other organisations offer residential facilities including at the Hūnua Falls (Kōkako Lodge), Āwhitu (Āwhitu Educational Camp) and Waharau (Waharau Outdoor Education Centre). The YMCA operates the Shakespear Lodge at Shakespear and Camp Adair which adjoins the Hūnua Ranges.

Te whāinga / Objective

66. To provide learning opportunities that will enhance the visitor experience and increase understanding of the value of our parks.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

210. Provide places to learn about park values, extend recreation skills, personal development, conservation management, mātauranga Māori and encourage a sense of stewardship and caring for parks.
211. Continue to provide education programmes including ranger-led programmes:
 - a. general community education programmes
 - b. school education programmes
 - c. park user education programmes.
212. Provide information and learning experiences in multiple languages.
213. Work with mana whenua to tell stories about the cultural heritage and significance of sites within regional parks.
214. Continue to provide education programmes targeted at kohanga reo / kindergarten, kura kaupapa / primary schools and whare kura / secondary schools.
215. Give priority to providing and supporting education programmes for school-aged students and in particular, programmes that are aligned with the New Zealand school curriculum that raise awareness, knowledge and understanding of the natural environment, mana whenua, historic and recreation values associated with regional parks and their sustainable management.

12. Ngā whakamanatanga i te toronga ki **te papa rēhia /**

Authorisations for park use

This chapter is intended to ensure any impacts on the park and park users of particular activities where an authorisation is required are considered and managed in a generally consistent and principled way.

For the 26 per cent of regional park land held under the Reserves Act decisions made about any proposed use of parks space must comply with the provisions of that act.

Most everyday informal recreational activities on parks are allowed as of right, provided the park values can be maintained and protected. Where people or organisations wish to use park space for activities that might have an impact on the park, or prevent others from also using the park or an area within the park at the same time, or require exclusive occupation of part of a park, or run commercial activities, authorisation is required. Authorisations are required for what are described as ‘controlled’ and ‘discretionary’ activities in this Plan.

In this Plan activities are grouped into four categories:⁵⁸

- ‘Permitted’: are generally allowed on all parks. These include many of the informal recreational activities discussed in [Providing for a range of recreational uses](#) in chapter 11. In some cases they may be subject to restrictions to protect park values, align with the park classification and park category and ensure visitor safety.
- ‘Controlled’: where the council sets conditions around an activity type. It needs to be carried out in a specific location and may involve temporary allocation of an area or structure for a specific use.
- ‘Discretionary’: where the council makes its decision on a case-by-case basis, to be able to consider and place controls over impacts. All commercial activities, leases and licences require discretionary authorisation.
- ‘Prohibited’: are considered inappropriate because of their potential adverse effects on the environment, their incompatibility with the park vision, other approved activities or their impact other park users. Any activity listed as an offence under the Reserves Act or under relevant bylaws are prohibited.

The authorisations framework is intended to ensure impacts on the park and park users are considered and managed, and takes a consistent and principled approach to assessing proposals.

Bylaws are referred to where they relate to certain activities that require authorisation. Please refer to the council’s website for information on bylaws. A brief description is in Appendix 1.

⁵⁸ These terms are not to be confused with the same language used in Resource Management Act 1991 processes.

Controlled activities

The council controls some activities on regional parks which include staying overnight in designated areas, use of a bookable site or building, vehicular access where not normally granted, or recreational activities that can impact on other park users, such as horse riding.

Granting permits for pig hunting in the Hūnua Ranges may be reviewed over the next ten years, and potentially phased out, if the forestry areas become more open to other users and/or if kiwi are introduced in relevant areas.

Approvals will generally be by way of a permit or booking confirmation, obtained in advance. Activities will generally only be declined if capacity is reached, or the activity is outside the conditions set for the activity. Restrictions, such as conditions of use, codes of conduct, and temporary closures, may apply.

Controls can be applied to activities that are generally allowed where they are found to have an adverse impact at a location. The controls would be applied under the [Visitor demand management](#) section in chapter 11. For example, the council could impose limits on group sizes in specific locations or at specific times to reduce congestion impacts.

In some situations if the booking is for an event or trading activity the relevant bylaw will apply and other authorisations are likely to be required.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

216. Manage the following activities as controlled activities through council's bylaws and other controls under the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant legislation:
 - a. recreational horse riding on designated tracks and in designated areas
 - b. pig hunting in the Hūnua Ranges (forestry areas)
 - c. overnight stays in designated areas
 - d. use of bookable sites
 - e. use of meeting and event venues or sites
 - f. vehicular access over internal park roads for people with limited mobility where public vehicular access is not normally provided
 - g. any other activities that the council controls (such as running fitness training in parks).⁵⁹
217. Monitor high use areas of regional parkland and where a visitor demand management tool is likely to be a suitable solution to reducing or mitigating impacts, investigate establishing controls as set out in the [Visitor demand management](#) section in chapter 11.

⁵⁹ Refer to the council's [code of conduct for running fitness training in parks](#)

Discretionary activities

Activities described as ‘discretionary’ require specific authorisation from the council on a case-by-case basis.

The Reserves Act has specific requirements for activities that require authorisation on park land held under this Act. The classification of the reserve and the type of authorisation being sought will determine which part of the Act applies.

There are various types of council authorisations for discretionary activities. Some authorisations are issued under a bylaw or other specific statutory process, or they may be a landowner approval. The authorisation can take the form of a concession,⁶⁰ permit, consent, easement, licence, lease or some other formal agreement. Authorisations to:

- occupy tend to be in the form of licences, or historically leases
- use parks for commercial activities (for example to trade or provide or carry out services) in a park tend to be in the form of concessions or licences
- use, such as for a one-off event like a wedding, or a small series of events like a sporting series or research activities, tend to be issued as event permits.

Conditions may be included in the authorisation to ensure the activity is well managed, to reduce or offset negative impacts of the activity or obtain lasting benefits, and to ensure it is carried out safely and in accordance with the council’s sustainable management policies.

Generally, activities with only a minor or low impact will not require in-depth assessment. Higher impact activities will need a robust assessment to determine whether they should be authorised.

This section outlines how the council intends to manage discretionary activities, including:

- the requirement for discretionary activities to obtain authorisation
- the information that needs to be submitted when making an application
- what matters may be considered in assessing an application
- matters which might be included as conditions, if necessary to manage adverse effects
- additional policies applying to community occupancy, commercial activities, filming, drones, research, public and private utilities, and plaques and memorials including memorial plantings.

Other authorisations from council may also be required, such as resource or building consents. Bylaws on trading, events, filming, alcohol and signs may be particularly relevant.

⁶⁰ In this plan concession means an authorisation or permit for an activity in a regional park but does not include a lease or a licence.

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Consultation requirements

In some cases, formal public notification or consultation may be required either under the Reserves Act or the Local Government Act.

The starting point for determining whether an application for a discretionary activity requires public consultation is to identify whether the regional park land is held under the Reserves Act or Local Government Act (refer to Appendix 8).

The council will continue to meet its obligations regarding te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi in providing opportunities for mana whenua to be consulted on relevant proposals for discretionary activities and developing processes with mana whenua to trigger when consultation may occur.

General discretionary assessment approach

This section outlines the assessment approach for discretionary activities on parks. If the activity requiring authorisation has a specific policy, that policy also applies.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

218. Manage as discretionary activities:

- a. all commercial activities on a regional park
- b. any activity (except a controlled activity) that involves the exclusive occupation of an area of a regional park
- c. any activity that requires the erection of permanent structures and buildings
- d. use of drones including their recreational use to film a regional park
- e. events
- f. installation of plaques and memorials including memorial plantings
- g. filming
- h. research and collection activities undertaken by individuals or external agencies
- i. adventure sport activities that go off-track or have particular safety requirements, such as abseiling
- j. cultural harvest by mana whenua in accordance with policy [17](#) of chapter 5: [Mana whenua partnerships](#)
- k. activities not identified elsewhere in this Plan that have a temporary or permanent impact on park values or the enjoyment of a park by other users.

219. Develop and maintain processes or procedures agreed with mana whenua in relation to their involvement in processing and assessment of authorisations.

220. Assess each application for a discretionary activity against the matters set out in policies 211-214 (General decision-making considerations) and either approve, approve with conditions or decline discretionary activity applications.

Application information

221. Ensure that applications for a discretionary activity include the following information, as appropriate to the scale and nature of the activity proposed:

- a. A description of the proposed activity, including the preferred location, number of people involved (including participants, spectators and support staff/volunteers), and the duration/frequency of the activity.

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- b. An explanation of how the activity is aligned with the Reserves Act classification and purpose for which the land is held (if relevant), the [Park categories](#) (refer chapter 4), and any positive benefits to the park and park visitors.
- c. A description of the potential adverse effects of the activity on park values and any actions the applicant proposes to take to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects.
- d. A description of the potential adverse effects of the activity on park visitors and approved activities and uses of the park, and any actions the applicant proposes to take to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects.
- e. An assessment on whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location on the park, on another regional park or on another location, where the potential adverse effects would be significantly less.
- f. A statement detailing what other approvals or consents, if any, are required.
- g. Identification of those persons interested in or affected by the proposal (including mana whenua), the consultation undertaken, formal responses from those consulted and the applicant's responses to any issues raised in the formal responses.
- h. An assessment of risks to public safety and a description of the mitigation measures proposed.

General decision-making considerations

222. Subject to relevant legal requirements, consider whether a discretionary activity provides positive benefits including:
- a. promoting stewardship and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the park
 - b. enabling mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga and enhance their long-term wellbeing, the mauri of the park and its natural and cultural values
 - c. demonstrating environmental best practice and a sustainable approach to managing the activity
 - d. increasing and supporting access to the parks by communities of greatest need and sectors of the community that are not current users of the parks
 - e. opportunities for park visitors to enhance their enjoyment of the park or extend themselves by developing skills in the outdoors
 - f. contributing to park management and development.
223. Subject to relevant legal considerations, consider, but not be limited to, the following criteria when assessing applications for a discretionary activity:
- a. the views of mana whenua
 - b. consistency with the classification, where the park land is held under the Reserves Act
 - c. consistency with other acts that guide the council in the management of the area of interest, including the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act and the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act
 - d. consistency with this Plan including vision, values, policies, and relevant park chapter
 - e. the adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts of the proposal on the park values, park infrastructure, approved activities and the enjoyment of other park users
 - f. any measures that can be taken to avoid, remedy, mitigate or minimise the adverse impacts of the activity
 - g. the degree to which exclusion of the public is necessary for the protection of public safety, the security and competent operation of the proposed activity

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- h. any relevant oral or written submissions received through consultation or public notification of the proposal, if any consultation is undertaken
 - i. whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location where the potential adverse effects would be significantly less
 - j. the capacity of the park to accommodate the activity including any reduction in open space and impact on the functionality of the park
 - k. any relevant bylaws, bylaw controls and any approved code of conduct for that activity
 - l. the proposal is not inconsistent with Watercare's lease/licence document with respect to water supply reservoirs and associated buffer lands if these areas are affected
 - m. the positive benefits as identified in policy 222.
224. Consider additional matters when assessing new applications from persons or organisations holding existing authorisations:
- a. the applicant has complied with all previous authorisation conditions
 - b. the applicant has complied with all regulatory requirements
 - c. the applicant used the full portion of rights allocated
 - d. the applicant has promoted appropriate behaviour on the park with respect to environmental stewardship and other park users
 - e. the absence of successful convictions or infringement actions taken against the applicant under the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and other relevant legislation.
225. Consider imposing conditions to protect the regional park environment, the health, safety and wellbeing of visitors, and to facilitate park operations, including:
- a. the location, duration, time of day and time of year of the activity
 - b. measures for avoiding remedying and mitigating adverse effects on the environment and natural and heritage resources
 - c. the number of people (including participants, spectators and support staff / volunteers) who may participate
 - d. the use of park facilities or services
 - e. compliance with any safety standards and legislation, and measures the applicant will take responsibility for the safe conduct of their activity
 - f. monitoring of the authorisation and any conditions imposed
 - g. any other matter the council considers relevant to ensure the activity is compatible with the objectives and policies of this plan.

Commercial activities

As a general rule, all commercial activities on regional parks are regarded as discretionary activities requiring approval. An exception to this is fitness training on park land, which is a controlled activity under this plan. It is allowed providing the council's code of conduct is followed (see the council's website for [fitness training on a park](#)).

A reserve's purpose is defined by its classification under the Reserves Act which places constraints on whether and how commercial activity may be allowed and how it is authorised. Public notification of a commercial proposal may be necessary where it is not in conformity or contemplated in a park in the lease and licence section, or where legislation requires public consultation.

Council bylaws also regulate some commercial activities on parks, including trading, filming, events and signage. These types of commercial activities are assessed under criteria in relevant bylaws, with consideration given to additional criteria in this plan. Other commercial activities are assessed under the general discretionary criteria in this section to ensure the trading activity is appropriate to the park classification under the Reserves Act (if any), values and category.

The requirements of the legislation and bylaws are both the basis for authorising commercial activities on parks. Auckland Council manages legislative requirements for commercial activities through a landowner approval process.

Various commercial activities take place in regional parks. These can include guided tours, temporary or seasonal activities such as mobile food vendors, equipment hire, events that charge for entry and commercial filming.

Commercial activities can enhance visitor experiences by providing additional services. They may make park spaces more vibrant and contribute to people's enjoyment of the park. Commercial activities can help explain the park's values and deepen people's appreciation through activities such as nature, cultural or heritage tours. Commercial operators can be the community face to many park users and tell park stories.

However, commercial services and facilities provided on regional parks have the potential to detract from the essential experience of being in a natural, undeveloped place. Some of the most cherished values of regional parks is in retaining for the millions of people in this bustling city, some places of retreat. So an essential condition for commercial provision of services and facilities in regional parks is that commercial signage is kept to an absolute minimum, including branding and on-park marketing promotions.

Commercial activities on parks have generally been considered on a 'first-in first-served' basis by the council assessing an application from an operator who has approached the council.

While continuing to allow for this, the council proposes to review the commercial and council services provided on regional parks, to take a more proactive approach in identifying opportunities where commercial activities could enhance the visitor experience in a way that is compatible with the vision and values of regional parks. This could lead to the council seeking expressions of interest from commercial operators or forming partnerships (including with mana whenua) to operate services or develop facilities. A range of possible service allocation models and collaboration / partnership models could be explored.

The council's sustainable procurement framework is relevant to the commercial activities allowed to occur on regional parks. The council's sustainable procurement policy will be considered where relevant including the goal to promote intentional supplier diversity by connecting buyers with Māori and Pasifika businesses.

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Commercial activities that support community outcomes (such as social enterprise) or support community groups or clubs will be examined against this section. The benefits of the activity are considered as part of the assessment.

An individual, group or organisation may apply to the council for a licence to undertake a discretionary activity on an ongoing basis (with regular review periods), for example, tourism operators running guided walks. As a general principle, these approvals will be limited where the public are readily accessing and enjoying the parks and there is little capacity for additional discretionary activities.

Land transitioning to parkland or newly acquired by the council sometimes has existing commercial activity as part of its previous use. While the land is waiting to be developed, these activities may be allowed to continue.

Te whāinga / Objective

67. To provide for commercial activities in regional parks where they enhance the experience of park users, protect park values and are aligned to:
- the vision, values and policies of this plan
 - the park category and Reserves Act classification and park values expressed in the park chapters
 - any relevant bylaws.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

Reviewing the way the council works with commercial operators

226. Review the allocation, location and expected benefits of commercial activities across the regional parks to ensure it:
- complies with all Treaty-related decision-making obligations (including, to the extent they are relevant, the findings of the Supreme Court in [Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust v Minister of Conservation \[2018\] NZSC 122](#))
 - fosters a collaborative approach between council and operators to deliver services to park visitors
 - considers equity and sustainability policies
 - considers the financial return to council
 - represents a fair charge for access to regional parks to the operator
 - incentivises operators to support the mana whenua partnership objectives in this plan
 - incentivises operators to achieve objectives in this Plan relating to sustainable management including waste management and mitigating climate change
 - benefits parks and park visitors consistent with this plan.
227. Consider applying an allocation mechanism for commercial visitor services to be provided in regional parks, and where relevant, follow the council's sustainable procurement process and use [sustainable procurement partners](#) such as Amotai.
228. Work with mana whenua to provide cultural inductions for commercial operators.

Decision-making considerations

229. Assess applications for commercial activities under the general decision-making considerations (policies 222-225) for discretionary activities.
230. Assess trading applications under the trading bylaw, and consider the following:

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- a. consistency with the classification, where the park land is held under the Reserves Act
 - b. views of mana whenua
 - c. whether the trading activity enhances the experience of park users consistent with the park category and values outlined in the park chapters
 - d. limit the number of operators and frequency to protect the natural and undeveloped character of regional parks and the visitor experience, and avoid congestion and excessive noise
 - e. any relevant oral or written submissions if consultation or public notification of the proposal is undertaken.
231. Work with and be led by mana whenua on initiatives to develop commercial operators' knowledge, awareness and ability to articulate cultural heritage values, relevant to the service it aims to provide and the park.
232. Assess how a commercial operator supports delivery of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan outcomes.

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Events

Many wonderful family and community memories are made on regional parks and many of the most memorable are from attending events.

Regional parks are ideal locations to host a wide range of community events and many, such as Ambury Farm Day, draw large crowds. The larger open spaces on some regional parks and the ability to accommodate people on-site by camping can enable multi-day events and festivals to be held.

Public events bring many positive benefits to the regional community. They bring people together to share memorable experiences, celebrate different cultures, enable cultural expression and increase cross-cultural awareness. At the same time they can bring economic benefits to the region by drawing people in and invigorating local economies.

The council's [Events Policy](#) identifies the council's reasons for supporting public events. The policy applies to events held on regional parks. The council's guiding principles in the Events Policy are to seek to be open, transparent and accountable; be inclusive, accessible and value mātauranga Māori; be responsive and collaborative; and act sustainably in holding events.

Many Aucklanders use regional parks to host private events, such as wedding ceremonies or birthdays. A private gathering is treated as an 'event' when it triggers certain thresholds.

Approval to hold events is required in advance when the event is over a certain size and duration, is likely to impact on other park users, damage grounds, require special vehicle access, have amplified music that may impact on other park users, or require a liquor licence or road closure, or there is an intention to hold a ceremony on a culturally sensitive site.

Weddings are treated as an event regardless of size and require authorisation. Wedding receptions are not generally approved on regional parks as private parties requiring exclusive use of spaces would be inconsistent with the park values on the public land.

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In assessing authorisations for events in particular, the council seeks to:

- ensure the event is well-managed, to optimise the community benefit
- protect important park values from the impacts of large groups of people and event infrastructure, including risks to cultural, historic, natural and recreational values
- ensure parks are reinstated after the event to at least the same condition as before the event
- manage impacts of events on other park users including noise, lights and park closures
- ensure safety and security matters are well managed including access and parking.

A single authorisation may be provided for a series of similar events held over a period of time.

Events must also comply with relevant [bylaws about events](#) and seek regulatory approvals such as resource consent as appropriate.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

233. Assess event applications under the [event bylaw](#) criteria, and consider the following additional criteria when assessing any event application:

- a. consistency with other approved park authorisations, leases and licences
- b. the duration and timing of the event
- c. measures to manage negative impacts of the activity on the park and other park users including vehicle parking arrangements and clean-up activities
- d. sustainable management of the event, such as carpooling or bus travel arrangements for event attendees
- e. where appropriate, arrangements for access to public events for people with disabilities
- f. the requirement for rest periods for popular event locations so the community can enjoy the park
- g. specific restrictions in individual park chapters which may include restrictions on event locations, event duration, seasonal restrictions, participant numbers and event types
- h. criteria in any relevant bylaw about trading.

Filming (commercial and organised)

The council is 'film-friendly' and aims to facilitate filming within the region, recognising that filming has regional social and economic benefits. The regional parks provide iconic and unique settings that are highly attractive to filmmakers.

Filming activities in regional parks are treated as a discretionary activity. They are authorised through the [Auckland Film Protocol](#) under the relevant [filming bylaw](#).

For the purposes of this Plan refer to the definitions of filming⁶¹ in both the bylaw and Auckland Film Protocol. It covers both commercial filming and organised filming for non-commercial uses.

Filming activities can have positive impacts, showcasing a regional park and its natural and cultural values. The activities however can also have negative impacts on other park users and the park environment. The film may influence people's behaviours at a park and increase visitation in sensitive locations.

The process for obtaining permission to film is managed through Screen Auckland who is the contact for filming activity permissions on public land in Auckland. The commitments, conditions and guidelines for filming in the Auckland region are set out in the [Ngā Tikanga Hopu Whakaahua i te Rohe o Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland Film Protocol](#).

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

234. Provide for organised filming activities in regional parks in a way that minimises impacts on park values and other park users.
235. Work with Screen Auckland to consider applications for filming activities consistent with the Auckland Film Protocol, any bylaw and this plan, focusing on:
 - a. avoiding, minimising and mitigating any negative effects caused by filming in the park location
 - b. considering favourably filming that would contribute to Auckland's social, economic and environmental outcomes
 - c. identifying areas of cultural significance to mana whenua on regional parks that need to be considered and managed to avoid adverse effects
 - d. identifying areas of regional parks where filming on or of the park might generate unintended significant visitor growth that leads to adverse effects on the natural, cultural or recreational values of the park.

⁶¹ Filming is defined in the Trading, Events and Filming in Public Places Bylaw 2022 as 'film or filming means the recording of moving or still images as part of an organised activity whether or not for monetary gain.'

Drones and UAVs

Unmanned aircraft, also known as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS), unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) or as drones are used in parks for recreation, research, search and rescue, park operations such as kauri health monitoring, filming and photography.

The presence and noise generated by UAVs can undermine people's sense of privacy and enjoyment of a park or disturb animals including birds and farm stock. This can occur if the UAV is flying near or over regional park land even if launched from outside the park.

Flying drones / UAVs in a regional park is a discretionary activity and also must comply with the relevant bylaw (including about public safety and nuisance) and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) [rules](#).

General authorisation to use UAVs may be contained in council's [Code of Conduct for Drones and UAVs](#). Applications to operate UAVs for filming is made through Screen Auckland (see Filming (commercial and organised)).

The CAA sets rules for the use of unmanned aircraft under the Civil Aviation Act 1990. This includes restrictions on flying in particular zones. Nine regional parks are in drone no-fly zones specified by the CAA, as these are generally in air or heliport flight paths.

Unpowered model aircraft gliding has been allowed in some regional parks for many years and is a generally permitted activity (refer chapter 11, policy [125i](#)). Ambury, Muriwai, Long Bay and Duder Regional Parks are regularly used by model aircraft gliders. Where the council has granted a lease or licence for a group such as a model aircraft club to operate model aircraft that activity is managed through the conditions of the lease or licence.

UAVs can be a useful tool to assist council in efficient and effective operations on parks. The council may at times use UAVs for a range of park operations.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

236. Allow council use of UAVs for operational purposes and to support search and rescue operations.
237. Require authorisation in advance for all commercial and recreational use of UAVs and drones on and over regional parks.
238. Require authorisation in advance for all parties wishing to use UAVs to film or photograph regional parks (including for non-commercial use).

Decision-making considerations

239. Consider the general decision-making criteria for discretionary activities, the council's code of conduct for UAVs and the following criteria for not allowing UAVs to be flown over:
 - a. areas where park access is temporarily restricted
 - b. picnic areas, campgrounds, campsites and park accommodation or other areas where it would be impractical to avoid flying over people
 - c. areas identified as restricted in any council code of conduct for drones and UAVs, or any no-fly area specified in CAA rules.

Public and private utilities

Utilities in this Plan refers to infrastructure providing telecommunications or radio communications services, electricity generation or transmission services, and systems for water, wastewater and stormwater. Examples include cell towers, power lines, transformers, scientific monitoring and research infrastructure, water pipes, filtration systems and pumpstations for water, wastewater and stormwater. Water supply dams and related infrastructure located in the Waitākere and Hūnua Ranges are covered by this section and also addressed in these park chapters.

Public and private utilities may provide essential services to parts of the region. For example, overhead power reticulation runs through parts of the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park servicing communities such as Piha and Anawhata. Utilities may also unlock land adjacent to regional parks for development where it is zoned for intensification or changes in land use.

The open spaces of parks are often perceived as convenient and logical places to locate public and private utilities. However, this can result in:

- restrictions on community access, use and future development
- negative impacts on park values including natural, cultural, heritage, landscape and recreational values
- decrease in the amenity of a park
- the need to trim trees and vegetation to avoid power lines
- temporary or permanent loss of parkland and negative impacts on the park during installation or access for maintenance.

In general, the council does not support the use of regional park land for public and private infrastructure, unless there is a clear benefit to the park or the negative impacts of the activity have been addressed. Applications for new utilities or the renewal of existing utilities will be considered a 'discretionary' activity.

Where they are proposed to be located on regional park land managed as reserve, section 48 of the Reserves Act prescribes how easements for utilities will be considered and when the proposal will require public notification.

Section 48A of the Reserves Act addresses how proposals for telecommunications stations will be assessed and when public notification will be triggered.

Where upgrades of existing utilities or renewal of authorisations are being considered, the council may review options to improve the facility to fit better with the park. Examples include the undergrounding of an existing above-ground water reservoir, the screening of existing infrastructure, or reducing the size of structures.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

240. Generally avoid public and private infrastructure being located on parks particularly where it restricts or prevents current and future use, enjoyment and development.
241. The development of utilities on parks will not be approved except where they cannot reasonably be located elsewhere (including locations where negative impacts are less), the impacts on park values can be avoided or minimised and where they meet the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 for park land held under that Act.

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242. Consider a range of options to improve the impact of utilities on parks including options for enhancing park outcomes, offsetting impacts with improvements elsewhere in the park or park network.
243. Enable the installation of utilities that support park operations and recreational use of the park.

Decision-making considerations

244. When assessing an application to locate utilities on a park or to upgrade an existing utility consider the general discretionary assessment approach and the following criteria:
 - a. measures to reduce the impact of utilities on future development or enhancement of the park (e.g. locating utilities including pipelines around the perimeter of the park)
 - b. co-siting with existing compatible park and utility structures
 - c. minimising the footprint of structures
 - d. seek, wherever practicable, to have overhead power reticulation undergrounded on regional parks
 - e. options to hide, screen, disguise or improve the visual impact of infrastructure and/or to improve park values
 - f. proposals to offset adverse impacts in circumstances where utilities cannot reasonably be located elsewhere.
245. Consider seeking relocation or removal of existing utilities:
 - a. on termination or expiry of a lease, easement or right of way for a utility
 - b. where the utility has become redundant
 - c. where changes are proposed to improve the park for recreational or community use or enhance park values
 - d. where impacts of the utility on community access and enjoyment are considered inappropriate.

Plaques and memorials and the scattering of ashes

Parks are often seen as desirable places to commemorate people and events.

This policy covers requests to install plaques, memorials, memorial plantings and the scattering of ashes where they commemorate a particular or event.

Memorials have in the past taken the form of monuments such as obelisks, statues and pillars, or other structures such as gates or artworks. They may also appear as landscaping or planting. Typically, plaques are a metal plate fixed to surfaces like a park bench. They are frequently requested by people to celebrate a life, especially where that person had a personal connection with a park.

Similarly, people often request to scatter ashes on parks or into waterways within parks. In some cases, people want to mark a memorial or new birth through planting a tree.

Plaques and memorials offer most benefit to the wider public where they commemorate people or events of significance. They may help build understanding across cultures, serve as a reminder of historical events or societal culture or have education benefits.

They may tell uncomfortable or emotive stories to help raise awareness of key issues and build understanding, such as of historic events. Some memorials are works of art and may be appreciated for their own heritage values.

However, plaques and memorials within parks can create a feeling of solemnity and exclusivity. The message and the atmosphere aren't always appropriate or conducive to the use and enjoyment of the park by the wider community. Acknowledging particular people or events may also reflect outdated historical perspectives.

The council must consider the appropriateness, scale, quantity and location of plaques and memorials to ensure they do not detract from the natural setting of a park or create clutter. This is especially important as the removal of plaques and memorials later is frequently an emotive issue.

Planting a tree or other plant as a memorial can also be problematic because of this emotional investment where those trees or plants do not thrive or need special maintenance. An exotic species could be weedy and not appropriate to the site. Indigenous species should be eco-sourced from a reputable source.

For these reasons, the council does not allow plantings without permission in a regional park or the scattering of ashes in regional parks. Refer to the [Prohibited activities](#) section.

Plaques and memorials that are relevant to the park are preferred.

With the exception of closed cemeteries, the council does not allow personal plaques or memorials to be placed within parks. The preference is for people to consider other options such as holding a private event in the park, or improving parks through activities such as volunteer planting, donations or granting permission to tell significant stories in educational material such as park interpretation.

Reviewing outdated plaques and memorials is an important aspect of managing parks. Providing a balanced historical view that is reflective of the history of the place or people of the area may mean adding to, or revising, their existing messaging. Removal may be required when they are cluttering a park, impacting options for renewal or improvements, or reducing people's enjoyment of the park.

It is important to work with mana whenua, heritage specialists and community stakeholders when reviewing existing plaques and memorials to ensure different views are considered.

Closed cemeteries and urupā are considered heritage areas and have protections under legislation to protect those heritage values. Proposed plaques and memorials in these areas should be consistent with heritage values. The Cemeteries and Crematoria Code of Practice 2014 provides guidance for certain activities in closed cemeteries including ash interments.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

246. Encourage people seeking personal plaques and memorials to consider other ways to commemorate people, groups or events.
247. Work with mana whenua to assess applications for plaques and memorials including consideration of their location and interpretation.
248. Remove existing personal plaques or personal memorials when necessary, where:
 - a. improvements or enhancements to the park are approved
 - b. an associated park asset (such as a park bench with plaque) is to be renewed
 - c. the plaque or memorial has fallen into disrepair
 - d. the plaque or memorial was not approved.
249. Where personal plaques or personal memorials are proposed for removal, make all reasonable efforts to notify the applicant or family.
250. Work with mana whenua and communities to update cultural narratives associated with existing plaques and memorials where the opportunity arises.
251. Support education on the inappropriateness of scattering ashes in waterways in te ao Māori and the negative impacts of scattering ashes on park values.

Decision-making considerations

252. Assess applications for plaques and memorials as discretionary activities applying the general authorisation assessment criteria and in addition they will no longer be permitted unless:
 - a. they are associated with a grave within a cemetery in the park
 - b. they are relevant to the proposed location and are associated with a group or event of significance; being a person, group or event of enduring interest to mana whenua and/or the wider community
 - c. they acknowledge persons who have contributed in a significant way to the development of Auckland's regional parks network
 - d. they acknowledge events within the park of historical, environmental or cultural significance, or the opening or naming of a park or a major facility on the park
 - e. they acknowledge the gifting of significant land to the Auckland regional parks network or were a condition of a gift of land
 - f. they acknowledge a collective community action for the park.

Research

The council recognises the importance of research on regional parks. This policy outlines the general circumstances where research, including the collection and removal of material may be allowed as a discretionary activity. It recognises that while it is desirable to increase the knowledge about parks, the primary purposes of the regional parks covered by this Plan relate to the protection of park values and the provision of recreation opportunities. It is therefore important that research complements rather than detracts from these purposes.

The removal of material as part of a research programme may have more significant adverse effects on park values than other methods of research. For this reason, the council needs to assess the effects of these activities more rigorously before making a decision on an application. This policy identifies matters to which particular regard will be given.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

Decision-making considerations

253. When assessing applications to undertake research on regional parks consider the general authorisation assessment for discretionary activities and the following criteria:
- a. the degree to which the research adds value to council's management of parks and is aligned to the objectives and policies of this plan
 - b. the nature of the project and credentials of the applicant
 - c. the public benefits of the research
 - d. the necessity for it to be carried out on a regional park
 - e. the techniques to be used, especially with respect to the taking of samples
 - f. strategies and actions which are proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate and monitor any adverse effects of the research on park users and natural and cultural resources
 - g. whether the results will be publicly available and the dissemination of results is planned
 - h. any impediment to public access to the park
 - i. any rāhui placed on the park and the council's response to the rāhui
 - j. any physical impacts on the park including the erection of buildings or other structures.

Carbon offsets or resource consent mitigation or offsets

In the climate emergency, many companies wish to offset their carbon emissions. Approaches from commercial (or philanthropic or community) parties who wish to support restoration efforts and help mitigate climate change are considered favourably.

The council registers carbon credits for reforested areas on regional park land. It has a preference to retain carbon credits as the long-term responsibility for management of the forested land rests with the council.

Approaches to do planting as a carbon offset are considered as a discretionary activity to ensure the activity follows restoration policies and to ensure it is coordinated with other park management activities and the biodiversity, heritage, recreational and other management intentions for that site (refer chapter 7: [Restoring indigenous ecosystems](#) section).

Any requests to undertake mitigation or offsetting activities in regional parks to meet resource consent requirements to offset environmental impacts in other places should also be considered via a discretionary application. The council expects resource consent requirements to offset to be fulfilled in the catchment in which the development is taking place. However, in exceptional circumstances other land is sometimes considered. Any such applications will be closely scrutinised as a restoration on a protected regional park does not compensate for ecological loss in the original catchment. Considering the proposal as a discretionary application ensures all aspects are considered.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

254. Treat approaches to offset carbon or offset resource consents as discretionary activities and apply the general discretionary assessment.
255. Consider favourably approaches to offset carbon by supporting restoration efforts on regional parks where they align with the vision and values of this Plan and wider environmental values and are consistent with the plan for the specific park.
256. Consider the following additional criteria in assessing offers by commercial (and philanthropic and community) entities to undertake planting and restoration work on regional parks (including for mitigation or offset purposes):
 - a. whether all relevant aspects of the activity are planned and managed well in accordance with the [Restoring indigenous ecosystems](#) section in chapter 7
 - b. whether activities are coordinated with other park management activities and with the biodiversity, heritage, recreational and other management intentions for that site
 - c. putting an agreement in place where appropriate to ensure council and other party goals, commitments and responsibilities are clear.
257. Seek to retain carbon credits for reforestation work on regional parks.

Leases and licences

For the purposes of this plan a lease is defined as providing for the exclusive use of a park area or a building while a licence provides for non-exclusive use.

Leases and licences may be granted over land held under the Reserves Act and Local Government Act. The Reserves Act prescribes how leasing and licencing may be approved on reserve land according to its classification. Proposals for leases and licences should align with the Reserve Act classification, and where relevant the park category and objectives and policies in this plan. For parkland held under the Local Government Act under section 138(2) the council must consult on the granting of a lease for more than six months that has the effect of excluding or substantially interfering with the public's access to the park.

Leases within regional parks are generally considered to be undesirable because the parks are for public use. The council generally prefers to issue licences rather than leases, particularly to commercial occupants. However, some circumstances might justify a lease. For example, where investment is made in a facility partnership the council would consider formalising occupancy under a lease. The facility purpose would be expected to align with the plan's vision, values and objectives, and with statutory requirements.

At times, the council may partner with organisations to provide community services or support outcomes in a local community. Refer to chapter 6, the [Facility Partnerships Policy](#) and the [Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport Investment Plan 2019-2039](#) for its position.

Community occupancy

Community leases and licences are a significant way in which the council supports community organisations.

Community leases and licences provide space in parks for non-profit organisations delivering activities, services or programmes that serve community needs or enhance a park's values. They allow groups to carry out social, cultural, educational, heritage and recreational activities as well as work that enhances parks. These include recreational clubs, community groups such as marae which provide outdoor education and other social outcomes, and environmental organisations such as 'Friends of Parks' groups.

Lease and licence agreements may include conditions to support community outcomes such as sharing of facilities and making membership affordable and accessible. They may include conditions to protect the park environment, the health, safety and wellbeing of park users, and to facilitate park operations.

The council's Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012 do not currently apply to regional parks. The intention is to bring regional parks into these guidelines when they are next reviewed.

Consideration of new leases and licences

Some existing leases on regional parks include golf courses, restaurants, community organisations, charitable trusts, commercial forestry and metropolitan water supply catchments. Many have historic origins that pre-date the land being vested for regional park purposes. The metropolitan water supply catchments carry out essential functions in perpetuity for the public good.

The council is willing to contemplate granting new leases and licences within existing activity footprints for provision of certain types of community or commercial activities and services in certain facilities or locations, noting that the lease or licence holder of an existing asset or area may change over time. These are in the tables at the end of this section. Some of these facilities or activities are also mentioned in park chapters.

Ngā whāinga / Objectives

68. To provide opportunities where appropriate for community activities which enhance the park users' experiences, support conservation activities or encourage a wider range of park users.
69. To protect park values and outcomes sought for the park including minimising loss of community access when considering any lease or licence arrangement.
70. To support activities that meet community needs, enhance environmental outcomes and enhance parks and people's experience of them.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

258. The assessment of community occupancy proposals should consider the following:
 - a. ability to provide access to regional parks by users who might not usually have access to regional parks
 - b. if located in a building, the ability to reuse an existing park building
 - c. options to provide for shared use or community use and access to park space or facilities
 - d. any recreation or community needs provision plan or assessment, and compatibility with a network view of the need for that activity to occur on a park, including and not limited to the outcomes of application of park and recreation management assessment tools or frameworks to the proposed activity.
 - e. the viability of the proposed activity.
259. Conditions may be imposed in any occupancy agreement to protect the park environment, the health, safety and wellbeing of visitors, and to facilitate park operations and ensure alignment with any statutory requirements for the land. These include but are not limited to:
 - a. the location and duration of the activity
 - b. the times of day or year the activity may be undertaken
 - c. measures for mitigating adverse effects on the environment and natural and heritage resources
 - d. methodology and measures for monitoring the effects of the activity
 - e. the number of people (including participants, spectators and support staff / volunteers) who may participate
 - f. the use of park facilities or services
 - g. health and safety factors
 - h. a trial period to assess the effects of the activity on the park
 - i. meeting accreditation and/or training requirements
 - j. any modifications / alterations to the proposed activity and associated infrastructure
 - k. the review of the approval and/or any conditions imposed
 - l. any other matter council considers relevant to ensure the activity is compatible with the objectives of this plan.
260. The council has a preference to grant licences rather than leases, particularly for commercial activities, with the exception of leases granted to Watercare or for facility partnerships in line with the [Facility Partnerships Policy](#).

Regional Parks Management Plan

261. Leases and licences are contemplated within existing activity footprints in the regional park specified, for provision of community activities and services listed.

Table 4: Community leases and licences contemplated in regional parks

Regional park (area)	Community lease or licence contemplated for
Ambury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organised recreation for an equestrian centre and pony club and for flying non-motorised model aircraft
Āwhitu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilities for organised outdoor education and camping accommodation organised recreation for golf
Hūnua Ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ham radio accommodation or supply operators for the Hūnua Trail outdoor education lodge accommodation and facilities at Kōkako Lodge
Long Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> building for historical society use
Mahurangi East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintenance and use of Vine House by a water sports club
Muriwai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surf lifesaving, surf club, fire and emergency services, environment conservation
Shakespear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities and accommodation facilities for outdoor education
Waharau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities and accommodation facilities for outdoor education camping facilities
Waitākere Ranges (Central)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> amateur radio operations
Waitākere Ranges (North)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organised recreation for golf
Waitākere Ranges (South)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a museum at Huia building facility for community use
Waitākere Ranges (West)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organised outdoor recreational and educational activities including camping facilities facilities supporting marine related recreation, education and safety activities including surf lifesaving
Waitawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organised outdoor recreation, education, and marine based activities (including accommodation, camping and safety activities)
Wenderholm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> building for historical society use

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262. Leases and licences are contemplated within existing activity footprints in the regional park specified, for provision of commercial activities and services listed.

Table 5: Commercial leases and licences contemplated in regional parks

Regional park (area)	Commercial lease or licence contemplated for
Hūnua Ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telecommunications, scientific monitoring and research activities and facilities fire and emergency services forestry
Long Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telecommunications, scientific monitoring and research activities and facilities
Muriwai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas for recreational skills training including for a surf school provision of food and drink camping facilities
Pakiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pastoral grazing
Te Rau Pūriri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilities related to pest fish control and eradication
Waitākere Ranges (Central)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telecommunications scientific monitoring and research activities and facilities operation of Rose Hellaby House
Waitākere Ranges (South)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pastoral grazing lodge and camping accommodation at Whatipū provision of a wastewater disposal field

Regional Parks Management Plan

Prohibited activities

Some activities, without authorisation are an offence under the Reserves Act or are prohibited under a bylaw or under other legislation. These 'prohibited' activities are activities in this Plan which are deemed inappropriate on regional parks, because they would have permanent adverse effects on the park environment or are incompatible with the park vision and values and the existing provision of recreation opportunities, or impact on the safety of park user.

Animals

Animals (other than dogs or horses addressed elsewhere in this plan) such as livestock, pet cats, ferrets and other domestic animals, could have a detrimental impact on the park values as a result of competition for food source and predation. Taking or releasing animals onto regional park land without authorisation is an offence under the Reserves Act and bylaws about animals, and for some animals, contrary to the Regional Pest Management Plan.

The council sets rules for dog access to all public spaces including regional parkland in its [policy](#) and [bylaw](#) on dogs. In some park chapters where dog control can be an issue the [Policy on Dogs](#) for that park is noted for easy reference but in all cases the Policy on Dogs is the authoritative reference (and this can change from time to time following review).

Burials and scattering of ashes

Burials on regional parks are not considered appropriate as they:

- change the chemical composition of the soil and waterways
- present future operational issues in the maintenance and development of these areas
- significantly impact other park visitors through the activity itself
- make the areas sacred / tapu for many ethnicities and therefore effectively render these areas inaccessible to the public.

Occasionally there are marine mammal strandings on beaches adjoining the parks. The Department of Conservation is responsible for responding to these strandings, and there may be occasions where burying marine mammal bodies on regional parks is the preferred option. Auckland Council will work with the Department of Conservation to facilitate this.

The scattering of ashes in regional parks can be a very sensitive matter. Scattering of ashes in water is culturally inappropriate for Māori. Different cultures have different ways of dealing with cremation and the disposal of ashes. Scattering ashes on parkland can be unsettling for those maintaining or enjoying these spaces.

The council provides areas for ash scatterings at North Shore Memorial Parks, Waikumete Cemetery and Manukau Memorial Gardens.

Camping or overnight stays in vehicles (outside specified areas)

Camping and overnight stays in certified self-contained vehicles is provided as a controlled activity in specific areas in many of the parks. Outside of these areas camping and overnight stays in vehicles is not allowed.

Mining

Mining, and the associated exploration and mining activities, substantially alters the affected landscape, ecosystem and flora and fauna and are subject to the Crown Minerals Act or the Resource Management Act. These activities are not consistent with the vision of regional parks and would detract from the park values and the enjoyment and safety of park visitors. Taking of mineral rock or soil samples for research is considered a 'discretionary' activity under the [Research](#) section above.

Off-road recreational vehicle use

Off-road recreational vehicle use (for example, motorbikes and four-wheel drive vehicles) can have a significant impact on other park users, including safety risk, and can damage the park environment and cultural heritage sites, particularly in wet conditions, and disturb farm animals and wildlife. Recreational off-road motorised vehicle activity is popular, however the council has not identified any areas on regional parks where this can be accommodated. Instead, the council is working with other landowners, such as Woodhill Forest, to identify areas elsewhere within the region that maybe suitable and welcomed on private land.

Recreational hunting

Recreational hunting can pose safety risks to other park visitors and can be incompatible due to the off-track nature of the activity. Pig hunting is managed by the council as part of pest control programmes. It is only undertaken by contractors in the Waitākere Ranges, and by contractors or hunters in the Hūnua Ranges that have a council permit and follow the conditions set by the council. Refer also to the Controlled activities section.

Set netting

The Ministry of Fisheries is responsible for set netting regulations. The council believes that this form of indiscriminate fishing is inappropriate in coastal waters adjoining regional parks, where the intention is to protect and enhance the natural values. The council intends to continue working with the Ministry of Fisheries to encourage their development of regulations that ban set netting in front of regional parks. It intends to discourage this activity until such time as regulations are developed, by not allowing set netters to use the park to access coastal areas.

The council has identified areas and times where for public safety reasons (such as people swimming into nets) set netting should be prohibited due to the area being used by other park users. These areas are set out in the council's bylaw about public safety and nuisance.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

263. Prohibit activities from occurring on regional parks that may have a significant adverse impact on the park values, or would significantly detract from the enjoyment and safety of other park users.
264. Prohibit people from bringing in, leaving or removing animals (including dogs), unless permitted in a bylaw or in this plan, or with the prior approval of the council.
265. Prohibit burial of bodies, body parts, placentas, animals and ashes on all regional parks with the exception of:
 - a. park farm animals
 - b. animals killed through biosecurity programmes
 - c. burials of marine mammals
 - d. burials in cemeteries that haven't been formally closed.

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266. Prohibit the scattering of ashes on all parks with the exception of the scattering of ashes in cemeteries that haven't been formally closed.
267. Prohibit camping outside of designated camping areas in regional parks.
268. Prohibit overnight stays in vehicles outside of designated spaces for certified self-contained vehicles on all regional parks.
269. Prohibit all mining activities, including prospecting, exploration and mining, within regional parks with the exception of mining activities approved by the Crown on Crown land administered as a regional park, where the Crown expressly reserved ownership of minerals.
270. Prohibit off-road motorised recreational vehicle use in regional parks (excluding electric bikes of less than or equal to 300 watts).
271. Prohibit recreational hunting on all regional parks except where authorised through a permit for the Hūnua Ranges, or a council pest control programme.
272. Continue to use the process in the relevant bylaw to prohibit use of regional park land for set netting access and activities and to prohibit set netting for public safety reasons, and work with the Ministry of Fisheries to seek a wider ban on set netting through fisheries regulations.
273. Prohibit activities which are identified as a permitted, controlled or discretionary activity in sections of this Plan but which have been specifically excluded from occurring on an individual park where outlined in the park chapter.

Fees and charges

As stated in the [Ngā uara ā-papa rēhia / Park values](#) in chapter 3, access to regional parks is free of charge to all people for informal recreation. Where services or facilities are provided that provide a higher level of service to a park visitor, the council or an authorised commercial or community operator may collect a fee or charge from park users for the additional service. This occurs in many instances, from bookable day and camping sites, baches and park buildings, through to events.

The council may charge fees where an activity requires the special or exclusive use, or provision of an area, facilities or services that provide a private benefit to a park user. Costs to the council include administration costs of controlled activities, and processing and monitoring costs of discretionary activities.

The council may charge below the current market value for the activity where it will result in proven public good, such as increased provision of recreation opportunities, park visits by sectors of the community that are currently under-represented in the parks, or it has educational value. In these cases, it may set conditions to ensure this public good is realised. These conditions could relate to fees and charges, interpretation of the park values, access to facilities and programmes and club membership.

The council's charges for the regional parks network are identified in the recreation pricing schedule, of which copies are available from the council. Other fees may also be applied as determined on a case-by-case basis with regard to the criteria in the first policy in this section.

Te whāinga / Objective

71. To recover costs, to the council, associated with activities on regional parks where the benefit to a recipient is greater than that derived by the general public.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

274. Charge fees for controlled and discretionary activities which:
- reflect current market values
 - reflect the degree of private benefit and/or public good to be gained from the activity
 - cover, or partly cover, costs to the council in supporting the activity.
275. Set discretionary activity conditions to ensure the intended public good is realised when fees are set below market values to reflect this element of the activity.
276. Set out fees and refund policies in the council's recreation pricing schedule and review this schedule annually.

13. Te whakahaerenga / Administration

Managing unformed legal roads

There are some unformed legal roads (also known as ‘paper roads’) sited within regional parks. These are not to be confused with the internal access roading found within regional parks. Some unformed legal roads are legally under the management of Auckland Transport, but in effect are managed as regional parkland. The council wants to formalise the management of unformed legal roads within regional parks with Auckland Transport to protect park values.

Some unformed legal roads provide access to neighbouring property, and they are necessary for that reason. However, other unformed roads are covered in dense bush and have no access function. Where the potential function of the land as public road has been superseded by the surrounding land’s parkland status, the council will seek to incorporate the paper roads into the park land through a formal road closure process. The formal process to stop roads and turn them into fee simple land parcels under the Local Government Act 1974 requires public consultation and the public also have a further right to appeal to the Environment Court.

Te whāinga / Objective

72. To protect park values through appropriate management of unformed roads.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

277. Seek a formal agreement with Auckland Transport over the management of unformed legal roads within and adjacent to regional parks to protect park values.
278. Work with Auckland Transport to progressively consider the closure of unformed roads in regional parks that are not necessary for other reasons.

Management transfers

This section refers to management of land. It does not relate to or affect ownership. Refer also to the section [Protecting ‘in perpetuity’](#) later in this chapter – almost all regional parkland is protected in perpetuity as regional park by orders in council under the Local Government Act 2002.

Some regional parkland managed by the council is not owned by the council. This has occurred where the owner and the council have agreed the council is in a better position to manage the land in an integrated or more efficient or effective way, and usually because the land adjoins an existing regional park. Examples of transfers of management to the council as part of a regional park include:

- Lake Wainamu, owned by QEII National Trust
- University of Auckland-owned land at Anawhata
- Various parcels of Crown land within the regional parks network such as Whatipū Scientific Reserve, are managed by the council as regional park under a Reserves Act appointment to control and manage. Usually the land adjoins or is surrounded by regional parkland.

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Regional parkland is generally best managed by the council. There is an example of the council transferring the management of a regional park to a community trust. Glenfern Sanctuary is managed by a community trust on Aotea/Great Barrier Island. It enables on-island management of this very remote park, which was deemed to be more effective and efficient than direct council management. This regional park comes under this Plan, with the council retaining control through a management agreement with the trust.

This section considers that transfers of management to or from the council may also occur in the future and sets out some considerations. The expectation is this Plan will continue to apply where there is any transfer of management of regional parkland to another entity or agency.

A few circumstances that may prompt consideration of a transfer of management include:

- the land area is geographically isolated and may be more effectively managed by another entity or agency
- enabling mana whenua to practically express kaitiakitanga over sites and landscapes of significance
- the land is a smaller parcel adjacent to a larger area of public open space managed by another agency.

The Department of Conservation (DOC) manages marginal strips and other lands adjacent to several regional parks. The council and DOC may by agreement consider transferring management of any of these to the council where this integrates management and achieves better conservation and use outcomes.

This section does not apply to changes in administrative delegations of parkland within the dual governance structure of the council (between the local boards and Governing Body).

Any transfers must follow relevant legislation, where applicable, and be covered by a management agreement or other mechanism.

Te whāinga / Objective

73. To manage regional parkland and adjoining public land in an effective and integrated manner.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

279. Consider the transfer of management of regional parkland to a relevant public agency, or iwi authority; or consider council taking on the management of land to be managed as regional park where the proposed transfer:
- a. promotes integrated, effective and efficient management of resources and parkland
 - b. will not compromise recreational use or the integrity of natural and cultural resources on a park
 - c. enables mana whenua to practically express kaitiakitanga over sites and landscapes of significance.
280. Consult with any affected parties on a proposed transfer of management where the proposed transfer could result in changes to park user access.

Honouring gifts and bequests

Where land is gifted, bequeathed or transferred to the council for regional parkland purposes, the council will honour the intentions of the donor or transferor included in the terms of any formal document confirming the gift, bequest or transfer.

Where land has been gifted to contribute to regional parks, this will be acknowledged in a variety of ways such as naming of the park or features in the park, on-park interpretation and online information.

Appendix 2 lists gifts of land for regional parks and identifies where conditions attach to the gift.

Significant gifts or donations of money have also supported the acquisition of regional parkland. Many contribute to regional parks with their time and resources. These gifts and donations are acknowledged in appropriate ways.

All acknowledgements will be in accordance with the policies on [Naming parks and park features](#) in chapter 8, and in accordance with the [Plaques and memorials and the scattering of ashes](#) section in chapter 12.

Te whāinga / Objective

74. To honour any commitments relating to the gifting, bequeathing or transfer of land to the council for regional parkland purposes.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

281. Promptly carry out and maintain undertakings entered into by the council relating to the gift, bequeathing or transfer of land to the council for regional parkland purposes.

282. Consider how to acknowledge gifts appropriately in a variety of ways.

Protecting ‘in perpetuity’

The regional parks are acquired and managed on behalf of the people of Auckland, to protect their natural and cultural values and for their use and enjoyment.

Knowing the parks are there, that they are in public ownership and that they are protected in perpetuity for future generations, is a significant part of their value to many people.

Most regional parks are protected in perpetuity by way of an Order in Council made under section 139 of the Local Government Act 2002. This helps to ensure they are retained in public ownership. In effect this means that these parks are, except for minor boundary adjustments as permitted under section 139 (3), protected from disposal.

Te whāinga / Objective

75. To retain regional parks in perpetuity for the benefit of the people of Auckland.

Te kaupapa here / Policy

283. Seek orders in council under either s139 or 139A of the Local Government Act 2002 for regional parkland that is added to the regional parks network.

Encroachments

Encroachments are temporary or permanent structures, gardens or materials placed or built in parks without a written authorisation from the council.

They range from significant structures like buildings, decks, swimming pools, seawalls and boat ramps to temporary structures like gardens, landscaping and occupation such as vehicles or boats. Encroachments also include illegally stored materials such as waste and building material from adjacent building sites.

Auckland Council is aware there are existing encroachments on parkland, but it has not done a comprehensive review of them.

Encroachments are often identified when property changes ownership, subdivision is planned, members of the public inform the council or when further use, development or maintenance of the park is proposed.

Placing private structures on parks can:

- restrict or prevent public access through the park
- restrict the future use and development of park land or lead to permanent loss of park land
- decrease public use and enjoyment of the park, including perceptions that public land has been privatised
- negatively impact visual and physical amenity and natural, cultural or other values of the park
- pose a health and safety risk for the public.

The cumulative impact of private structures may effectively dispose of parkland or make it unusable for recreational and community use.

Many encroachments such as gardens and fences can be easily removed. However, the removal of more substantial permanent structures such as driveways or parts of buildings can become contentious and emotive. In some cases, property owners contend that they purchased the property after the encroachment was put in place, or that they had received approval for the encroachment from a legacy council or staff member.

It is important to understand that the granting of a resource or building consent does not replace the need for approval from the council as landowner and does not give people the right to build on parkland.

The council does not support encroachments on parkland. As the landowner of parks, the council has the right to require any encroachments to be removed or to remove an encroachment at the private landowner's expense.

Under the Reserves Act some types of encroachments fall within section 44 (unauthorised use of reserve) and more broadly are an offence under section 94 of the Act. The council also has powers under bylaws about public safety and nuisance to remove encroachments from park land.

New encroachments will be addressed as a priority. The longer an encroachment stays in place, the greater the likelihood a new owner might think they have a right to that land.

Investigating private structures on parks which have existed for some time is expensive and time-consuming. In general, the council will prioritise investigation and removal of private structures on parkland based on the criteria listed in the policies below and as resources allow.

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Ngā whāinga / Objectives

76. To keep regional parks free from encroachments.
77. To use a criteria-based approach to prioritise the removal of existing encroachments.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

284. When reviewing existing encroachments, the council will prioritise addressing those which:
 - a. present public health or safety issues
 - b. are new or can be easily removed (for example sheds, gardens and fences)
 - c. prevent or constrain use, development or enhancement of a park
 - d. impact adversely on public use or access of a park, especially along the coast and waterways
 - e. impact adversely on natural, historic or cultural heritage values, or ecological processes.
285. Encroachments will be required to be removed by the encroaching landowner, at their cost, and the park reinstated to the satisfaction of the council.
286. Where a structure cannot be removed easily, the council may agree to a managed removal process, which may include authorising occupation or use of park land for a finite period of time. The agreement may require the removal of the encroachment/s in the event of the sale, subdivision or development of the encroaching property.
287. The council may consider incorporating encroaching structures into the park as a council asset without reimbursement to the encroaching landowner where there is a clear public benefit that outweighs any negative impacts, costs or risks.

14. Te whakatinana me te mahi pūrongo / Implementing and reporting

This chapter presents:

- how funding for implementation of regional park intentions is set
- how the council will prioritise delivery
- when the council will consult over park changes
- an intention to report annually on delivery of this plan.

Implementing

Funding Plan delivery

This Plan does not set the funding for regional parks. Instead, funding of activities within the council is allocated through the publicly consulted long-term plan process. This sets the budget for the following ten years. In the intervening years, the council publishes an annual budget. These processes allow the council to prioritise spending across its wider portfolio and respond to changes in budgets and revenue, such as impacts from Covid19.

Once finalised, this Plan will offer guidance to annual and long-term planning processes. The funding priorities for regional parks should align to achieving the vision, values, objectives, and management intentions in this Plan.

Role of Plan

Once finalised, this Plan will inform relevant council decision-making related to regional parks. This Plan should also be read alongside relevant council bylaws, policies and strategies.

Prioritising delivery

The general policies in this Plan and the management intentions in each park chapter together set out ambitious goals.

The council's long-term plan for the decade 2021-2031 was prepared in light of funding pressures due to the pandemic. It provides for modest levels of capital investment sufficient to replace some aging assets and takes a steady approach to operational funding levels.

The aspirations expressed in this Plan, where they suggest new investment, are generally not costed and funding is not set aside. In many cases, new investment is more likely to occur where investors in the wider community are able to step in and partner with the council to develop services or facilities.

In the [10-year Budget 2021-2031 Long-term Plan](#) (LTP) the council has decided to use alternative ways to deliver services, such as through partnerships, digital channels and multi-use facilities (refer [page 14 of the LTP](#)). This has informed the emphasis in this Plan on delivery through collaborating with others (refer chapter 6).

Regional Parks Management Plan

Within the council's existing budgets for each operational area (such as environmental services, heritage, or parks, sports and recreation), the intention is to prioritise the management intentions in this plan.

Ongoing capital expenditure supports all facilities, park and farming operations. These include upgrades to tracks, fences, buildings for visitor use and park operations, heritage buildings, and farming assets such as stockyards, farm equipment, water supply and purchasing the stock.

Criteria is provided to help guide capital expenditure decisions. Refer also to criteria in the [Spatial planning](#) section in chapter 4.

Consulting over park changes

The council is required to consult on a given decision in accordance with Part 6 of the Local Government Act (and the Reserves Act, for reserves-related decisions). Consultation will be in accordance with its legal obligations.

The consultation requirements are likely to be triggered when:

- planning for significant changes to parks
- developing a response to new threats or to changing park use
- proposing a management response that was not contemplated in this plan
- proposing a variation to or comprehensive review of this plan.

For example, the council consulted on a five-year track reopening programme following track closures to protect kauri in 2018; and on options to manage the conflicts between vehicles on Muriwai beach and other users in 2020-21. The proposed planning exercises for recreation planning at Waitākere and Hūnua Ranges and Te Arai will involve public consultation.

The extent and nature of public consultation may also take into account IAP2⁶² guidance and other guidance used by the council.

Te whāinga / Objective

78. To prioritise delivery of the policies and management intentions in accordance with overall council policy, consulting as prescribed by legislation.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

288. Use the values and policies in this Plan as criteria to help set priorities for delivery, noting council priorities may shift to respond to new opportunities or challenges as they arise during the life of this plan.

289. Base priorities for capital expenditure (for renewal, upgrade and development of assets) on:

- a. addressing any urgent or timely public safety hazards
- b. ensuring basic facilities are available at appropriate locations in every park to enable safe and hygienic use (toilets, wayfinding signage, tracks, shade and shelter) (refer to policy 129 in chapter 11: [Providing for a range of recreational uses](#))
- c. addressing any significant increase in use and conflicts in visitor use
- d. improving equity of provision with priority given to higher use and easily accessible areas (refer to chapter 11: [Improving equity](#) section)

⁶² International Association for Public Participation

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- e. improving sustainability of provision (refer to chapter 9: [Sustainable access](#) section)
290. In addition to the priority areas identified in policy 289, priorities for capital expenditure should consider:
- a. legislative requirements (such as health and safety risk management)
 - b. operational risk
 - c. public reputation
 - d. availability of external funding and in-kind contributions.
291. Publicly consult as prescribed by legislation and in accordance with council standards for good engagement practice, on key decisions in respect to regional parks.

Reporting

Community suggestions for this Plan included requests that delivery of this Plan be reported on regularly. Mana whenua, volunteers and community members who are actively involved in caring for the regional parks have a particular stake in understanding where the council efforts are going, and how their contributions fit into a bigger picture.

Other benefits in reporting regularly on delivery of this Plan include:

- enabling mana whenua and key stakeholders to provide valuable feedback
- helping boost a community sense of connection and shared stewardship
- highlighting and recognising community efforts and providing inspiration to others
- helping plan, coordinate and prioritise effort for the future.

Communicating about delivery against the management intentions in this Plan will be relatively efficient and doing so yearly is a suitable reporting timeframe. Regular communication with mana whenua, key stakeholders, local boards and their communities will support the objectives and policies in chapters 5 and 6 to build partnerships and relationships with those who want to support the regional parks.

Funding the delivery of this Plan alongside council's other commitments has been highlighted as a challenge throughout this Plan. Accountability comes through reporting in an integrated and coherent way so that a clear picture of the state of the regional parks can be provided to the council's governing body and the public. The reason for including in the annual plan reporting on upcoming funded work programmes is to highlight what is at risk as well as what is being achieved, ultimately to support improved delivery of this Plan.

Te whāinga / Objective

79. To show accountability and support key relationships by regularly communicating progress and work undertaken relating to regional parks and delivery of this plan.

Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

292. Produce and publish an annual report on progress made in delivering this Plan including reporting:
- a. progress in delivery of management intentions
 - b. co-management arrangements with mana whenua
 - c. annual expenditure and revenue relating to regional parks
 - d. the next year's proposed funded work programme
 - e. links to research reports relating to regional parks produced in that year.
293. Maintain regular communications with mana whenua, key stakeholders, local boards and their communities to build an inclusive sense of working together to care for the regional parks.

Pukapuka Tuarua / Book Two

Park chapters

Regional Parks Management Plan

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Ambury Regional Park

Land status (RA or LGA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ⁶³	3 – Developed recreation
Size	124ha
Map 1	Ambury Regional Park



1. Park vision

Ambury is a taonga of south Auckland, recognised for its nationally significant cultural landscape that defines a complex Māori heritage and celebrates its European farming heritage. The park’s coastal location makes it very popular for large family and community gatherings as well as international visitors. Visitors can experience farm animals up close, access the internationally important shorebird habitats along the coastal edge, and a range of recreational opportunities including walking, cycling and camping.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Ambury, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period up to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015, the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 and the Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Manukau Harbour.

Te Ākitai Waiohū have a coastal statutory acknowledgement in their Deed of Settlement (initialled in December 2020, still to be ratified) describing their association with this area of the Manukau Harbour, as well as a statement of association with Te Pane o Mataoho / Te Ara Pueru / Māngere Mountain.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

⁶³ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Ambury Regional Park has a fascinating volcanic history. The park is located on the shore of the Manukau Harbour, on ash-covered lava flows from the eruption of Māngere Mountain volcano approximately 50,000 years ago. It is one of the few remaining lava areas in the Auckland Volcanic Field that hasn't been lost to urban development.

Ambury is host to numerous significant geological and ecological features including lava caves, herb fields, salt marshes and tidal mudflats that are an internationally important shorebird habitat.

With views across the harbour to Manukau Heads and the Waitākere Ranges, the park forms part of an open space network that extends along the coastline from Onehunga to the Ōtuataua Stonefields Historic Reserve, and inland to Te Pane o Mataoho / Te Ara Pueru / Māngere Mountain.

Māngere Pony Club and the Ambury Park Centre for Riding Therapy lease part of the park's southern paddocks for horse riding activities.

Ambury is one of Auckland's most popular regional parks and recorded visitor numbers have steadily been around 400,000 over the past five years.

Cultural heritage

Ambury was an important site for mana whenua throughout the early history of Tāmaki Makaurau. The area was used as a favoured route to and from the Waikato. Large Māori settlements were established on Te Pane o Mataoho / Te Ara Pueru / Māngere Mountain and Te Motu a Hiaroa / Puketutu Island because of their strategic location, plentiful kaimoana and fertile volcanic soils.

Ambury is situated on the volcanic field below the remains of a large, fortified Māori pā on Te Pane o Mataoho / Te Ara Pueru / Māngere Mountain. The rich volcanic soils and abundance of basalt rock were utilised for agriculture and habitation, reflected today in the dense and diverse archaeological record.

The stone mounds, walls and features at Ambury mark pre-European Māori gardening sites. These sites are protected for their historic heritage and cultural values under the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Ambury and Ōtuataua to the south are two of the last places where Māori stone structures remain in the Auckland region. These rare remnants were once components of a much larger agricultural system extending across the entirety of Auckland's volcanic field. The remaining landscapes must be preserved and protected in their entirety for current and future generations.

The historic drystone walls bordering the park entrance date from the mid-1800s, built by farmers from Cornwall and Scotland.

Ecology

The Ambury / Watercare foreshore area forms a very significant site for wader birds in the Auckland region and internationally. Every year 12,000 eastern bar-tailed godwits and 9000 lesser knots migrate from Siberia and Alaska to spend the summer in the Manukau Harbour. Alongside these international migrants, over 28,000 South Island pied oystercatchers and around 1200 wrybills migrate north up the country to the Manukau Harbour during winter.

Vegetation and habitat types in the park include exotic grassland, freshwater wetlands, saltmarsh, basaltic lava flows, and small copses of planted indigenous trees and shrubs. A 2015 vegetation survey identified 40 indigenous and 39 naturalised plant species at the park, including *Geranium retrorsum*, classified as

Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable. Ongoing protection and restoration of the coastal turf and foreshore wetlands is a priority for conservation work at the park.

The coastal margin of the park includes one of only three Auckland mainland examples of oioi-coastal needle grass on saline margins of lava flows (SA1.7).⁶⁴ There are small patches of saltmarsh and salt meadow, as well as scattered original pōhutukawa, taupata and karo along the coast.

The parkland and the adjacent high tide roosts on the Māngere foreshore support more than 80 species of birds. It is a regional hotspot for migratory and resident shorebirds such as bar-tailed godwit, lesser knot, turnstone, pied and variable oystercatchers, pied stilt, New Zealand and banded dotterels, wrybill, spur-winged plover, black-billed gull and Caspian tern. Pied, black, little black and little shags, along with royal spoonbill and white-faced heron, also occur along the coastline. During autumn and winter, flocks of pied oystercatchers gather on the pasture to feed and roost at high tide.

History of the park

The park takes its name from the Ambury Milk Company which ran a town milk supply there from 1893 to 1965. The remains of a windmill and wells from the company are still visible on the land.

The land was first purchased as drainage protection land by Auckland Regional Authority in the early 1970s, to provide a buffer zone between the wastewater treatment plant managed by Watercare and nearby residential areas.

Watercare continues to own and manage the coastal strip of land between the restored Manukau Harbour shoreline and the park. Watercare has undertaken restoration planting and provides ongoing vegetation management in this area to comply with the conditions of the resource consent associated with the removal of the previous wastewater disposal ponds, which enabled the restoration of the harbour shoreline and the creation of the coastal walkway.

The name of the park currently doesn't acknowledge the Māori heritage associated with the area. The council has invited mana whenua to provide an appropriate Māori name for adoption alongside the existing English name. The intention is to restore original names and/or reflect the cultural history of these sites. Removal of the English name and adoption of a sole Māori name could also be considered if the public support this option.

4. Recreation provision

Ambury caters for a diverse range of visitors, including families who come to enjoy the farm animals and large Pasifika groups who visit the park for the entire day. Other park visitors include Māngere Pony Club and Ambury Park Centre members, bird watchers, cyclists and e-bikers, and those attending events in the park and adjoining land. The certified self-contained vehicle campground is popular with international tourists spending their last night in New Zealand. Auckland SOAR uses one of the southern paddocks in the park as a designated space for flying model aircraft.

Some of its biggest drawcards are the farm animals and the functioning farm experience on offer. Sheep, goats, cows, lambs (in spring), chickens, turkeys, rabbits, peacocks and horses roam the park, and visitors can experience them at close range. Approximately half of the total park area is farmed.

⁶⁴ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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The park hosts a range of large-scale events, including Ambury Farm Day, Movies in Parks and running and walking events. The largest event is Ambury Farm Day, usually an annual event that gives visitors a taste of the rural lifestyle. Many traditional farming practices are demonstrated, including wood chopping, sheep shearing, cow milking, butter making, felt making, tractor rides, and farm animal petting and feeding. The event is hugely popular, attracting over 30,000 visitors.

There are short, compact walking tracks within the park, including the Family Farm Walk, the Foreshore Walk and the Lost Gardens walk. Mountain biking is allowed on the open farmland and on some of the shared tracks. Several connections are available to and from adjoining residential streets. Te Araroa trail passes through the park and there are connections to the adjoining coastal walkway and Kiwi Esplanade, providing a significant stretch of contiguous coastal open space and recreation opportunities accessible from the park. One example is the Ambury to Waikaraka path, which is a 15km cycling route that begins at Ambury and extends along the coastal walkway and around the upper Manukau Harbour to Waikaraka.

Ambury campground provides sites for both tents and certified self-contained vehicles and includes an electric barbecue and toilet facilities for visitor use. Toilet and shower facilities are available in the main arrival area, along with two barbecues and range of informal picnic sites.

Ambury has two bookable spaces: a classroom-sized space that can cater for up to 30 people; and a large flat outdoor space with trees for shade and shelter, electric barbecue and water supply that can accommodate up to 500 people.

Dogs are prohibited on the park except for on leash along Loop Road, in accordance with the council's [policy](#) and [bylaw on dogs](#).



Visitors to Ambury Regional Park enjoying the farm animals

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal impacts

The low-lying shoreline areas and the extensive coastal habitats in the foreshore and intertidal areas will be vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise and potential inundation during storm events.

Cultural heritage, including archaeological sites and heritage structures located near the coastal area are also vulnerable. Regular monitoring of the park's cultural heritage features will identify priorities for protection. Management strategies for these features should be revisited and refreshed, in consultation with mana whenua.

Park layout

The park's layout is no longer efficient nor logical to support the high visitor numbers the park receives. Visitors tend to congregate in one area where all the facilities are located. The layout of the park should be redesigned to help spread visitors out more evenly and avoid overcrowding during busy periods. This could include developing a potential secondary arrival zone, providing a more even dispersal of toilets, barbecues and picnic tables, and reviewing the layout of operational areas.

More visitors from a wider range of groups are using Ambury and there is increasing demand for more large-scale events. It will become more difficult to cater for both growth in visitor numbers and uses unless changes to park layout are made.

A transformation of the layout to enable more efficient visitor use is an opportunity to consider how the balance between providing recreational opportunities and protecting the significant conservation values on the park will be managed going forward. This will help define and clarify the future direction and use of the park.

Management of Watercare land

The council will continue working collaboratively with Watercare and the local community to achieve the goals for the shoreline where the wastewater ponds once were. This area adjacent to the park is owned by Watercare. The collaborative work includes continuing to provide extensive pest and weed control, managing demand for recreational events, responding to the unofficial development of tracks within the coastal walkway, improving recreational opportunities and linkages and developing education and partnerships for the management and protection of the shorebird habitat. In recent years, the council has assisted Watercare with grazing on the remediated land and some new plantings.

Watercare's resource consent associated with the removal of the wastewater ponds and rehabilitation of the shoreline expires in 2032. After that Watercare will consider its options for the restored areas and discuss any proposals for transfer of ownership with the council.

Ambury's role within the wider open space network

Ambury is part of a wider landscape of public open space including Te Pane o Mataoho / Te Ara Pueru / Māngere Mountain, Ōtuataua Stonefields Historic Reserve, Te Motu a Hiaroa / Puketutu Island, the coastal walkway and potentially Ihumātao. Each site has its own whakapapa and unique stories to tell, and each offers a distinct experience.

Opportunities exist to work with the managers of these other sites, including mana whenua, to optimise the overall experience for the people of Tāmaki Makaurau and for visitors to Auckland (noting the proximity of the park to Auckland International Airport). Integrated management presents opportunities for:

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- enhancing conservation values across the sites
- providing expanded recreational offerings that are complementary
- integrating and protecting cultural landscapes
- working together to make physical connections and signage links between sites to facilitate access across the landscape
- enabling the wider whakapapa of the area to be explained through specific storytelling in each location.

Realising Ambury's recreational, educational and tourism potential

Due to its location in the middle of the city, with good access for visitors by a range of modes and 85ha of open, flat farmland, Ambury has an incredible potential to offer more to very diverse groups of Aucklanders and tourists, and to attract more park users while retaining its open rural landscape and feel.

Some investment is required now to upgrade facilities and cater for existing different users.

However, by attracting funding partnerships and undertaking a more ambitious spatial planning exercise, a lot more could be achieved. The recreational, educational and tourism potential of this site and the opportunities to transform it into an iconic attraction in the heart of south Auckland, for local people and tourists, will remain.

Advocating for and promoting access to the park by public transport, walking and cycling and providing more space for overflow parking in the paddocks will assist in managing the increasing visitor demand. Developing a second arrival area in the south-eastern area of the park off Wallace Road will help visitors to access and use more of the park.

Cultural heritage

There are opportunities to develop more interpretation on the significant cultural heritage and geological features on this park, to increase visitor awareness and understanding of the importance of these places in the wider cultural landscape.

The council has invited mana whenua to provide a Māori name and narrative for this park to enrich the stories of the regional parks and support use of te reo Māori. It is expected the Māori name will be adopted as a dual name alongside the existing English name.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Ambury for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua and the other land managers of the adjoining open space to provide an integrated view of the Māori and European history in the area, protect cultural heritage landscapes, Auckland's volcanic geology, and Manukau Harbour's estuarine ecology.
- Working with the managers of the adjoining open space, to provide and maintain ecological connections and corridors to the surrounding areas, including Te Pane o Mataoho / Te Ara Pueru / Mangere Mountain and Ōtuataua Stonefields Historic Reserve.

- Transforming the layout and function of the main arrival zone, surrounding recreation areas and operational depot.
- Creating a secondary arrival zone, improving access and expanding recreation opportunities near the southern end of the park.
- Advocating for and promoting access to the park by public transport, walking and cycling.
- Continuing to protect and enhance the coastal foreshore that supports the park's diverse birdlife, coastal herb field and wetland area.
- Investigating Ambury's potential to offer more recreation, education and tourism opportunities to very diverse groups of Aucklanders and tourists, and to attract more park users through holding events on the park.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue the ongoing park-wide pest plant control programme, including integrating pest control with initiatives delivered by Watercare to protect shorebirds and waders.
3. Develop and progressively implement a revegetation plan that integrates with the rehabilitation plan and initiatives for the adjoining Watercare land, with particular emphasis on:
 - a. the foreshore and tidal zone, noting the management intentions for the foreshore and tidal area Special Management Zone⁶⁵ later in this chapter.
 - b. providing and maintaining ecological connections and corridors to surrounding areas.
 - c. areas where enhancement will benefit regionally at risk or threatened plants, animals or ecosystems.
 - d. the addition of a variety of native trees into the Watercare planting area to enhance diversity for forest birds.
 - e. providing shade for stock and casual recreation.
4. In addition to the general policy on revegetation in chapter 7 – [Restoring indigenous ecosystems](#), consider the following matters when planning and implementing the revegetation plan:
 - a. identify and recognise the need to maintain viewshafts from the park.
 - b. focus on low-lying areas conducive to plant establishment and long-term plant health.
 - c. avoid known archaeological sites and significant geological features.
 - d. incorporate block or finger planting throughout the park to provide shade and shelter (for stock), break the park up visually and create more varied and interesting spaces.

⁶⁵ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

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5. Continue to expand native revegetation planting along the boundary with residential property between Kiwi Esplanade to Ambury Road to enhance amenity, help absorb noise and create more intimate picnicking and recreation spaces.
6. Provide for a dedicated hard stand area for revegetation plant stock to support plant propagation and on-growing for revegetation projects for Ambury and other regional parks.

Cultural heritage

7. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places within the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
8. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
9. Continue to identify, protect and interpret significant geological features and historic heritage on the park.
10. Continue to maintain the restored drywalls and work with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to obtain an overarching approval enabling council and adjoining property owners to restore poor condition dry walls along the park's boundary.
11. Continue to protect the shoreline lava flows, lava caves, stone field gardens (known as the Lost Gardens) and other cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, by:
 - a. considering the 2002 Conservation Plan for the Ambury Park Rocky Paddock sites and other relevant heritage assessments before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these sites
 - b. developing and implementing site specific management actions to protect these sites.
12. Adopt a Māori name alongside the English name for this park once a name has been provided by mana whenua.

Recreation and use

13. Investigate preparing a needs assessment and spatial plan to transform the layout and function of the main arrival zone, surrounding recreation areas and operational depot, with a particular focus on:
 - a. Improving the ability for visitors to arrive and orientate themselves by increasing the capacity and function of the main arrival area, particularly vehicle access, traffic flow, car parking, bus entry and exit, and secure bicycle parking.
 - b. Catering for the park's diverse visitor base and increasing popularity, including improving and expanding facilities and recreation opportunities.
 - c. Catering for large groups and events, such as by increasing the number of bookable spaces and facilities and providing shade trees or shade shelters.
 - d. Supporting park farm and operations by improving the function of the workshop and operational depot.
 - e. Avoiding archaeological sites and features, while ensuring any additions and modifications are sympathetic to the wider cultural landscape and values.
 - f. Investigating new access points into the park to alleviate pressure on the main arrival area.
14. Provide new toilet and amenities with capacity to adequately cater for the expected increases in visitation and the diverse range of park visitors who visit Ambury.

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15. Consider opportunities to improve access and connections through the park and to adjoining open space and recreation areas, taking account of the need to:
 - a. provide for a wide variety of users including walkers, runners, horse riders and cyclists.
 - b. ensure access is compatible with revegetation planning and sensitive ecological areas.
 - c. consider Ambury's role within the wider open space network in reference to management intention 23.
16. Develop a framework for encouraging the use of the park for community events that includes guidelines on the type and number of large-scale events that can be held on the park and provision for event-free rest periods, to minimise the impact on wildlife, recreation activities and the farming operation.
17. Improve campground amenities, including upgrading the toilet facilities and developing a communal shelter for food preparation, cooking and cleaning up dishes. Consider increasing campground capacity based on demand.
18. Create new interpretation to promote an understanding and awareness of the park's unique geological features, ecology, wildlife, cultural heritage and the park's location within the wider cultural landscape.
19. Improve and encourage public transport, cycling and walking connections to the park.

Education

20. Investigate opportunities to deliver a more varied education offering, including school holiday programmes, hands-on environmental vocation training and other programmes that highlight sustainability and connections to the natural environment.
21. Investigate and consider opportunities to facilitate research and education to raise awareness of the shorebirds and coastal ecology.
22. Upgrade the barn to meet fire safety standards for overnight stays and make the space available for school camps.

Integrated open space management

23. Work with neighbouring open space managers and other large stakeholders to develop an integrated approach to open space management in the Māngere area and improve visitor experiences by focusing on the following actions:
 - a. continue to expand and connect ecological corridors and contiguous wildlife habitat, particularly for shorebirds
 - b. implement a mangrove management plan to protect the foreshore, adjoining wader bird roosts, feeding areas and mudflats from new mangrove colonies
 - c. co-ordinate and integrate pest plant and animal control programmes
 - d. continue to protect cultural heritage and provide an increased understanding of the wider cultural landscape
 - e. continue to enhance recreational opportunities and connectivity between open space
 - f. provide opportunity for more varied educational opportunities
 - g. co-ordinate wayfinding and interpretation signage to improve the visitor experience

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- h. enable a coordinated approach to event approval and management
- i. improve the network of bird watching facilities
- j. rename park walkways and recreational features, as appropriate.

Farmed settings

- 24. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape that recognises its rural heritage, provides visitors with farm experiences and opportunities for active recreation.
- 25. Continue to implement best practice and be a public exemplar of sustainable farming.
- 26. Consider extending the educational farm paddocks to enable the farm education area to showcase a wider variety of farm animals.
- 27. Develop a stock access lane to the paddocks at the southern end of the park near Wallace Road, with pedestrian access to and from the coastal walkway, and as a potential future connect to Te Pane o Mataoho / Te Ara Pueru / Māngere Mountain.

8. Special management zones⁶⁶

Foreshore and tidal area SMZ

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

- 28. Continue to protect and restore the shorebird habitat and coastal herb field within the park by:
 - a. maintaining the open coastal herb field habitat and retaining important shorebird roosting areas, by retiring the foreshore area from grazing and undertaking an integrated pest plant and animal control programme,
 - b. restoring a more complete area of original coastal herb field vegetation on the small lava islands,
 - c. protecting and restoring selected coastal wetland areas, prioritising those where a complete sequence from the sea can be obtained, while considering the need to maintain suitable roosting habitat for shore birds
 - d. retiring the coastal wetland areas from farming and maintaining fencing to exclude stock
 - e. minimising disturbance of the foreshore from inappropriate activities or structures.
- 29. Retain visual and physical access to the foreshore from the park.
- 30. Continue to enhance bird watching facilities to enable a recreation experience that does not adversely impact the wildlife.

⁶⁶ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Ambury Park Centre	Riding therapy for the disabled
Auckland Airport	Management of bird control around the coastline
Auckland SOAR Inc	Model aircraft licensed activity
Birds New Zealand / Te Kāhui Mātai Manu o Aotearoa	Promotes the study of and knowledge about birds and their habitat use
Friends of the Farm	Advocates for the protection of park values, connects the community to the park
Ihumātao Trust	Interest in Ihumātao stonefields, a nearby area
Māngere Bridge Resident Ratepayers	Represents local community interests
Māngere Pony Club	Recreational horse riding
Te Motu a Hiaroa Charitable Trust and Te Motu a Hiaroa Management Trust	Manages Te Motu ā Hiaroa; interest in park connections
Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority	Manages Māngere Mountain; interest in park connections
Watercare	Manages adjoining land

Ātiu Creek Regional Park

Land status (RA or LGA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ⁶⁷	2 – Developed natural
Size	843ha
Map 2.1 – 2.2	Ātiu Creek Regional Park
Special management structure	QEII National Trust Open Space Covenant



1. Park vision

A large, remote park on the Kaipara Harbour with a rich cultural heritage. Visitors enjoy long walks, horse riding and mountain biking over rolling pasture and through woodlots and native bush. The park's rich cultural heritage is protected and explained by interpretation onsite. Restoration of the natural biodiversity and implementing sustainable farming practices contributes to protecting and restoring the health of the Kaipara Moana.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Ātiu Creek, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below. The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 includes an acknowledgement of Te Uri o Hau connections to the surrounding area including the Taporapora Peninsula, the Ōruawhoro River and Kaipara Harbour. Under the Act the Crown has transferred property to Te Uri o Hau that includes part of the Whakahurunga Pā in the Ōruawhoro River Stewardship area, located to the west of the regional park.

Other mana whenua may also have an association with this park.

⁶⁷ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

3. Park description

Ātiu Creek Regional Park is a large, remote park located on the Ōkahukura (Taporapora) Peninsula, approximately 20km west of Wellsford. The park fronts onto the Ōruawhoro River and has expansive, panoramic views over the north-eastern reaches of the Kaipara Harbour.

The park was gifted to the people of New Zealand in 2006 by Pierre and Jackie Chatelanat. The parkland is subject to a QEII National Trust open space covenant to protect the natural and cultural heritage values of the land in perpetuity. It was opened to the public in 2008.

The park extends over 843 ha and is one of the largest parks in the network. It is also the largest farmed park, with around 300 ha of grazing land. The park is a patchwork of rolling pasture, exotic tree plantations, significant stands of rare and ancient native forests, wetlands and estuarine mangrove habitats.

The park allows walkers, mountain bikers and horse riders to experience long treks over parkland and through native bush and woodlots, while enjoying the high natural values and feeling of remoteness in the park.

There is a small arrival area at the main entrance with car parking, a toilet block, information board and a certified self-contained vehicle parking area. There is a separate parking area for horse floats.

Cultural heritage

Ātiu Creek Regional Park is named after the tidal creek that flows into the parkland from the Ōruawhoro River.

There are numerous cultural heritage sites situated on and adjacent to the park, including Te Ōweka pā, Takahe and Heretoka pā and the strategically important Ōpou walking and canoe portage between the north and south arms of the Kaipara Harbour.

The Ōruawhoro River was named after a rangatira, Ruawhoro, who resided in the area. The land adjoining the river, where the Te Uri o Hau marae “Rangimarie” is sited is also named Ōruawhoro. The river has long been a travel route and source of kaimoana for mana whenua, who continue to gather its resources today.

The Ōruawhoro River Stewardship Area to the west of the park contains places used for temporary settlement while gathering kai, numerous pā sites, such as Ōporo pā and Whakahurunga pā, and other wahi tapu and urupā sites.

Ecology

More than a third of the park is covered by mature (WF4, WF11)⁶⁸ and regenerating (VS2, VS3) native forest. A forest remnant contains some large old kauri, while kauri, tōtara, pūriri and pōhutakawa occur on the forested coastal headlands. Regenerating kānuka forest, wetlands and estuarine mangroves (SA1) contrast with exotic species like pine, cypress, cedar and redwoods.

The forest and shrublands support native bush birds including kererū, moreporks, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī, while the wetlands and saltmarshes have pūkeko, banded rail, spotless crane and fernbird.

⁶⁸ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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A large stock dam in the centre of the park provides habitat for paradise shelduck, grey duck, mallard and dabchick. Native birds in the open pastureland include swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow.

The fringing saltmarshes have large stands of mature mangroves. These are an important natural feature of the park, and in some places form a continuous ecological sequence between the saline and terrestrial ecosystems.



Ātiu Creek Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

The scale and nature of the park makes it suitable for a range of recreational uses, such as walking, horse riding, mountain biking, trail running, orienteering and camping.

The existing walking trail network includes loop trails running throughout the park, traversing Solomon's Bay and the Ōruawharo River, Ti Tree Point, Kauri Point, pasture and native bush areas, the reservoir and the pā sites. The walking tracks vary in length from 1 to 7.7km and there is also a marked orienteering course.

There are 15km of horse riding tracks (some shared with walking tracks) and two short, one-way, mountain bike tracks through the pine forest.

Ātiu Creek's seasonal campground is near Solomon's Bay with an overnight horse paddock alongside, allowing visitors to stay in the park with their horse. There is a horse loading area outside the campground and day use horse float parking in a dedicated car park at the main park entrance.

There is currently provision for certified self-contained vehicles campervans to stay in the main car park, although these may be relocated in the future.

Other accommodation options include Courtyard House and Ātiu Cottage, both also offering overnight paddocks for horses to stay nearby.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

The low-lying land on the northern boundary of the park near Solomon's Bay is already susceptible to coastal inundation during high storm tides and this will be exacerbated by sea level rise in the long term.

The picnic area near the foreshore, and the farm road providing access to the walking tracks in the western part of the park would potentially be inaccessible, requiring a realignment of the roadway and track network. Planning for the managed retreat of these assets should be considered.

Cultural heritage, including archaeological sites and heritage structures, located near the coastal area are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Regular monitoring of the park's cultural heritage features will identify priorities for conservation protection. Management strategies for these features should be revisited and refreshed, in consultation with mana whenua.

Access

There is currently limited vehicle access into the centre of the park, except for visitors using the campground in summer. This means it is around a 4km walk from the car park to the picnic area at Solomon's Bay, down often steep terrain.

Options to provide vehicle access to an additional car parking area located lower down in the park, or alternatively along the western ridge should be considered. Extending the farm road that leads in the direction of Heretoka Pā may provide a turnaround area for buses or shuttles to drop off visitors to access the tracks in this location.

Recreation and use

Recorded park visitor numbers have increased over the last five years from around 13,000 in 2015 to a peak of 45,000 in 2020. This has since dropped to around 23,000 in 2021. The park is under-utilised and has capacity for increased visitor use, while maintaining its intrinsic natural values and sense of remoteness.

There is an opportunity to extend mountain bike tracks within the park by developing new, longer tracks at differing levels (including tracks for family or beginners, as well as for more experienced riders).

Additional, longer walking tracks could also be developed in the western part of the park, subject to the existing QEII Covenant requirements.

The park could also potentially host more large-scale outdoor events, such as music festivals, multi-sport or horse riding events. A festival event held in March 2021 attracted around 1800 people, many camping in the park over the five-day event.

Managing the woodlots

There are extensive woodlots within the park, containing both exotic and native species, which require ongoing management. Some of the woodlots are due to be harvested and this is an opportunity to

Regional Parks Management Plan

demonstrate leadership in sustainable land management, by preventing sediment entering the Kaipara harbour during harvesting operations and support the efforts of the [Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme](#).

Consideration should be given to retiring these areas from production forestry and replanting these woodlots with indigenous species or allowing for native regeneration. The steep, southern facing hill slopes, including those that are particularly prone to slumping and erosion and discharge to sensitive freshwater receiving environments, should be prioritised for replanting first.

Replanted woodlots can be used for recreation such as cycling or mountain biking under the trees. Planning for recreational use of woodlots should be undertaken before harvesting, so that track networks can be identified before replanting commences.

Opportunities to work with mana whenua

Te Uri o Hau have described an aspiration to reconnect to the parkland and be more involved in supporting its development by sharing their kaitiakitanga practice, tikanga and identity.

This includes supporting the protection of the park's biodiversity through involvement in revegetation projects, pest management, environmental monitoring, sharing mātauranga Māori knowledge and providing opportunities for visitors to learn about the rich cultural heritage of the land.

Opportunities also exist to enhance the visitor experience by improving cultural way-finding information and providing appropriate interpretation to raise awareness and understanding of history and importance of the area within the wider cultural landscape.

This could include facilitating mana whenua-led cultural experiences, such as guided walks that share stories about the history of the land, and delivering specific events and wananga / learning opportunities on the park for visitors and the local community.

6. Management focus

A key theme for the management of Ātiu Creek is to minimise development and maintain the intrinsic qualities of the park, in particular the scenic qualities and sense of remoteness that is apparent in many parts of the park.

The park will continue to be farmed to provide a countryside landscape and a natural setting for a range of informal recreation activities. Protection of the indigenous biodiversity and cultural heritage sites are of primary importance.

This is the management focus for Ātiu Creek for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret cultural heritage on the park.
- Facilitating opportunities for mana whenua to reconnect to the park and share their stories.
- Continuing to protect and restore the biodiversity and physical habitat of the riparian margins, streams, coastal forest, wetlands and intertidal areas.
- Managing the woodlots more effectively and explore opportunities to also provide for recreational use in these areas.

- Exploring opportunities to extend the track network to provide more recreational offerings.
- Working with Tapura Landcare Group and others to deliver an integrated pest control programme on the park and adjoining private land.
- Promoting the park as a venue for wananga / learning, events and outdoor education opportunities.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to protect the salt marsh fringe ecological habitat.
3. Progressively revegetate areas identified to create native habitat and pathways, stabilise the land and prevent sediment entering the Kaipara Harbour.
4. Maintain key coastline sea vistas at Solomon's Bay by developing a vegetation management plan that provides for the appropriate clearance of native vegetation for this purpose.
5. Progressively fence off riparian margins and wetlands and restore the natural ecosystems by replanting native vegetation and managing pest plants.
6. Work with the [Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme](#) and demonstrate leadership in sustainable land management practices, to protect the Kaipara Harbour from sediment.
7. Investigate ways to reduce sediment discharges from internal unsealed access roads and car parks into freshwater receiving environments.
8. Investigate developing basic environmental monitoring on the park, in consultation with mana whenua, such as water quality testing and flora and fauna species monitoring.
9. Continue to undertake pest plant and animal control on the park that is integrated with wider community programmes on the Ōkahukura Peninsula.
10. Protect kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

Cultural

11. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
12. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
13. Continue to protect Heretoka Pā by restricting mountain biking, horse riding or other adverse activities on the site.
14. Facilitate the opportunity for mana whenua to reconnect to the park and tell their stories, including the development of wananga / learning experiences, a cultural heritage trail and interpretation around the significance of important sites on the park.

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Recreation and use

15. Investigate options to provide more vehicle access into the centre of the park, including an additional car park at a suitable location.
16. Re-route the horse trail away from the wetland alongside Mullet Creek in the south-western area of the park.
17. Maintain recreation access over open parkland by defining routes with signs and markers and installing purpose-built bike ramps and stiles.
18. Consider the feasibility of extending the mountain biking tracks to provide differing levels and lengths of track.
19. Explore options for holding more events at the park, subject to implementing appropriate controls on visitor numbers and access.
20. Plan for the managed retreat of visitor infrastructure and the farm access road near the foreshore at Solomon's Bay, in response to increasing coastal inundation.

Farmed settings

21. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views, and provide visitors with farm experiences and opportunities for active recreation.
22. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for stock.
23. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.
24. Review the management of the existing woodlots and consider:
 - a. retaining woodlots that are necessary for land stabilisation
 - b. harvesting woodlots that are at the end-of-life stage and present a safety hazard
 - c. replanting woodlots in indigenous species
 - d. utilising existing or replanted woodlots for recreational use.

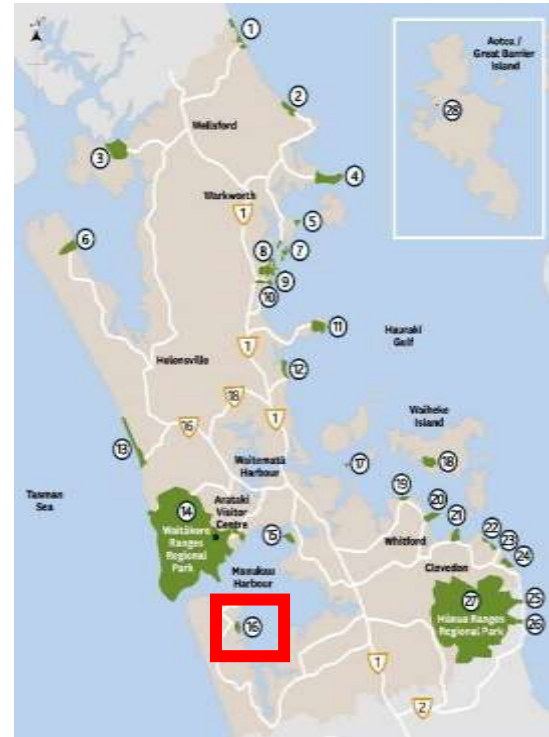
8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Conservation Volunteers NZ	Ecological restoration and pest control
Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme Joint Committee	Runs the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme to restore the harbour
QEII National Trust	QEII covenant
Rodney College	Ecological restoration
Tapora and Tauhoa schools	Ecological restoration
Tapora Landcare Group	Ecological restoration and pest control
Te Hana Te Ao Marama cultural centre	Interested in provision of cultural experiences on the park

Āwhitu Regional Park

Land status (RA or LGA)	Land held under the Local Government Act 2002, except two small parcels classified recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977
Category ⁶⁹	2 – Developed natural
Size	155ha
Map 3	Āwhitu Regional Park



1. Park vision

Āwhitu Regional Park provides a diverse range of recreational opportunities in a tranquil setting, as well as access to the Manukau Harbour for boating activities. The extensive restored and enhanced wetlands provide habitat for threatened species and an opportunity for park visitors to learn about this regionally significant natural ecosystem. The natural environment and landscape features of the park reflect the rural character of the Āwhitu Peninsula and its sense of remoteness.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Āwhitu, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations. Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Manukau Harbour.

Te Ākitai Waiohū have a coastal statutory acknowledgement within their Deed of Settlement (initialled in December 2020, still to be ratified) reflecting the association with the Manukau Harbour.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

⁶⁹ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Āwhitu Regional Park is situated at the northern end of Āwhitu Peninsula on the shore of the Manukau Harbour. The park extends over 116ha and is characterised by rolling open pasture, coastal wetlands and salt marshes. Approximately one third of the parkland is farmed. The foreshore at the end of Brook Road and a small open space immediately behind the trees adjacent to this area (together 0.67ha) are managed in accordance with their purpose as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act.

There are two sandy beaches, backed by two restored wetland systems. The historic Brook Homestead is located back from the beach, nestled between the wetlands. Numerous walking tracks offer high points that provide vistas of the Manukau Harbour. The salt marshes on the northern corner of the park form a valuable wader bird habitat. Āwhitu Golf Club is located within the park boundaries.

Cultural heritage

Both the peninsula and the park take their name from the pre-European Māori settlement of Āwhitu, which was located at the western end of Ōrua Bay to the north of the park. It was so named because of the **āwhitu** / yearning felt by Hōturoa, the commander of the Tainui waka, when he left the district.

The Ngāti Te Ata and Ngāti Kahukoka people originally occupied the Āwhitu Peninsula and their descendants still maintain strong links to the land.

Ngāti Te Ata followed seasonal food gathering cycles within this area and maintained wāhi nohoanga / place of regular use and encampment at Kai-Tara, the land on which Āwhitu Regional Park is located. Iwi gathered food resources from the creeks of Ōpoia and Kauritūtahi and maintained ahi ka roa, or long-burning fires of occupation that symbolise continuous occupation.

There are numerous cultural heritage sites within the park, including archaeological sites with cultural and/or historic significance. Evidence from the middens on the park indicates Māori used the area for fishing and resource-gathering. The large waka Te Toki-a-Tāpiri, now in Auckland War Memorial Museum, came from this area.

English immigrants John and Sarah Brook settled on the land in 1875. They built the Brook Homestead in 1878, and the family added the bach in front of the homestead in 1907. They also planted a variety of exotic trees including Lawson cypress, Japanese cedar, as well as several kauri trees, which followed the Brook family tradition of planting a kauri tree to mark a family event.

In 1971, the Brook's grandson sold the land to the Auckland Regional Council. Āwhitu Regional Park was officially opened in 1975 and continues to operate as a working farm.

Ecology

The original wetlands and saltmarshes at Āwhitu were drained to create pasture for livestock. In recent years these have been restored through extensive wetland plantings, along with floodgate removal, allowing the saline influence to return. Native saltmarsh plants have also established naturally.

These are now some of the most significant coastal wetlands and saltmarshes in the Mānukau Harbour and they provide important habitat for some nationally and regionally threatened bird and freshwater fish species. These include the largest fernbird population within the Mānukau Harbour. Banded rail and spotless crane are also present along with occasional visiting Australasian bittern, which has a threat ranking of nationally critical.

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

A range of native freshwater fish species (longfin eel, īnanga and banded kokopu) and marine wanderers (grey mullet) occupy the small coastal streams and have benefited from past wetland and fish passage enhancement. Many species still occupy remnant drains within the park's coastal wetlands. Improved shading from ongoing stream and wetland planting will provide native fish with a competitive advantage over gambusia, a pest fish that is also present in coastal streams.

The coastal margin and wide intertidal zone provide habitat for a range of shorebirds including black, pied and little shags, white-faced heron, variable and pied oystercatchers, pied stilt, bar-tailed godwit, New Zealand dotterel, and various gulls and terns. Bush birds include kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī. Pasture birds include swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow.

Mature pōhutukawa forest remnants fringing the headlands (CL1)⁷⁰ are also the focus of conservation efforts, being rare examples of a forest type that formerly occurred along much of the inner coastline of the Āwhitu Peninsula. These forest remnants also help to reduce erosion of the low, consolidated sand cliffs facing the harbour.



Kauritūtahi beach, Āwhitu Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

Āwhitu provides a variety of accommodation activities. There are two campgrounds and the Āwhitu Environmental Camp, located at the southern end, is used by school groups. There is also a designated area for certified self-contained vehicles. Āwhitu House functions as a bookable bach.

⁷⁰ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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Three feature walks — the Brook Homestead Walk, the Hatton Road Walk and the Settlers Valley Walk enable park visitors to explore the park and enjoy views out over the Manukau Harbour. The Recreation Paddock can be booked for large groups and has a barbecue for visitor use.

There is a boat ramp at the northern coast for launching boats and kayaks. The historic jetty on Kauritūtahi Beach, constructed by the Brook family, remains intact and functional.

There are two white sand beaches, Brook Beach and Kauritūtahi Beach, which are ideal for swimming and kayaking. Horse riding is a popular activity, and the park contains multiple riding areas and tracks. A nine-hole golf course in the north of the park is also regularly used.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change impacts

Climate change is one of the most significant challenges facing Āwhitu.

This coastal park is exposed to storm events that can leave the land battered. The sandstone cliffs are weak and highly susceptible to both wind and coastal erosion, which has a profound impact on the park. These storm events are likely to become more frequent in the future, requiring an adaptive approach to both monitoring and responding to the impacts of climate change on the park.

Āwhitu is also vulnerable to the effects of sea level rise. Modelling has predicted this will affect the southern wetland, with the loss of the walking track and dog walking area. The walkway to the wetland in the north (off Featon Avenue) will be inaccessible during high tide and will be inundated more frequently.

There are multiple opportunities to reduce the effects of coastal erosion. Planting trees, especially natives, back from the cliff edge will help stabilise these areas. Planning for the managed retreat of infrastructure and facilities to areas that are not vulnerable to coastal erosion and sea level rise should help maintain amenities.

A raised boardwalk through the Kauritūtahi wetland behind the dunes now provides all-weather, all tide access for visitors.

Ageing infrastructure

The historic Brook homestead and bach are excellent examples of early European settlement buildings, constructed to support a farming lifestyle. Planning for the protection of these heritage buildings will involve consideration of the existing conservation plans, heritage assessments and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management and interpretation of these buildings.

Other park infrastructure is ageing and would also benefit from being upgraded, such as the toilets and campground facilities.

Increasing park use

The park is well used through the summer. It has attracted between 95,000 and 100,000 recorded visitors each year from 2009/10 to 2020/21, with an increase to 125,000 visitors recorded in 2021/22.

The peninsula's temperate climate offers opportunities to increase visitor numbers during summer and in the shoulder seasons. This could occur by promoting the park more, investigating efforts to attract events

to the park, and providing opportunities for commercial parties to operate services from the park that could attract visitors, for example renting kayaks off the beach for visitor use.

There is also an opportunity to investigate expanding and improving the Brook campground, by providing a designated hard stand area for certified self-contained vehicles, increasing the capacity for tent sites and improving the facilities.

Protecting kauri

Kauri dieback is present in the park. There has been a recent focus on improving kauri tracks and implementing hygiene measures in this park. The Settlers Grove and Dam tracks have been upgraded to meet the dry foot track standards and several new board walks have been added to protect kauri. Six new hygiene stations are being added to park tracks.

Close monitoring of the disease, along with a continued focus on improving tracks, expanding boardwalks and maintaining hygiene stations, will be required to help contain the spread of the disease and protect kauri in unaffected areas.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Āwhitu for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
- Safeguarding the park from the impacts of climate change and coastal erosion.
- Continuing to restore the park wetlands and coastal forest.
- Improving the visitor experience by upgrading and developing park infrastructure.
- Continuing to restore and enhance European heritage, including the Brook Homestead and Brook bach.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Actively monitor erosion of the sandstone cliffs around the Peninsula campground and move the campground away from the cliff edge in high-risk areas.
3. Continue to protect and enhance the coastal forest and wetland ecosystems through pest animal pest and weed control, including on Kauritūtahi Island and in the salt marsh at the northern end of the park.

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4. Continue to enhance the coastal forest remnants and mitigate the impacts of erosion through regeneration planting, including along the base of the cliff to the south of the jetty from where the sea wall ends.
5. Retain designated viewshafts and lookouts through the park onto the Manukau Harbour, to enable people to enjoy vistas across the park and to the coast.
6. Progressively remove the exotic pine and gum woodlots and replant these with native species to retain a buffer between parkland and adjoining private property.
7. Continue to implement measures in kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

Cultural heritage

8. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review and develop site-specific management actions.
9. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
10. Plan for the protection of Brook Homestead and Brook bach, by considering the existing conservation plan, heritage assessment or other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management and interpretation of these heritage buildings.

Recreation and use

11. Maintain the current recreation offering and investigate opportunities that promote increased visitation during shoulder seasons including events and providing for recreation concessionaires(s) to operate from the park.
12. Upgrade the existing vault and long-drop toilet facilities throughout the park.
13. Investigate options to provide safer access to Āwhitu House, including relocating the existing access away from the park workshop/depot.
14. Continue to enable horse riding at the park, while restricting access to environmentally sensitive and high use areas including beaches, wetlands, picnic areas, and golf tees and greens.
15. Extend interpretation in the park, particularly to raise awareness and increase understanding of:
 - a. cultural heritage associated with Māori settlement
 - b. unique aspects of the park such as the coastal cliffs and native freshwater fish species
 - c. the importance of wetland ecosystems and the threats they face
 - d. significant people, processes, places, events associated with the park.
16. Continue to maintain all weather and all tide beach access from the main arrival zone, including considering extension of the existing boardwalk if required.
17. Investigate expansion and improvement of the Brook campground to include a designated hard stand area for certified self-contained vehicle camping, increased capacity for tents, improved toilet and barbecue facilities and amenity planting.
18. To ensure visitor safety, continue to direct recreation activity away from the eroding sandstone cliff edge and restrict activities such as abseiling and climbing on the cliff face.

19. As erosion continues along the coastal interface at the end of Brook Road, avoid further development and structural intervention and implement appropriate measures to manage coastal retreat.
20. As the access to the wetland at the end of Fenton Road becomes inundated more frequently, avoid significant walkway maintenance and upgrades and retain access and on a tidal basis.
21. Continue to provide for a nine-hole public golf course within the existing license area, and maintain the access route through the golf course for operational purposes and public access such as horse riding, mountain biking and walking.
22. Operate the environmental education camp under licence, and provide for expansion of the existing licence area to enable development of outdoor education facilities, including a ropes course.

Farmed settings

23. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
24. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant more trees for shade and shelter for stock. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Special management zones⁷¹

Wetlands SMZ

The park contains three wetland areas: one situated on the northern edge of the park adjacent to the Kauritūtahi Creek, and two others behind Kauritūtahi and Brook beaches, known respectively as the Gallichan and Brooks wetlands.

These wetlands have been restored and enhanced to protect these regionally significant ecosystems, which provide an important habitat for a range of wetland species. The interpretation in place near the wetlands enables park visitors to learn about their restoration and ecological importance.

These wetlands will be managed as a special management zone, to recognise their importance and ensure visitor impacts do not adversely affect their natural values.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

25. Continue to restore and enhance the wetland habitat and protect nesting wetland species, particular fernbird and bittern, by implementing an integrated pest control programme that also includes weed control.
26. Investigate ways to enable the public to experience the wetland environments, including continuing to develop boardwalks into wetland areas and a tree-top lookout.
27. Continue to work with mana whenua to protect the eels, including maintaining and upgrading the eel/fish passage structure between dam and Kauritūtahi wetland.

⁷¹ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

Regional Parks Management Plan

Brook Homestead historic precinct SMZ

The Brook Homestead and surrounding area provides an excellent example of an early colonial house in its original setting. The homestead is situated on an elevated site on a flat-topped promontory, between Brooks Beach and Kauritūtahi Beach, overlooking the Manukau Harbour. The homestead is surrounded by lawns, mature exotic trees interspersed with commemorative plantings, and a heritage orchard containing heirloom species.

This area is an attractive, sheltered setting and the interpretation in place offers park visitors the opportunity to learn about the experiences of early European settler life.

This precinct will be managed as a special management zone, to ensure its ongoing protection and to also facilitate potential future use of the site for recreation or events.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

28. Continue to protect the heritage value of the Brook Homestead precinct buildings, including the historic bach and jetty.
29. Ensure regular maintenance, stabilisation, repair and/or restoration is undertaken to protect building integrity and a maintenance plan is developed to assist prioritisation and implementation of remedial works.
30. Maintain the heirloom orchard in conjunction with the Auckland Botanic Gardens.
31. Continue to conserve and restore significant plantings associated with the Brook Homestead, such as the pine and macrocarpa shelterbelts and exotic planted specimens around the homestead.
32. Identify and facilitate an appropriate use or uses for the Brook Homestead and associated bach, which is consistent with the retention of their heritage significance and community access.
33. Facilitate the use of Brook Homestead surrounds for recreation and events such as festivals.
34. Maintain and refresh the interpretation on the Brook family, their homestead and farming lifestyle.

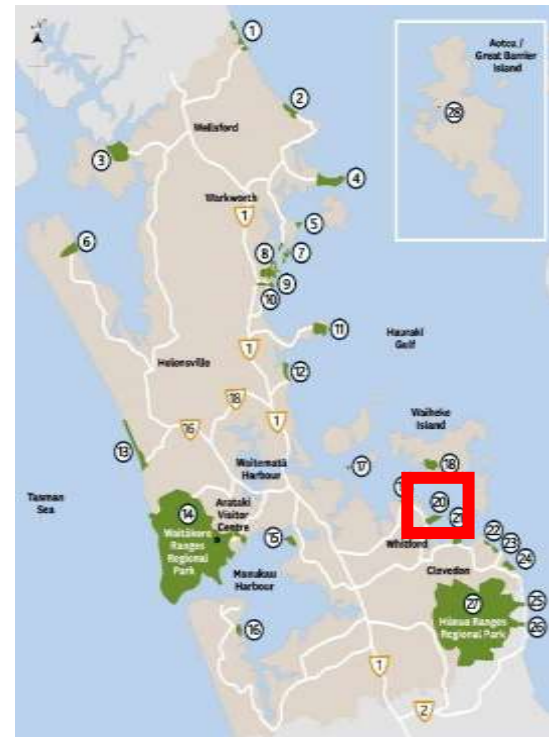
9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Āwhitu Golf Club	Manages the Āwhitu golf course on the park
Āwhitu Landcare	Ecological restoration
Presbyterian Christian Camp	Recreational use of the park by Christian Camp users
The Highwire Charitable Trust	Manages the Āwhitu Environmental Lodge

Duder Regional Park

Land status (RA or LGA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ⁷²	2 – Developed natural
Size	165ha
Map 4	Duder Regional Park



1. Park vision

Farming is sustainably managed to support the ecological enhancement of large tracts of regenerating forest and wildlife habitat and provide remote outdoor recreation opportunities. The park also provides access to the coast for boating activities. The significant heritage values are protected and interpreted to enable visitors to learn about the Māori and European history of the park.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Duder Regional Park reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of Tikapa Moana / Te Moananui-ā-Toi / the Hauraki Gulf.

The Te Ākitai Waiohū Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

⁷² Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Duder Regional Park lies on the long, narrow, pōhutukawa fringed Whakakaiwhara Peninsula, which juts out into the Tāmaki Strait. The elevated spine of the peninsula provides spectacular views extending to the Brookby / Maraetai Hills, the Hūnua Ranges and out to Pahiki, Ponui, Rangitoto and Waiheke islands in the Hauraki Gulf.

Along the coastline to the north-west are Umupuia Beach, Maraetai and Ōmana Regional Park. From Whakakaiwhara Point, the southern coastline is dotted with small sandy beaches, tidal mudflats and a significant coastal wetland ecosystem. The Te Ara Moana sea kayak trail extends around the park's coastline from south to north.

Most of the park is in pasture and is managed as a working farm.

Ecology

Duder has several patches of regenerating coastal forest (WF4)⁷³ consisting of taraire, tawa, kānuka, pūriri and karaka with occasional kauri. The threatened plant *Thyridia repens* (native musk) has a stronghold within the Duder wetlands, and is being actively managed to maintain its presence at the park.

Coastal wetlands along the southern boundary of the park grade into extensive salt marshes (SA1) and a shell barrier beach (SA1.5) that runs the length of Kauri Bay. Shell barrier beaches, or cheniers, are an uncommon ecosystem in New Zealand with a national threat status of critically endangered. The shell banks provide valuable roosting and breeding habitat for shorebirds including the New Zealand dotterel.

The salt marshes are habitat for banded rail and fernbird. The extensive intertidal zone supports a range of shorebirds including black, pied and little shags, white-faced heron, variable and pied oystercatchers, pied stilt, bar-tailed godwit, New Zealand and banded dotterels, wrybill, spur-winged plover, golden plover, turnstone, black billed gulls and various terns.

Resident native bush birds include kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī. Native birds in the open pastureland include swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow.

Cultural heritage

In Māori oral tradition, the ancestral Tainui voyaging canoe moored in the shelter of the peninsula during the mid-14th century, while exploring the inner Hauraki Gulf. Its crew went ashore and harvested forest foods, which led to the peninsula's name – Whaka-kai-whara meaning 'to eat the bracts of the kiekie vine'. Some of the descendants of the crew settled in the area and became known as Tāmaki Ngāi Tai (Ngāi Tai). They lived on the peninsula until the 1860s, taking advantage of its abundant food resources (including seasonal shark fishing) and its strategic location near the Wairoa River mouth.

In 1854, the Crown formally created a native reserve for Ngāi Tai which included the Whakakaiwhara Peninsula. However, shortly after the 1860s land wars between Europeans and Māori, the Crown confiscated over one million hectares from Māori in south Auckland. Although the peninsula was not taken, the Ngāi Tai Native Reserve was subdivided into 10 blocks in accordance with the Native Land Act 1865.

Ngāi Tai use and occupation of the land is reflected by the numerous recorded archaeological sites of cultural and historic significance, including the Te Kuiti, Oturia and Te Wharau settlements. The most

⁷³ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

significant sites are Whakakaiwhara pā – a well preserved pā on the tip of the peninsula and Oue Pā, about 1km to the south of the park.

In 1866, the Duder family began its association with the park land when Thomas Duder, a survivor of the HMS Buffalo wreck (1840), bought the 243ha property from Ngāi Tai. His descendants farmed the property until it was sold to the Auckland Regional Council and became a regional park in 1995.

The park has several heritage sites associated with its farming history, including the historic Duder woolshed. Umupuia Beach has long been a popular area for picnicking, camping with visitors and tourists, and the peninsula has been used by fisherman and boating communities since the early 1900s.

The peninsula was a strategically important location during WWII, with the park entrance road still called Airforce Road.



Duder Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

The park provides coastal public open space and a tranquil farm park experience, with recreational opportunities for walking, picnicking, camping, swimming, kayaking, horse riding, fishing and mountain biking. The park is also popular with astrophotographers and as a location for weddings and running events.

Recorded visitor counts have steadily increased over the last five years from around 42,000 to 73,000 in 2021.

A network of tracks traverse the varied park settings from sandy beaches to wetlands, regenerating coastal forest and along high open ridges out to the pā site at the tip of the peninsula. A farm loop is available for cyclists. Walking tracks range in length and are generally under 4.5km with longer walks possible as tracks are connected.

Orienteering markers are spread across the park. Horse riding is provided for on designated park tracks outside the lambing season.

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Two baches, Te Kuiti Cottage and Te Whetuki House, located on the Umupuia Beach frontage, are available as bookable accommodation.

A designated area for certified self-contained vehicles is available in the car park at the main park entrance off North Road. The back-country campground at Te Wharau / Malua Bay is only available to sea kayakers to use as a stop-off point on the Te Ara Moana sea kayak trail.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and sea level rise

Climate change and sea level rise are likely to result in the loss of park land around the peninsula and the need to relocate access ways within the park over the long-term.

The access running along the beach to baches, located immediately behind Umupuia Beach, is especially vulnerable. Planning for alternative access and the possible relocation of the baches to higher ground should be considered.

While this area has a prime beach frontage that could be developed and utilised more for recreation activities such as picnicking and certified self-contained vehicle camping, the location of visitor facilities in this area must be undertaken with consideration of the potential impact of sea level rise.

Improving the visitor experience

The main park entrance and arrival zone is on North Road. There is a second entry point providing walking and cycling access into the park from Maraetai Coast Road and Umupuia Beach, although this is not immediately obvious. This entrance could be sign-posted more clearly, and park information provided.

There is an opportunity to develop a new entry point and access from an existing local park car park on Maraetai Coast Road. This would make access to the northwestern side of the park, including the coast track and woolshed, more inviting and would open this area for increased recreational use.

Parking and manoeuvring in the main arrival area off North Road can be challenging for larger vehicles such as motorhomes and vehicles towing horse floats. As demand for car parking increases, it will be necessary to consider improvements to the layout of the area. This may include supporting safe access into the park for vehicles of all sizes from bicycles to motorhomes and buses, including turning areas for buses and facilities for cyclists.

There is limited shelter and shade on the park, for both stock and the public, as most of the vegetation is generally located in the gullies and on the steep coastal faces of the peninsula. Consideration should be given to planting more trees to provide shelter for stock and strategically locating hard shelters to provide shade for visitors.

Most of the park's western boundary adjoins private property that has subdivision potential. Establishing vegetation along these boundaries to screen future subdivision will help futureproof the park's rural and remote feel and should be undertaken well ahead of development.

There is potential to improve the laneway leading to the woolshed to enable it to be utilised for recreational use, by realigning the paddock fences on the council owned side of the laneway to provide more space for seating, picnic tables and shade trees. This space is also used for walking, cycling, horse riding and access for operational vehicles, so enlarging the area will enable both visitors and staff to pass through here safely.

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity

Ecological restoration and protection efforts are well established on the park. This includes wetland restoration, revegetation planting on areas retired from grazing and infill planting in areas affected by drought and fire. Volunteers are an integral part of enhancing the ecology and restoring habitats in the park. Supporting the volunteers by establishing a meeting space and storage facility to help them in their work on the park is a priority.

There are phoenix palms along the Umupuia Beach frontage. The Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan declares them to be a plant pest and health risk, due to their sharp spines that can cause severe injury. Removal of these palms should be a priority.

Set netting is now a constant fishing activity in the park and is having an impact on the biodiversity of the area, with undersized fish being taken, shorebirds being caught in abandoned or unmonitored nets and illegal fires being lit on the coast. In 2019 a fire caused extensive damage to the vegetation near the point.

This activity is hard to monitor by Fisheries New Zealand officers as set netting is often undertaken overnight. There are opportunities to work with mana whenua to explore methods to address this issue such as implementing a rāhui, or banning set nets in regional parks under the [Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw](#).

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Duder for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management, including ways to manage set netting from the park.
- Working with mana whenua to identify and protect Māori heritage.
- Working with volunteers to establish a storage facility and meeting space to support their work at the park.
- Investigating the preparation of a spatial plan for the Pallister Block and park entrance off North Road to identify access, amenity and recreational opportunity improvements.
- Continuing to protect, enhance and restore areas of high ecological value, including the coastal forest, wetlands, salt marsh and shell barrier beach.
- Expanding and developing interpretation of heritage sites.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

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Natural

2. Continue to protect, restore and enhance areas of high ecological value including the coastal forest, wetlands, riparian areas, salt marsh and shell barrier beach.
3. Continue to protect nesting shore birds by implementing pest control, fencing off the dotterel nesting areas during breeding season and discouraging people from accessing the shell bank.
4. Investigate revegetation opportunities to help stabilise erosion-prone slopes, including planting with drought and fire-resistant native species.
5. Continue to implement an integrated pest control programme.
6. Protect viewshafts into the Hauraki Gulf and towards the Hūnua Ranges.
7. Remove the phoenix palms from the Umupuia beach frontage.

Cultural heritage

8. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management intentions.
9. While honouring the heritage of the English park name, continue to discuss the option with affected parties of adopting a dual Māori name for the park from mana whenua.
10. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage in the park and to develop a cultural heritage interpretation or trail.
11. Work with mana whenua to plan the preservation of Whakakaiwhara pā. This includes direction on whether the pā should be retired from grazing or alternative pasture management options explored, such as the introduction of vegetation cover on exposed soils, stabilisation of erosion and removal of debris and pest plants from the defensive ditch.
12. Work with mana whenua on interpretation of the pā and develop other interpretation that includes Maori heritage, ecology and European farming along with significant events, people and places associated with the park
13. Plan for the preservation of the woolshed, old stockyards, historic baches and other built heritage structures associated with the park's European farming history, by reviewing existing conservation plans, heritage assessments and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these heritage buildings.

Recreation and use

14. Continue to develop and promote the opportunity for certified self-contained vehicle overnight stays in the car park.
15. Consider undergrounding utility services during the development works on the arrival zone.
16. Maintain the orienteering course with local orienteering clubs.
17. Continue to develop and maintain a walking track from the Waka / Sea Kayak Campground to the Whakakaiwhara Pā.
18. Work with volunteers to provide a meeting space and equipment storage facility for volunteers.
19. Increase shade planting for stock and for visitors, and consider strategically locating hard shade structures and toilets throughout the park.

20. Work with Auckland Transport to improve road safety for park users entering and exiting the main arrival zone from North Road.
21. Investigate preparing a spatial plan for the development of the western end of the park including the Pallister Block, the park entrance off North Road and the northern paddocks adjacent to the entrance driveway, that identifies:
 - a. improvements to park arrival areas such as parking for bicycles, access and circulation, development of safe walking routes around roads and car parking
 - b. a space for larger motorhomes and vehicles towing horse floats that enables easy access and manoeuvring
 - c. potential entry and access from the existing local park car park on Maraetai Coast Road
 - d. recreation development opportunities for the Pallister Block
 - e. introduction of bookable sites
 - f. improvements to the width and usability of the laneway to the woolshed for recreation and access.

Farmed settings

22. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views, and provide visitors with farm experiences and opportunities for active recreation.
23. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant more trees for shade and shelter for stock.
24. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.
25. Investigate and implement actions that ensure adequate water supply remains available for stock, visitor facilities and park operations including drilling a new bore and considering removing cattle from the park to reduce the pressure on water and reduce environmental damage.
26. Consider withdrawing the existing riparian boundary fence of the park's only perennial stream and fence and retire grazing from the catchment's steep hill faces to protect the stream.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Adjacent landowners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Local communities at Maraetai and Beachlands	Local community recreational use of and interest in park development
Volunteers	Ecological restoration and pest control

Glenfern Sanctuary Regional Park

Land status (RA or LGA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ⁷⁴	1 – Natural / cultural (high use)
Size	83ha
Map 24	Glenfern Sanctuary Regional Park
Special management structure	The park is managed by the Glenfern Sanctuary Trust
Special covenants or legal requirements	QEII National Trust Open Space Covenant



1. Park vision

Glenfern is widely known as a ‘Great Little Sanctuary’ where threatened and endemic species are protected. It is a hub for environmental and sustainability activities including education immersion experiences and a must-see destination for all visitors to Aotea / Great Barrier Island. Through the combined efforts of mana whenua, the Glenfern Sanctuary Trust and many others, the mauri of te taiao / the environment and of people is restored.

QEII Covenant

The QEII National Trust Open Space Covenant provides the land must be managed in accordance with the covenant objectives:

- To protect and maintain the open space values of the land
- To protect and enhance the natural character of the land with particular regard to the indigenous flora and fauna
- To protect the landscape amenity of the land
- To facilitate public use of the land in conformity with objectives a to c.

The covenant includes protections for natural water bodies, checks to ensure appropriate development, and requirements for pest management.

⁷⁴ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the park category descriptions

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Glenfern Sanctuary, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea have two marae (Kawa and Motairehe) nearby on Aotea Great Barrier Island. The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

3. Park description

Glenfern is the most remote regional park in the region. It is an 83ha park which forms part of the 240ha Kotuku Peninsula. The Kotuku Peninsula is managed as a predator-free fenced sanctuary. Glenfern is the gateway to the peninsula.

Glenfern Sanctuary was founded by former owner and conservationist the late Tony Bouzaid in 1992 and became a regional park in 2016.

Natural values

Glenfern is a microcosm of the wider much-modified lowland vegetation of Aotea / Great Barrier Island showing the effects of former burning and clearing and subsequent regrowth and restoration. The lower slopes of the park are grazed pasture framed by native bush.

Much of the coastline around Kotuku Peninsula is rocky, however a shallow reach of Port Fitzroy Harbour extends to the park entrance, where a stony stream enters the bay through a small mangrove swamp.

Aotea / Great Barrier Island has an exceptional dark sky quality, providing a nocturnal environment for visitors to experience starry night sky views that are not visible in urban areas. In 2017, Aotea Great Barrier Island was awarded international Dark Sky Sanctuary status, recognising the island has some of the world's darkest skies.

Cultural heritage

The landing area in Port Fitzroy Harbour was originally named Rarohara by Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea tupuna Turi in the 14th century. This area marked the bountiful waters of Rarohara and produced plentiful harvests. There was a significant pā and kāinga / settlement near the waka landing on the mainland.

Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve, managed by the Department of Conservation, abuts Glenfern Sanctuary. This area marks the northern entrance to Te Whaanga o Rarohara / Port Fitzroy. Many Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki

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Aotea kāinga were located there. The area is known for the large headland pā called Te Kotuku, which was constructed by Te Rangitūangahuru, a Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea tupuna.

Evidence of past Māori occupation of the park includes a māra / area of former cultivation marked by stone rows, mounds and stone-faced terracing.

A prominent feature of the park and of the wider Port Fitzroy landscape is the large historic homestead known as Fitzroy House or Glenfern.

Three other buildings onsite include the former nurse's cottage, used as a military hospital in WWII, a dwelling formerly used as single men's accommodation at the Whangaparapara timber mill, and a utility building constructed from WWII accommodation buildings.

The name of the park currently doesn't acknowledge the Māori heritage associated with the area. The council has invited mana whenua to provide a Māori name and narrative for adoption alongside the existing English name.

Ecology

The forest cover at Glenfern is dominated by successional communities of kānuka and mānuka scrub and forest (VS2, VS3),⁷⁵ which reflect its history of repeated burning and clearing. Much of the park would have formerly supported kauri forest (WF10) with a coastal fringe of broadleaf forest (WF4) dominated by pōhutukawa, with taraire, tawaroa, podocarp forest (WF9) extending up the gullies. Some remnants of these forests remain. Several massive, ancient pūriri and a 600 year old kauri, with a tree-top platform, are special features.

Aotea / Great Barrier is a valuable refuge for native fauna because the island lacks destructive pest mammals such as possums, Norway rats, stoats, ferrets, weasels, deer and goats that are widespread on the mainland. The absence of these pests means some native species, rare or missing from the mainland, still occur on Aotea Great Barrier. These include chevron skink, black and Cook's petrels, pāteke, banded rail and kākā. All these species are found within or visit Glenfern where the predator-proof fence and intensive control of ship rats provide extra protection.

A small dam has a pair of pāteke, kākā are especially common in the forest and banded rails live in the homestead garden. Little blue penguins, pied and little shags, white-faced heron, spur-winged plover and black-backed and red-billed gulls occur around the coastline. The forest and shrublands also support harrier, kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, welcome swallow, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī.

North Island robins were reintroduced into Glenfern from Tiritiri Mātangi in 2005, and they bred very successfully in the sanctuary for several years. However, as with the robin translocation to Wenderholm, too few young remained in the protected area to replace adult losses and the population died out. Notable among other introduced species is the dunnock, which is common in the scrublands at Glenfern. In the north, dunnocks prefer coastal scrublands, and this species is quite scarce elsewhere in the Auckland region.

While kauri dieback is present on parts of Aotea, the disease is not known at key conservation areas including Glenfern.

⁷⁵ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

4. Recreation provision

The park is open daily to the public. It offers walking tracks through remnant and regenerating bush, guided tours on the history of the sanctuary and its conservation activities, extensive bird life, and sweeping views of the Hauraki Gulf.

The park provides accommodation in two houses and has visitor facilities for small school groups, students, volunteers and the public.

Visitors can arrive via private vehicle, walk from nearby Department of Conservation tracks or by sea at Glenfern's own jetty and pontoon, or at the nearby Port Fitzroy wharf.



Glenfern Sanctuary Regional Park (photo credit Jordan Ranson)

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Local management of the park through the Glenfern Sanctuary Trust

The Glenfern Sanctuary Trust manages Glenfern on behalf of Auckland Council through a management agreement. The Trust's purpose is to manage, develop and enhance Glenfern Sanctuary, including providing financial support, enhancing the quality of the environment, managing public access and working with the Kotuku Peninsula landowners and charitable trust to protect and enhance the wider sanctuary on the Kotuku Peninsula.⁷⁶

The Trust is looking to work more closely with mana whenua, by bringing mana whenua representatives onto its management board.

Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea aspirations

Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea have expressed their desire to increase their presence on the park, tell their stories and share matāuranga Māori / knowledge in ways that support the management of the park. They have expressed their desire to work together with Glenfern Sanctuary Trust to place mana whenua knowledge and experience at the centre of decision-making, to enable the mauri of Glenfern, the Kotuku Peninsula and Aotea to be restored.

The aspirations of Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea marae on Aotea include:

- Placing pou at the park entry to welcome and invite people into the park and tell the stories about the association of Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea with Glenfern Sanctuary, the Kotuku Peninsula and Port Fitzroy Harbour.
- Identifying the sanctuary as a place where flora and fauna can be reintroduced.
- Developing a “summit to the sea” planted pathway for flora and fauna across the sanctuary, following a route that avoids disturbing archaeological sites.
- Supporting Glenfern becoming a research hub for the island, provide opportunities to engage with te taiao / the environment.

Climate change impacts

Climate change and sea level rise will affect road access to Glenfern, as more frequent storm events will impact waterflows in the stream at the entrance to the park. Work has begun on replacing the temporary ford.

Coastal cultural heritage, including archaeological sites and low-lying built heritage structures, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Ongoing monitoring will be required to plan and appropriately prioritise and proactively address threats to sites or recover archaeological information.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in coastal protection planting and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected.

Accessibility

Glenfern is in the northern part of Aotea / Great Barrier, away from the main visitor hubs, and has only recently come into public ownership. Many people don't know it's a public park. Combined with limited

⁷⁶ For a full statement of the Trust's purposes see its website: <https://www.glenfern.org.nz/about>

access from the mainland via either a 30-minute flight, a four-and-a-half-hour ferry trip, or by private boat, visitor numbers are low.

There are opportunities to promote the park more to increase visitor use, and potentially develop partnerships with transport providers to improve access to the park, particularly during summer.

Environmental education centre and accommodation

A 2018 feasibility study identified the need for more accommodation and a visitor centre on the island. This included a proposal to consider developing an environmental education and sustainability centre at Glenfern that would also be available for the local community to use.

An environmental education centre could offer a unique opportunity for tertiary and school students to learn about conservation management and would also encourage visitors to the island. The centre would enable Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea to participate in sharing mātauranga Māori knowledge and be involved in monitoring and reporting on any research undertaken on the island's biodiversity.

Public suggestions have also supported the development of an environmental centre at Glenfern, noting that Glenfern has a special set of features including the natural fauna and flora, cultural heritage and history, the marine environment and that all services are off-grid and managed onsite. These qualities create a unique environment for learning about sustainable living and human impact on the natural world.

Due to its isolated location in the northern part of Aotea, volunteer accommodation is required to enable and support volunteer involvement in the park.

Visitor arrival area

The predator-proof fence and lack of arrival space and information gives the impression it is private property. The park entry area could be better sign-posted to be more welcoming to visitors, such as by a pou as proposed by Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea.

6. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to implement an integrated pest plant and animal control programme that enhances the viability of habitats for native flora and fauna, prioritising areas of high ecological value and the return of indigenous birds.
3. Continue to implement measures in the park to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.
4. Lead and support the wider pest management initiatives being undertaken on public and private land on the Kotuku Peninsula, recognising the role of Glenfern as the gateway to this area and its environmental and conservation leadership and management role.

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5. Work to create a summit to the sea pathway, by developing a planted corridor to connect birds and insects from the ridges of Kotuku Peninsula to Port Fitzroy Harbour, following a route that avoids disturbing archaeological sites.

Cultural heritage

6. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage within the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
7. Adopt a Māori name alongside the English name for this park once a name has been provided by mana whenua.
8. Work with mana whenua to identify and interpret cultural heritage in the park and to develop a cultural heritage interpretation or trail.
9. Develop interpretation on the cultural heritage values of the park, including mana whenua traditional history, European history, heritage buildings and the creation of the wildlife sanctuary. Update and renew existing interpretation as required.
10. Plan for the protection of Glenfern homestead, the nurse's and timber mill cottages and the adjacent military buildings, by considering the existing conservation plans, heritage assessment and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these heritage buildings.
11. Support the evaluation and scheduling of the Glenfern homestead if it meets the criteria in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Recreation and use

12. Continue to provide ecotourism and education opportunities.
13. Create a welcoming entry to the park by installing pou at the entry and developing a visitor arrival space that includes visitor information, interpretation, parking and electric vehicle recharging.
14. Promote Glenfern Sanctuary as a visitor destination by participating in local festivals, events and marketing the park as part of the regional open space network.
15. Support the development of an environmental education centre, including volunteer accommodation and facilities, on the park.

7. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council and the Glenfern Sanctuary Trust also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Kotuku Peninsula Charitable Trust	Adjacent landowner, managing the Kotuku Peninsula sanctuary. Interests include management of park boundaries, the Kotuku Peninsula sanctuary, pest control, park visitor impacts.
QEII National Trust	QEII covenant

Hūnua Ranges Regional Park

Land status (RA or LGA)	Local Government Act 2002, and approximately 30 per cent held under the Reserves Act 1977 as local purpose (water conservation) or scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a).
Category ⁷⁷	1 – Natural / cultural (low use) 1 – Natural / cultural (high use) in two SMZs
Size	17,602ha (excluding approx. 240ha being the Hūnua Falls SMZ)
Map 5.1 – 5.7	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park



1. Park vision

An extensive forested area that holds immense value to mana whenua, is protected for its ecological significance and contribution to Auckland’s water supply. The park supports a range of remote, less developed walking track experiences with longer distance trails. The Hunūa Ranges also provides outdoor recreation opportunities for the rapidly growing areas of southern Auckland.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Hūnua Ranges reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 passed the ownership of Hihiorapa Urupā Scenic Reserve (Section 1 SO 484944), an area of approximately 2ha situated above and including the cliffs around the Hūnua Falls, to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.

The adjacent 236ha Hūnua Falls Scenic Reserve (Section 1 SO 484943, Sections 2 and 3 SO 484944 and Allotment 137 Parish of Otatau) is to be jointly vested in Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Whanaunga and Ngāti Koheriki once all their settlements are enacted.

⁷⁷ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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A requirement of the settlements is that the council and the owners jointly prepare the management plan for these specific areas.

A 40.7ha Crown-owned area, outside the regional park but completely surrounded by parkland, is to be vested in Ngāti Whanaunga once their settlement is enacted. This is currently managed by the Department of Conservation and known as Plows Road Conservation Area (Section 1 SO 509461).

Ngāti Tamaoho has a statutory acknowledgement within their Deed of Settlement 2017 recognising their interest in a wide area of the Hūnua Ranges stretching through the central area and taking in the Crown-owned reserves on the southern boundary.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 and the Ngati Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 have statutory acknowledgements recognising iwi associations specifically with Kiripaka Scenic Reserve, a Crown-owned reserve that is within the regional park.

Ngati Paoa has a recognised association with Kohukohunui.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

3. Park description

The Hūnua Ranges Regional Park consists of more than 17,800 ha of contiguous park land, protecting a major part of the largest remaining block of indigenous forest in and near to the region (a large part of the park is in the Waikato region). The park is characterised by high, narrow ridges with deeply dissected valley systems, covered in dense native bush.

Combined with Waharau and Whakatīwai Regional Parks, it contains an almost intact succession from sub-montane to coastal forest, from the highest point on the Auckland mainland, Kohukohunui peak (688 metres), down to the shores of the Tikapa Moana (Firth of Thames). The park also contains special features such as the majestic Hūnua Falls and regionally significant geological features.

Large areas of the park are managed under the Local Government Act 2002. Reserves Act land comprises about 30 per cent of the park and forms swathes across the park as shown in Appendix 8.

- In the north is the Kiripaka Wildlife Reserve (523ha) and other parcels classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act, with land parcels stretching down to the Mangatāwhiri reservoir that are classified as local purpose (water conservation) reserve.
- To the west is the Hūnua Falls Scenic Reserve and Hihiorapa Urupā Scenic Reserve (subject to Te Tiriti settlements as outlined above) and other parcels classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a).
- Reserve land falling within the water catchment around the Wairoa reservoir is classified as local purpose (water conservation) reserve.
- A band of scenic reserves under section 19(1)(a) lie across the Mangatangi reservoir catchment.
- Land south of the Mangatāwhiri reservoir includes Reserves Act land classified as local purpose (water conservation) reserve.

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Watercare has a licence over approximately 14,000ha of the park that provides for the water catchment as described below in the Water Catchment Special Management Zone (SMZ).⁷⁸

The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 amended the Auckland regional boundary so that 62 per cent of the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park, including the region's two largest reservoirs (Mangatangi and Mangatāwhiri) now sit within the Waikato region (648.9ha in the Hauraki District and 10,212.8ha in the Waikato District). Auckland Council continues to own and manage the land and assets as part of the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park.

Cultural heritage

The traditional name of the ranges is Te Ngaherehere o Kohukohunui (the expansive forest of Kohukohunui) after the highest peak in the ranges.

The earliest occupation was by the Turehu and Patupaiarehe (Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāi Tai) who occupied the area for several centuries and trace their origins to Toitehuatahi and latterly the Tainui waka. Ngāti Whanaunga and Ngāti Paoa and Te Uri o Poutukeka have also played their part in defining the history of the area.

The Hūnua Ranges are generally considered to have been occupied seasonally for food gathering and bird snaring. The major settlements were located along the eastern coastal margins. The park contains many sites of significance to iwi, inland at Ararimu, Te Hūnua, Moumoukai, Te Ahu a Matariki, Mangawheau, Mangatāwhiri, Mangatangi and towards the coastal fringe to Wharekawa, Kohukohunui and Koherunui. Kohukohunui is significant to Ngāti Whanaunga and Ngāti Paoa.

When the Kingitanga movement was first established, the four Hauraki iwi pledged maunga as symbolic pou in support of the new king. These were Kohukohunui (Ngāti Whanaunga) and Rataroa (Ngāti Paoa) mountains on the western side of Tikapa Moana, and Te Aroha (Ngāti Maru) and Moehau (Ngāti Tamatera) on the eastern side.

During the Second World War entry to parts of the Hūnua Ranges was restricted as the area was used by the military. An area below the Kohukohunui trig, used by United States forces training for the Pacific war, became known as the "Yank Camp".

Between the 1930s and 1950s the Hūnua Ranges became a popular destination for trampers, with several clubs building huts in the park. These were later removed when the area was developed as a water supply catchment. The Trig K hut below the Kohukohunui summit was built in 1946 by Auckland City Council rangers Joe St Paul and Fred Gibbons. It is one of the only remaining examples in the upper North Island of an early backcountry hut.

The park was created through progressive acquisitions over a several years by public bodies historically responsible for water supply planning.

Ecology

The extensive tract of forest within the Hūnua Ranges provides one of the most important opportunities to conserve and protect ecologically functional ecosystems and the diversity of native species that they support.

The ranges contain a mosaic of forest types, with tawa forest (WF13)⁷⁹ with abundant kohekohe being the most extensive. They are nationally important for the protection of kauri, as they appear to be free of kauri

⁷⁸ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

⁷⁹ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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dieback disease. Extensive areas of regenerating and mature kauri ecosystems predominate along the eastern and southern sides of the ranges, extending onto neighbouring Department of Conservation reserves and private land. These kauri forests consist of both kauri, podocarp, broadleaved forest (WF11) and where hard beech is present kauri, podocarp, broadleaved, beech forest (WF12). Smaller stands of kauri also occur on the western side of the ranges.

Another special feature of the ranges is the only Auckland example of rimu-tōwai forest (MF24) at the highest elevations around Kohukohunui. This forest also includes sub-montane species uncommon in Auckland, such as mountain cabbage tree, mountain horopito and hutu. At lower elevations, there are patches of taraire-dominated forest (WF9) and extensive areas of scrub and forest with kānuka and mānuka (VS2 & VS3) regenerating after previous clearance.

The forests in the park have undergone major changes since early European settlement as a result of logging, clearing for farming and the various effects from animal pests such as goats, feral pigs, possums and rats. Despite this, the park provides outstanding wildlife habitat, enhanced in recent years by the removal of feral goats and the control of feral pigs, possums and rats. The park supports nationally and regionally threatened fauna including Hochstetter's frog, New Zealand falcon, kākā, North Island kōkako and long-tailed bat.

Of special importance is the relict population of North Island kōkako that has been intensively managed through a joint programme with the Department of Conservation, as outlined in the special management zone below.

In addition to native forest, there is approximately 2140ha dominated by exotic plantation, established from the early 1970s, consisting mostly of *Pinus radiata*. This is located in the northwest of the park in the catchments of the Wairoa, Cosseys and Upper Mangatāwhiri reservoirs. Native bush remnants and riparian strips occur within the pine forest. This area is currently controlled by Watercare to help protect the water quality in the adjacent reservoirs. Watercare is progressively regenerating these areas with indigenous species, while managing trees close to the reservoirs by thinning to waste to support natural regeneration. In time management of the area will pass to the council.

Unlike the Waitākere Ranges, the park is bordered by native bush, pine plantation and farmland and has no major public roads running through it. Department of Conservation scenic reserves adjoin the southern and north-western boundaries. These factors, along with the extent of the park, provide an opportunity for substantial biodiversity gains for the region through continuing the animal pest and weed control programmes underway to protect and restore the park's ecosystems. Integrating the management of the Hūnua Ranges with the coastal Waharau and Whakatāwai Regional Parks enables the council to take a mountain-to-sea integrated management approach.

The Watercare managed reservoirs and their tributary streams also provide important freshwater habitats for a range of flora and fauna, such as tuna / native eels and kōkopu. Of the kōkopu species, the nationally threatened galaxiids, shortjaw kokopu, occupy the Mangatāwhiri catchment in low numbers and kōaro occupy streams feeding the Wairoa reservoir.

4. Recreation provision

The Hūnua Ranges Regional Park offers a diverse range of visitor experiences. Recorded visitor counts have been approximately 245,000 per year from 2014/15 to 2019/20 and significantly increased over two years to 367,000 in 2021/22.. Most visitors congregate at the Hūnua Falls, Lower Mangatāwhiri Valley and Wairoa Dam.

The Hūnua Falls is the most popular destination in the park, driven by the spectacular falls and proximity to the city. Education camps in the park (Kōkako Lodge) and just outside the park's boundaries (Hūnua Falls Camp and Camp Adair) use this area for their outdoor education programmes.

Mangatāwhiri Valley off Moumoukai Road in the south of the ranges is a recreation hub for tramping, mountain biking and horse riding and provides the only vehicle-accessible campground in the park.

An extensive network of tracks and back-country campgrounds provide wilderness and multi-day opportunities for more adventurous visitors. While a number of tracks and associated campgrounds have been temporarily closed to protect these areas against kauri dieback, a good variety of tramping experiences are still available in the park. This includes multi-day tramps into the heart of the ranges in areas where there is no kauri, on tracks maintained to tramping track standards.

Since 2018, track upgrades in the Hūnua Ranges have focused on areas where no kauri or limited kauri are present, and ensuring connectivity, with improvements to popular loop tracks at Hūnua Falls / Massey, Wairoa and Suspension Bridge. This has improved the capacity of these tracks to cater for greater visitor use.

Hūnua Regional Park is also becoming a popular trail running and sporting event venue. The track upgrades will help support these activities and respond to regional and national recreational and environmental tourism demand.

The park also supports significant volunteer programmes that primarily work on conservation efforts, but also activities such as track maintenance. Several houses and Trig K hut are available for contractors and volunteers while they are working on the park.

The Mangatangi and Mangatāwhiri reservoirs offer trout fishing under a user permit system managed by Fish and Game. There is no other access to or opportunities provided on the reservoirs. The fishing access points are walk-in only.



Wairoa dam, Hūnua Ranges Regional Park

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Kauri dieback and other pest pressures

The wider Hūnua Ranges, including the regional park, have nationally significant kauri trees and stands. These are concentrated in the southern and eastern parts of the ranges. To date, the ranges are a healthy kauri area.

In 2018, a kauri protection zone closed a significant area of the park. Tracks in high value kauri areas were closed, including the Workman and Mangatangi Trig, Mangatangi Ridge, Lower Mangatāwhiri, Wairoa-Cosseys and Orum Road Tracks. Most of these closed tracks are in remote areas. Three campgrounds accessed by these tracks were also closed.

The council has been upgrading tracks since 2018. A survey of kauri health is being undertaken in 2022/23 to provide essential biological information on their health and distribution to support further track planning and reopening as resourcing allows.

A Controlled Area Notice⁸⁰ supports the enforcement of hygiene measures on open tracks. New signage sets out the rules for entering and leaving with clean footwear, clothing and equipment, and using the cleaning stations provided along the track network.

While other pests also represent a threat to ecosystems in the Hūnua Ranges, many are relatively well controlled compared with other parts of mainland Auckland. For example, large landscape-scale aerial pest

⁸⁰ Biosecurity New Zealand issued Controlled Area Notices for certain open tracks in the Waitākere Ranges and in parts of the Hūnua Ranges in 2018. These notices were issued under section 131 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and specify certain conditions that must be complied with when visiting these areas. Items with visible soil such as footwear, equipment or backpacks cannot be taken into or out of the walking tracks in Controlled Areas. Visitors must use all cleaning stations they encounter and follow all instructions at the site. Refer to <https://www.kauriprotection.co.nz/controlled-areas/>

control operations in 2014 and 2018 reduced the possum population. The council has built on this by undertaking ground-based work to control pests within the park and on buffer land as part of the Hūnua Halo project. Keeping the ranges free of feral goat and deer is a priority.

Climate change

Climate change is likely to see more significant weather events that could lead to flooding and land instability, including increased mobilisation of sediment into waterways and water supply catchments within the Hūnua Ranges. Future park development near streams will be assessed through monitoring of stream levels, land instability and erosion. This will be particularly pertinent to the Hūnua Falls area which has suffered from flooding in the past.

The expected number of very high and extreme fire danger days is expected to increase with climate change. Water supply catchment land is vulnerable to the effects of wildfire, and the impacts of a wildfire on the water quality with a catchment are severe. The council will work in collaboration with Watercare and Fire and Emergency NZ to reduce the risk of fire affecting water supply catchment areas.

Recreational opportunities

Visitor numbers are increasing in the park, and we anticipate numbers to continue to grow as the expanding communities in southern Auckland and northern Waikato seek outdoor recreational areas. Some of the recent growth has been due to reduced opportunities in the Waitākere Ranges, though this is changing as tracks are reopened in the west. People pursuing the unique remote track experiences that are available in non-kauri forest in the Hūnua Ranges will continue to seek out this park.

The Hūnua Trail will also draw new visitors into and through the park. This future cycling trail from Clevedon to Kaiua is being planned to use existing roads and tracks through the park.

The exotic forested area in the northwest of the ranges shown in Map 5.2 presents an exciting opportunity to expand recreation offerings in the park on a large scale. This area is currently controlled by Watercare. As Watercare progressively replaces the pine forest with indigenous species it is anticipated these areas will eventually be able to be opened for more regular public use. A plan will be developed for future recreational use of existing forestry roads and new tracks and facilities such as parking areas, toilets and accommodation. The ability to use this area will help take pressure off the park's more ecologically significant areas.

6. Management focus

The Hūnua Ranges Regional Park is a vast forested area that is predominantly managed as Category 1 – Natural / cultural (low use), recognising the significant cultural, ecological and geological significance of the whenua.

The primary arrival area in the Mangatāwhiri Valley is managed as is Category 1 – Natural / cultural (high use), in recognition of the need to provide higher levels of visitor infrastructure such as car parking, toilets and information that support the numbers visiting this area. The Hūnua Falls is also provisionally proposed to be managed as Category 1 (high use) for the same reasons, subject to confirmation through joint preparation of this section of the plan with mana whenua. Five special management zones are identified to provide specific management intentions based on their particular values, pressures and opportunities. These are: Hūnua Falls, Hūnua Trail, Kōkako Management Area, Mangatāwhiri Valley / Moumoukai, and the Water Catchment Area.

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This is the management focus for the Hūnua Ranges for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Ensuring that the reserve parcels within the park are managed in accordance with the primary purpose each is held for under the Reserves Act.
- Ongoing protection and restoration of the forested ranges, recognising its significant contribution to the region's biodiversity and ecosystem services and water supply, and the need to protect kauri.
- Providing interpretation and story-telling around the cultural and ecological significance of the park.
- Continuing track upgrades and creating a track programme that recognise the need to protect kauri areas, provide for longer tramping routes, potentially reconnecting the interior of the Hūnua Ranges with Waharau and Whakatīwai Regional Parks and providing a new connection to Kohukohunui.
- Supporting the development of the Hūnua Trail and planning to open up the northwestern area of the park to increase recreation opportunities.
- Upgrading facilities in the Upper Mangatāwhiri Campground, one of the park's larger campgrounds, including the toilets.
- Continuing to support opportunities for volunteers, friends-of-the-park groups and local community groups to participate in the park's conservation programmes.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of the park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural heritage

2. Continue to undertake comprehensive pest animal control programmes to maintain and enhance the habitat for indigenous flora and fauna, with particular focus on:
 - a. maintaining the threshold for possum control to below five per cent residual trap catch to reduce possum abundance over the whole park to improve forest health
 - b. goat control, to strive to maintain zero density (local eradication) in the Hūnua Ranges and the maintenance of a buffer zone on all adjoining properties
 - c. suppressing feral pig numbers to below ecological damage threshold to improve forest health and assist with kauri protection
 - d. managing rodent densities within the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park to levels that enable populations of indigenous species including kōkako, Hochstetter's frog, long tailed bats and bell birds to increase in number and expand across wider areas of the parkland
 - e. liaising with Department of Conservation and Waikato Regional Council to prevent the establishment of deer in the Hūnua Ranges

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- f. continuing integrated pest animal control at selected sites within the Ranges, including the Kōkako Management and the Hūnua Falls Pest Control Project Areas (see these special management zones below) to allow for complete ecosystem recovery and reintroductions of rare and threatened species, which includes investigating reintroducing kiwi
 - g. investigating opportunities to further expand integrated pest animal control in the Hūnua Ranges, such as the Hūnua mustelid control project
 - h. continuing the integrated pest animal management programmes in the Hūnua Ranges onto neighbouring reserve land and adjoining private property.
3. Review the delivery of pig control in the forestry block, recognising eventual increased recreational use of this area will not be compatible with the current pig hunting by permit approach.
 4. Maintain, and in some locations intensify, the comprehensive pest plant control programmes to restore modified areas and prevent the spread of pest plants into the more pristine habitat.
 5. Continue to implement measures in the kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback, recognising the nationally significant stands in the eastern and southern areas of the park.
 6. Continue support for partner, community and interest groups in undertaking ecological programmes such as wildlife habitat enhancement, reintroduction programmes, and pest plant and animal control, where such initiatives are consistent with this plan.
 7. Protect high altitude (over 550 metres) sub-alpine vegetation from clearance, except for that required to maintain tracks, designated viewshafts or to develop an emergency landing site, if no other suitable alternatives exist below 550m.

Cultural heritage

8. Continue to survey and resurvey the state of cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
9. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
10. Interpret built and engineering heritage sites on the park, such as the rolled earth dams technology advanced after World War II and used in the Wairoa and Cosseys Dams.
11. Maintain the historic Trig K hut (1946) as an emergency shelter for park visitors when not required for park operations.

Recreation and use

12. Continue to assess, upgrade where necessary, and reopen closed tracks where possible, prior to development of the track programme in management intention 13.
13. Develop a Hūnua Ranges Regional Park Recreation Plan that includes:
 - a. A track programme that reviews the current track network, based on the criteria set out in the [Tracks](#) section in chapter 11, and that:
 - i. protects high quality kauri areas
 - ii. supports the Hūnua Trail
 - iii. investigates reconnecting the park to Waharau and Whakatīwai Regional Parks

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- iv. retains longer tramping track loops in the heart of the Hūnua Ranges that are maintained to a traditional tramping track standard where they do not pass through kauri areas
 - v. support the use of existing campgrounds
 - vi. develops a shorter connection to Kohukohunui from the northern side of the park, utilising what was known as the North Depot track, in consultation with Watercare
 - vii. considers providing additional mountain-biking opportunities
 - viii. improves information on the recreation offer.
- b. A review of the accommodation offering and visitor facilities within the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park that looks at the feasibility of upgrading or expanding these to support multi-day experiences, including provision of further huts, lodges, camping and certified self-contained vehicle sites and associated visitor services (Noting the potential for additional accommodation to be explored in management intention 14.)
14. Prepare a development plan for the regeneration block in the northwest of the park that envisages providing a regionally important tramping, off-road running, horse riding and mountain biking destination in consultation with Watercare and the public that identifies:
- a. access options for multiple modes of transport
 - b. a horse park
 - c. track network providing tracks for walking, cycling and horse riding, utilising where possible the existing road network
 - d. accommodation, including a new campground, certified self-contained vehicle site and potentially a lodge
 - e. toilets
 - f. picnic areas
 - g. a potential site for a visitor centre.
15. Interpret significant natural values and heritage stories including people, places, milestones and events.
16. Explore opportunities to provide educational experiences, such as guided walks and mana whenua led cultural experiences, at key locations in the park.
17. Develop a heritage trail, that could be in conjunction with development of the Hūnua Trail, that tells stories of the Hūnua Ranges past and present.



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8. Special management zones⁸¹

Hūnua Falls SMZ

This Plan does not currently include a section for the Hūnua Falls area as the council is working with mana whenua to jointly prepare this section of the plan.

Mana whenua own, or will own, the parts of this SMZ that people come to look at, notably the area at the Falls. The council owns the arrival zone. The management of the council land relating to arrival at the Hūnua Falls area is best considered with the other areas as the parts are interconnected.

The Hūnua Falls SMZ is made up of land owned by Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki, land vested in the Crown which is to vest in four mana whenua once their Treaty Settlements are finalised (as described in the mana whenua associations section above), and land owned by Auckland Council, being the following parcels of land:

- mana whenua titles (current and future): Sections 1, 2, 3, SO 484944, Section 1 SO 484943 and Allotment 137 Parish of Otau
- council titles (arrival zone): Section 1 SO 66955, Part Allotment 24 Parish of Hūnua District.

A draft of this section will be presented for public consultation when it is ready, and following joint approval, added into this plan at a later date.

⁸¹ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

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Until updated and included in this plan the 2010 Regional Parks Management Plan in its entirety will continue to apply to the Hūnua Falls SMZ.

Hūnua Trail SMZ

Franklin Local Board is leading the development of the Hūnua Trail, a proposed 45km cycling and walking route, of which 30km is within the regional park, from Clevedon, through the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park to Kaiaua.

The trail is still in development. The plans are to use existing tracks, service roads and campgrounds in the park as shown in Maps 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 and 5.6.

Issues still to be addressed are potential restrictions applied to the planned route through a Watercare managed regeneration area. Operational activities in the park may also lead to closures at certain times. This will present a challenge to promoting and managing the trail.

Most of the land over which the planned trail route traverses is subject to the Local Government Act, with limited portions subject to the Reserves Act, classified as local purpose (water conservation) reserves, as shown in maps

While the council (through Franklin Local Board) is developing this trail, the scope of this section considers management intentions that can support the development and use of the portions of the trail within the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

18. Support the development of the Hūnua Trail as a cycling / walking trail through the park.
19. Support development of the Hūnua Trail in respect to:
 - a. managing access to the trail within the park, in consultation with Watercare around their forestry and water supply activities, and recognising any park operational restrictions
 - b. branding the trail and developing way-finding along the trail
 - c. investigating the potential use or upgrade of existing park infrastructure to support trail users, including toilets and accommodation
 - d. providing interpretation along points of interest on the trail
 - e. marketing of the trail.
20. Monitor the use of the Hūnua Trail within the park by assessing feedback from trail users, campground and other accommodation bookings, and track counter data; to guide the further development of the trail, mitigation of adverse effects of the trail's use and management of the visitor experience and park values.
21. Consider the granting of licences to commercial operators within the park that:
 - a. support mana whenua
 - b. provide transport to the beginning of the trail at Clevedon and end of the trail at Kaiaua.

Kōkako Management Area SMZ

The Kōkako Management Area (KMA) is located in the montane podocarp/tawa forest in the higher parts of the ranges, centred on the upper Mangatāwhiri catchment and surrounding ridges (refer to Maps 5.3 and

5.4). It contains Kohukohunui which is the highest point on the mainland in the region and extremely important to mana whenua. Here a relict population of North Island kōkako survived into the mid-1990s, long after the species became extinct elsewhere in the Auckland region.

The kōkako holds an important place in Māori heritage. Its iconic status is also due in part to its extraordinary song – a loud, long, slow-paced sequence of rich, organ-like notes, often used by filmmakers to evoke the sense and spirit of New Zealand native forests. The bird also features on New Zealand's \$50 note.

This joint council and Department of Conservation programme began in 1994 to protect the population, which then comprised about 25 birds and just one breeding pair. By 2009 the population inside the managed area (1500ha) comprised about 20 pairs, with another pair outside the KMA at Piggott's campground. Since then a separate Piggotts area has been added to the management programme covering 500ha, meaning the KMA now totals 2000ha of intensively managed park land.

Between 1998 and 2019, 64 kōkako were translocated to the KMA, sourced from Mapara, Waipapa, Tiritiri Matangi Island and Mangatutu, to increase numbers and genetic diversity. The population count in 2018⁸² recorded 116 pairs (106 within managed areas and another 10 pairs outside the project area). This increased to 229 breeding pairs within the managed areas in the 2022 survey.

Pest management initially involved bait stations and traps targeting ship rats and possums, the two key kōkako predators. However, broad-scale pest control over a large area has proven much more effective than localised territory-scale protection of specific pairs. Measures to protect kōkako have benefited many other native species including kererū, kākā, tomtit, bellbird, tui, Hochstetter's frog and long-tailed bats. These species will increasingly disperse into areas adjoining the KMA.

Successful recovery of the Hūnua kōkako population has been achieved by a dedicated team of contractors, staff, and volunteers, who contribute more than 4,000 hours of their time each year.

This SMZ covers Reserves Act scenic reserve or local purpose (water conservation) reserve and land subject to the LGA (refer to Appendix 8).

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

22. Continue to work in partnership with the Department of Conservation in the management of the threatened species, particularly the national kōkako recovery programme by assisting with:
 - a. protecting the kōkako habitat in the core 2000ha KMA in the northern Hūnua Ranges, including the Piggott's area
 - b. controlling key predators of the kōkako to ensure the population survives and increases
 - c. investigating the best approach to protecting species when they disperse into areas adjoining the KMA
 - d. investigating native species missing from the park ecosystem and guided by regional priorities, continue the re-introduction of threatened bird species, in consultation with mana whenua and Department of Conservation
 - e. supporting and continuing to develop the volunteer base
 - f. monitoring other rare and endangered species and threats.

⁸² Managed areas are surveyed every four years to monitor population growth.

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Mangatāwhiri Valley / Moumoukai SMZ

This recreation hub in the south of the ranges will be managed as a Category 1 (high use). It has a diverse range of recreation opportunities, including: one vehicle-accessible campground (Upper Mangatāwhiri), one back-country campground (Lower Mangatāwhiri), mountain biking, horse riding and tramping tracks (Lower Mangatāwhiri Track, Mangatāwhiri Challenge Track, Moumoukai Track and Valley Loop Track). It experiences relatively high visitation compared to most other areas of the park and the future Hūnua Trail will pass through the area, requiring a more intensive management approach.

A large area of the Lower Mangatāwhiri Valley sits within the Watercare's leased area as this may be a site of a future dam. The agreement with Watercare requires council to maintain the existing area of pasture clear of all woody vegetation. It has therefore been held as open space with the grass being cut for hay-making. The management approach is proposed to continue to provide the larger open spaces for recreation, while replanting some of the smaller peripheral areas to assist with pest plant control.

This SMZ covers Reserves Act local purpose (water conservation) reserve and land subject to the LGA (refer to map 5.6).

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

23. Integrate the pest plant and animal control with the programmes in the wider Hūnua Ranges.
24. Control willows and other weed species in Lower Mangatāwhiri Valley and continue to undertake riparian restoration and revegetation in the areas shown on Map 5.6.
25. Maintain the mountain biking facilities in partnership with the Auckland Mountain Bike Club and other key stakeholders.
26. Upgrade the Upper Mangatāwhiri Campground by constructing a campground shelter, upgrading the toilets, introducing recycling and rubbish collection and investigating providing potable water supply and showers.
27. Investigate the demand to provide overnight horse camping opportunities which could be developed in association with the Lower Mangatāwhiri Campground.
28. Maintain the Mangatāwhiri House as a volunteer and contractors' base.

Water catchment area SMZ

More than 14,000 hectares of native forest filter rain annually into four reservoirs, which on average supplies 60 per cent of Auckland's water supply. This catchment park land, the four reservoirs, the headworks land (which includes the Exclusive Land and Buffer Land)⁸³ and associated structures are managed by Watercare by way of a Lease and Licence Agreement.

The agreement's primary purpose is to protect the cleanliness of, and prevent contamination of, the metropolitan water supply. For this reason, certain restrictions apply to this area of the park: public access to the water in the reservoirs is prohibited and access to the exclusive use and buffer lands is minimised. Another objective is to ensure the sustainable management and efficient use and development of regionally significant water supply resources within the water catchment areas. This includes the ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrade of Watercare's structures and facilities.

The public are allowed to access the area and Watercare has provided a relatively high level of visitor facilities, such as toilets and picnic facilities, in the vicinity of the dams. Watercare maintains an unstaffed visitor centre at the Mangatangi Dam area that provides a range of interpretation on the history of the ranges and their importance for Auckland's water supply.

Service roads, some of which are sealed, offer relatively easy access to a number of areas within the interior of the Hūnua Ranges.

This wide catchment area covers Reserves Act scenic reserve or local purpose (water conservation) reserve and land subject to the Local Government Act (refer to maps 5.2 – 5.7).

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

29. Recognise the importance of the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park to Auckland's current and future water supply network and to facilitate its continuing operation by:
 - a. managing the Water Catchment Area in association with Watercare in accordance with the Deed of Lease, Licence and Agreement to Licence and the associated Annual Operations Plan, and
 - b. recognising the need to renew aging infrastructure with minimal environmental impact.
30. Implement pest plant and animal control programmes in partnership with Watercare to protect high ecological values in the catchment.
31. Work with Watercare to investigate opportunities to increase native fish populations within the reservoirs.
32. Work with Watercare to continue to facilitate public pedestrian access into the dam sites in accordance with Watercare's lease, ensure the ongoing provision of interpretation, public toilets and recreational facilities in the water catchment lands, and investigate increasing recreational access in some areas.
33. Ensure that approvals for discretionary activities in water catchment 'exclusive use land' and the 'buffer land,' as defined above in footnote 5, relating to the Watercare Lease and Licence areas, are

⁸³ Exclusive Land is defined as the operational areas associated with the dams and filter and pumping stations etc. Buffer Land is defined as land that generally provides buffers around the reservoirs.

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only given when Watercare has provided written approval. Consult Watercare on any application for a discretionary activity on the remaining water catchment park land, as shown in Maps 5.8 and 5.9.

34. Actively discourage off-track activity within this special management zone; with emphasis given to the primary buffer land (20 metre margin around the exterior boundary of each reservoir) unless formally approved as a discretionary activity.

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Adjacent landowners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Auckland Mountain Biking Club	Interest in maintenance, development and use of mountain biking tracks
Conservation volunteers – Hūnua Habitat, Friends of Hūnua Ranges	Ecological restoration and species management
Department of Conservation	Kōkako breeding programme, and translocation of indigenous species, management of adjoining reserve land
Fish and Game	Issuing permits for fishing in two of the reservoirs
Hauraki District Council	Interest in parts of the park that fall within their boundary and relate to their functions
Horse riding clubs and organisations	Recreational horse riding
Kōkako Lodge Trust	Operation and management of the outdoor education camp
Local volunteer fire services	Firefighting, search and rescue and emergency management
Pig hunters	Pig hunting (pest control)
Waikato District Council	Interest in parts of the park that fall within their boundary and relate to their functions
Waikato Regional Council	Interest in parts of the park that fall within their boundary and relate to their functions
Watercare	Manages water supply with pest control and regeneration of indigenous forest. Interests in visitor use of the Watercare leased area and the wider catchment.

Long Bay Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Most land held under the Local Government Act 2002 with several parcels of recreation reserve held under the Reserves Act 1977.
Category ⁸⁴	3 – Developed recreation
Size	177ha
Map 6.1 – 6.2	Long Bay Regional Park
Special management structure	Heritage Covenant for the Long Bay Heritage Protection Zone



1. Park vision

A very popular park, with open spaces allowing large family and social groups to enjoy walking, swimming, cycling and gatherings in a beautiful coastal setting. Significant cultural heritage areas are protected and interpreted enabling visitors to learn about the history and importance of this land. Conservation and education programmes protect and enhance the natural ecosystems on site and the adjacent marine reserve.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Long Bay, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section), however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Te Ākitai Waiohū Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

⁸⁴ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Long Bay lies on the eastern coast of Auckland between Torbay and Whangaparāoa Peninsula. The park adjoins the Long Bay-Okura Marine Reserve which extends the length of the park to the Okura estuary in the north.

Long Bay is characterised by its sweeping, sandy beach, coastal dunes, revegetation plantings, broadleaf coastal forest and an extensive area of wetlands (Vaughan Flats) adjacent to the Vaughan Stream in the northern part of the park. There are walking tracks along the high coastal cliffs extending up to Piripiri Point, providing panoramic views over the Hauraki Gulf.

Several historic buildings and structures are in the park, including the historic Vaughan Homestead which was built in 1863 and is located on a bluff above Vaughan Stream. Two WWII machine gun emplacements (pillboxes) were built in 1942 as part of a wider installation of military defences along the north-eastern coast of Auckland to counter the threat of Japanese invasion.

The southern portion of the park is the main recreational activity area, catering to picnics, games and beach activities. There is an all-ability playground, a safe swimming beach and the marine reserve which contains extensive shore platforms and rock pools visible at low tide.

Cultural heritage

The coastline north of Auckland, including Long Bay, was settled prior to 1400. From the mid-1600s until European settlement, the area was occupied by several iwi groups, including Ngāti Manuhiri, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāi Tai, and Ngāti Whātua.

Until the early 19th century the whole of the coastline from Takapuna to Mahurangi was occupied by several inter-related hapū that formed part of the Te Kawerau ā Maki iwi. The people that occupied the Long Bay / Okura area were known as Ngāti Kahu.

The area proved attractive due to the abundance of shellfish, particularly cockle and pipi, and was also well known for fishing. Ngāti Kahu maintained kāinga / settlements throughout the area, concentrated around the sheltered bays on the southern coastline of the Whangaparāoa Peninsula.

Long Bay contains significant wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu and customary resources that are taonga to mana whenua. The entire foredunes of the park are considered wāhi tapu.

Ngāti Kahu remained the main tribal group at Long Bay until European settlement began in the 1850s. The Vaughan family purchased the land at Long Bay in 1862 and farmed sheep and cattle there over the next 100 years. Vaughan Homestead was built by George Vaughan as a farm cottage in 1863 and later extended. The homestead was incorporated into the park in 1991 and from 1993–1995 it was restored by the Torbay Historical Society.

History of the park

Long Bay is one of Auckland's first regional parks. The park was purchased in 1965 and first developed during the 1970s. In 2013, a portion of the Awaruku Headland at the southern area of the park and previously within the proposed urban development area was transferred to Auckland Council to form the Long Bay Heritage Protection Zone.

A local recreation reserve, previously known as Piripiri Park and located adjacent to the northwestern boundary, was incorporated into the park in 2018.

Development of the Long Bay Village, adjacent to the park's western boundary, has resulted in extensive urbanisation over the last seven years. The subdivision includes a village centre and schools and will eventually support a population of around 8000. Many people living in the area use Long Bay as their local park and access it daily for walking and cycling.

Description of the Heritage Protection Zone

The Long Bay Heritage Protection Zone (HPZ) was created following an Environment Court decision in 2007 on the proposed Long Bay Structure Plan, that enabled large-scale urban development in the catchment to the west of the park.

A portion of the Awaruku Headland, rich in cultural heritage, was excluded from the development and was retained as open space for the protection of the historic and heritage values on the land.

The land is incorporated in the Auckland Unitary Plan within the Long Bay Precinct, zoned Open Space – Conservation and is subject to extensive heritage protection overlays. The archaeological sites are scheduled as Category B historic heritage places in the Auckland Unitary Plan and the site is the subject of a Heritage Covenant with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

The land subject to the HPZ is located on a rolling, grass covered headland overlooking the southern portion of the park. The land adjoins the developing residential area on its western boundary and the Awaruku stormwater management area on its southern boundary. Existing buildings within the HPZ include a large, corrugated iron farm shed (known as the “Red Shed”).

An additional 0.35ha of land (The Farmhouse block) adjacent to the Red Shed and within the HPZ was purchased by council in May 2022. This site contains two dwellings and ancillary buildings which will be incorporated into the park.

The land within the HPZ is extremely rich in archaeological and historic heritage, including sites of significant cultural value to mana whenua, and examples of early European farming practices. Several archaeological sites are recorded on the Awaruku Headland, including shell midden complexes, living terraces and a ditch and bank fence network.

These are part of a wider heritage landscape reflecting several hundred years of occupation, from Māori using the marine resources in the mid-15th century to 19th century European settler farming, followed by WWII military defensive structures. This layering of occupation on the headland makes this cultural landscape highly significant regionally and nationally.

Ecology

Long Bay adjoins the Long Bay-Okura marine reserve, which extends the full length of the park from Toroa Point in the south to the Okura River and Karepiro Bay in the north.

Long Bay is characterised by its sweeping sandy beach, coastal dunes, Waitematā sandstone cliffs (CL1),⁸⁵ a broadleaf coastal forest (WF4) remnant with large kahikatea and pūriri (Vaughan Bush), revegetation plantings and an extensive area of freshwater and saline wetlands (Vaughan Flats), located beside Vaughan Stream in the northern part of the park.

The beach, dunes and northern coastline provide habitat for a range of coastal birds including the little penguin, pied shag, white-faced heron, variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel. The bush and replanted areas harbour variety of common native birds including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining

⁸⁵ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī. Swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow occur in the open country.



Long Bay Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

Long Bay is a developed park with a range of recreational activities on offer. There are large areas of open space available for picnics and informal games, with six bookable sites for large groups or organised events.

There is no campground in the park, but certified self-contained vehicles can stay overnight in a designated location in the main car park.

The walking trail network includes the Coastal Track (8km) which starts at the northern car park at Vaughan Street and passes through the Vaughan Flats wetlands before heading up through the coastal bush then along the cliffs above Granny's Bay, Pōhutukawa Bay and Piripiri Point, before turning down to the coast at the Okura River crossing.

The Coastal Track also loops into the 100 Acre Track (1.6km) near Granny's Bay, running through an area of native revegetation, before providing extensive views out over the Hauraki Gulf. Both the Coastal Track and 100 Acre Track are shared walking and recreational cycling tracks, providing for dual usage.

Te Araroa trail enters the park at the southern end and extends along the beach to the northern boundary at Piripiri Point where it crosses the Okura Estuary and continues towards Whangaparāoa.

The land held as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act includes the northern parcel formerly known as Piripiri Park, extending to the west along the Okura Estuary; and land at the southernmost inland section of the park bordering Awaruku Creek and including the internal circular road.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

The coastal dunes along the length of the beach are vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise and coastal erosion. Progressively replanting the seaward face of the dunes and extending planting to create a buffer should help protect and stabilise them, together with controlling pedestrian access through defined pathways to the beach.

The high, coastal cliffs in the north of the park are also periodically subject to erosion, particularly during large storm or rainfall events. Planning for the future managed retreat of the coastal track further inland should be considered.

The significant amount of cultural heritage, including archaeological sites and built heritage structures, located near the coast at Long Bay are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

High visitor use

Long Bay is an extremely popular park. Visitor counts reached one million in the 2014/15 year, maintaining that level for several years until 2021/22 when numbers lifted again to 1.365 million recorded visitors. This popularity results in traffic congestion and overflowing car parks during the peak summer period, often causing adverse impacts to local residents on adjacent streets.

Advocating for more public transport services to the park entrances, or alternatively providing options such as shuttle buses from Albany bus station to the park, should be investigated to help reduce congestion.

High visitor numbers can also result in potential conflicts between park users, where loud music, noise and other behaviour affects others. Maintaining an oversight of activities by regular park ranger patrols during peak periods assists in ensuring any issues are resolved quickly.

Recreational opportunities

The large, open space in the northern part of the park provides options for further recreational use in line with its purpose, such as extended walking and cycling tracks or a shared loop track. Encouraging visitors to spread out and use more of the park for family friendly activities will occur when this part of the park is developed.

Providing access for dogs in the park is a topical issue. Some park users want dogs to be prohibited from the park while others would like some form of controlled access to enable dog walking.

Rules on areas that dogs can access is controlled by the council's [policy on dogs](#) and [bylaw](#) (refer to the council's website).

There may be an opportunity to investigate the possibility of providing dog access in the inland grassy area in the northern part of the park that was previously part of Piripiri Park, accessed directly from the upper section of Piripiri Point Drive, not through the park itself, when the dog policy and bylaw are next reviewed.

Planning for the use of the northern area of the park also means considering the future of grazing on the open pastures of the park in this location. Providing for recreational use and replanting out areas in native species may conflict with possible intentions to maintain grazing or develop farming-related infrastructure in this area.

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A management intention has been included to ensure all matters are considered appropriately prior to proposing any development in the northern area of the park.

Improving the visitor experience

There are several opportunities to increase community engagement with the park, by developing education programmes on the environmental conservation activities being undertaken as well as the history and cultural heritage of the park itself.

Park users want to know more about the Māori and European history of the park. The cultural heritage values and the heritage protection zone within the park provides a unique opportunity to increase visitor awareness and understanding of the significance and history of the land. Cultural experiences led by mana whenua, such as guided tours and the development of interpretation for specific heritage sites, are some options to explore further.

The two dwellings on the Farmhouse block within the HPZ may be utilised for bach accommodation, education programmes or wider community use.

With the marine reserve next to the park, there are opportunities for education programmes on the range of sea life and shore birds that can be seen in the park to be developed for school children.

Restoring threatened species

Vaughan Stream and Awaruku Stream are two of the larger streams that traverse the park. Their coastal location and habitat provide opportunities for restoring native fish species, including the regionally threatened giant kokopu, which used to be found in the park. Restoring the aquatic habitat of streams by adding natural wood into the channel provides daytime cover for native fish species and can positively influence stream channel form, by creating localised deep sections that are critical to support some fish species.

Ecological restoration on the park also relies on effective management of a range of pest pressures, which can be challenging given the proximity of many residential homes and gardens.

Cultural heritage interpretation and park name

Opportunities exist to expand and improve cultural way-finding and interpretation on the park's rich history of Māori occupation and European activity throughout the park, in particular the sites within the HPZ.

Further engagement with mana whenua is required to identify the priorities for the identification, protection and interpretation of Māori cultural heritage.

The council has invited mana whenua to provide a Māori name and narrative for this park to enrich the stories of the regional parks and support use of te reo Māori. It is expected the Māori name will be adopted as a dual name alongside the existing English name. Refer to chapter 8 ([Naming parks and park features](#)).

Utilising the Vaughan Homestead

The historic Vaughan homestead is managed by the Torbay Historical Society under a licence agreement and is used as a venue for local events. The homestead contains a small museum of historic photos and memorabilia from the Vaughan family and is open on occasions during the summer months for the public to visit the house.

The homestead is under-utilised, and consideration should be given to exploring opportunities for more extensive use of the building by the local community.

Managing offensive behaviour

Park visitors have sometimes experienced offensive and anti-social behaviour in the northern part of the park near Pōhutukawa Bay. This is a public safety issue and contravenes the [Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw](#) and, at times, criminal laws. Offensive behaviour is prohibited in the park as in all parks. The council will continue to work closely with the Police to address the situation, as all areas of the park should be safe and available for family friendly activities and use.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Long Bay for the next 10 years.

- Ensuring that the reserve land is managed in accordance with the primary purpose it is held for.
- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Continuing to protect and restore the biodiversity and physical habitat of the riparian margins, streams, coastal forest, wetlands and dunes.
- Integrating the Heritage Protection Zone and northern area of the park into the overall management of the park.
- Providing more recreation opportunities in the northern part of the park.
- Developing connections between existing walking and cycling tracks to the wider neighbouring community network of accessways.
- Managing the behaviour of park users to ensure an enjoyable, relaxed and informal beach experience for all park visitors.
- Reviewing the Long Bay Concept Plan (2006) to identify actions not implemented, in preparation for the development of a new plan for the northern end of the park.
- Investigating opportunities to increase community engagement with the park through the development of education programmes.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue the coastal forest revegetation programme, including enhancing the screen planting along the western boundary of the park.
3. Continue to protect and enhance the coastal forest remnants and plant the coastal edge with pōhutukawa and other coastal species, while retaining existing views and vistas.

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4. Continue the restoration of riparian margins and wetland areas adjacent to Granny's Bay and along waterways on the park, to create ecological links with the Vaughan Stream restoration and the adjoining land near Piripiri Point.
5. Continue to restore and enhance stream habitat to support the reintroduction of threatened native species.
6. Continue restoring and maintaining the threatened coastal foredunes and associated plant communities by planting buffer areas, while retaining views and access to the beach via designated walkways.
7. Establish a programme to monitor the protection of shorebirds from disturbance by dogs and park users.
8. Continue to provide interpretation on the dune restoration programme to raise public awareness and increase understanding of their ecological importance, the threats to dune systems and the protection and restoration methods in use.
9. Continue to implement pest plant and animal control initiatives across the park.
10. Progressively remove inappropriate exotic trees such as pines and *Lagunaria* (Norfolk Island hibiscus) and replace these with native species such as pōhutukawa to provide shade and structure.

Cultural heritage

11. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
12. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
13. Work with mana whenua to protect the wāhi tupuna within the park, particularly within the foredune area.
14. Adopt a Māori name alongside the English name for this park once a name has been provided by mana whenua.
15. Manage the Vaughan Homestead and its environs, in accordance with the Vaughan Homestead Conservation Plan (2001) by:
 - a. Encouraging public use of the homestead, consistent with preserving the heritage values of the building and environs.
 - b. Retaining and conserving all significant non-invasive historic plantings associated with the homestead garden.
 - c. Undertaking a review of the conservation plan, heritage assessments and other relevant information before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of this heritage building.

Recreation and use

16. Consider the use of a variety of options to relieve congestion in the arrival zone including but not limited to:
 - a. providing for secure bicycle parking and e-bike charging
 - b. advocating for better public transport links to the park
 - c. promoting access to the park by public and active transport
 - d. considering introduction of time-limited parking spaces.
17. Maintain the 'barrier free' playground to ensure it remains accessible to all users.
18. Re-route tracks away from eroding cliff edges to maintain visitor safety.
19. Maintain the views and vistas on the northern end of the park.
20. Review the Long Bay Concept Plan (2006) prior to preparing a spatial plan for the development of new recreation activities and associated visitor infrastructure at the northern part of the park in accordance with its Reserves Act purpose.
21. Investigate opportunities to increase community engagement with the park through the development of education programmes.
22. Explore opportunities to allow more extensive use of the Vaughan Homestead by local community groups.
23. Continue to monitor offensive and anti-social behaviour in the vicinity of Pōhutukawa Bay and work with the Police to manage public safety and security.
24. Continue to work with Auckland Transport to improve public transport to the park.

Farmed settings

25. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views, and provide visitors with farm experiences and opportunities for active recreation.
26. Continue to review the management of the open grassland in the northern part of the park, in relation to the proposed development of this area for recreational use and revegetation planting.
27. Develop a stock water supply and stock handling facilities in the northern part of the park, that still allows for potential recreational use in this area.

8. Special management zones⁸⁶

Heritage Protection Zone SMZ

To protect the values the HPZ will be managed as public open space with controlled public access, limited recreational activity and minimal development other than to provide interpretation of its historic and heritage significance.

While some of the features of the area are clearly visible, such as the ditch and bank network and the gun emplacement, the archaeology of the site is not immediately obvious. The rich cultural landscape provides an opportunity to tell the history of the Long Bay area.

Any new works will be kept to a minimum, however they may be necessary initially to enable public use, then to maintain and enhance the amenity, protect the heritage values and to promote the educational aspects associated with the heritage protection zone.

All grazing stock has been removed from the HPZ and the land will be maintained largely as grassed open space and managed through a mowing regime, except for the steeper slopes and wetland areas. Buffer zones have been identified along the western boundary of the zone to protect the privacy of adjoining private residential private residential properties.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

28. Manage the Long Bay Heritage Protection Zone as public open space in a manner that:
 - a. Recognises the heritage significance of the zone.
 - b. Controls and limits recreational activity to walking, cycling and casual, informal low impact use.
 - c. Limits the use of vehicles, except for park operations and emergency services vehicles in the HPZ.
 - d. Limits development, including planting and the construction of access paths, to that necessary to direct public access through the zone while protecting heritage features.
 - e. Removes all redundant farming infrastructure above ground, such as fences, shelter belts and troughs.
 - f. Facilitates public education and interpretation while maintaining the open space character of the zone.
 - g. Maintains and enhances the ecological values of the zone as a habitat for native flora and fauna.
 - h. Retains open vistas across and from the site.
29. Continue to protect all known archaeological sites and maintain them with appropriate vegetation.
30. Develop interpretation in a way that:
 - a. Reflects the aspirations of mana whenua.
 - b. Locates interpretation panels at park entrances with smaller signs identifying features located closer to archaeological sites.

⁸⁶ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

- c. Keeps the number of interpretive panels to a minimum, focusing on the main entry points any key archaeological sites, with additional information accessible online.
 - d. Considers the erection of pou, incorporation of te reo place names and design elements.
31. Continue to liaise with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga on the management and interpretation of the heritage features on the site, in accordance with the Heritage Covenant.
32. Ensure all new works with the zone, such as installing pathways, signage and replanting, are:
 - a. Limited to those that meet the purpose of the zone, such as walking / cycling tracks and directional and interpretative signs.
 - b. Involve the planting of steep and unstable slopes and wetland areas in native vegetation.
 - c. Include the removal of the macrocarpa shelter belts.
 - d. Adhere to the Auckland Unitary Plan rules relating to historic and heritage features.
 - e. Recognise the Heritage Covenant in place.
33. Continue to maintain the vegetation in the HPZ by:
 - a. Planting the steep slopes and wetland areas unsuitable for mowing in native species while retaining the views and vistas identified on the map.
 - b. Managing the grass by the mowing regime outlined below:
 - i. Open mowing – where there are no recorded archaeological features, and the ground is flat or gently sloping. Heavy machinery may be used if ground conditions permit it.
 - ii. Controlled mowing – where archaeological features are present, ensuring the features are not damaged from ‘scalping’ or rutting the surface. Heavy mowing machines can be used during dry periods but hand-held machines, such as line trimmers, must be used when the ground is wet and likely to dig into the surface.
34. Keep the western boundary buffer areas clear of all recreational infrastructure, such as tracks and pathways, to avoid people approaching the boundary with the adjoining private residential properties.
35. Plant the buffer zones in low level native species to maintain views from the adjoining private properties.
36. Utilise the existing buildings located within the HPZ for park purposes associated with the management and education of visitors and interpretation.
37. Retain the existing farm road and track for pedestrian and cycling use and for maintenance and emergency services vehicles. The road and track surface may be upgraded as necessary, while avoiding subsoil works, but the road and track will not be widened or realigned. Public vehicles are not permitted to access or park in the HPZ.
38. Monitor pedestrian and cyclist movements and the creation of informal tracks to ensure that archaeological features are not damaged, and appropriate remedial action is taken to prevent or redirect such activity.
39. Remove all internal fences by vertically pulling posts or cutting them off below ground level to maintain the open space character.

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40. Progressively install post and wire fences as external boundary fences where they are not already, to reflect the rural open space character of the HPZ while provided for the security of neighbouring private properties.
41. Restrict formal pedestrian and cycle access from the western side of the HPZ to the 4 points indicated as A, B, C and D on Map 6.2.
42. Construct new tracks on the alignments shown in Map 6.2 by building on the surface rather than cutting into the ground.

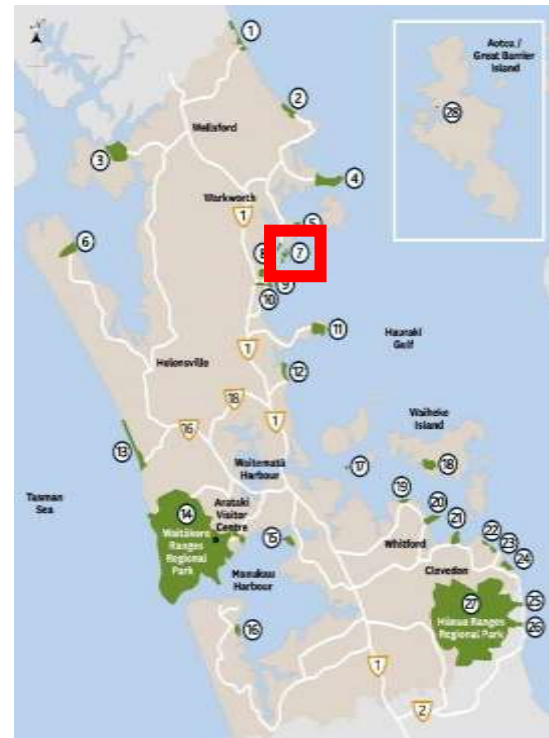
9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Friends of Long Bay	Advocates for the protection of the values of the park, connects the community to the park
Long Bay Okura Great Parks Society	Advocates for the protection of the values of the park
Sir Peter Blake Marine Education and Recreation Centre	Delivers marine education and outdoor recreation programmes on the park
Torbay Historical Society	Operation and protection of the Vaughan Homestead
Volunteer and local community groups	Ecological restoration and pest control
Wairau Special School	School involvement in supporting ecological restoration

Mahurangi East Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Mahurangi East sector land is held under the Local Government Act 2002 Scott Point is held under the Reserves Act 1977 including two parcels classified recreation reserve, one local purpose (esplanade) reserve and two scenic reserves under section 19(1)(b).
Category ⁸⁷	1 - Natural / cultural (low use)
Size	190ha (updated with addition of Scott Pt land area)
Map 7.1	Mahurangi East Regional Park



1. Park vision

A remote, isolated park with outstanding natural landscapes providing for low-impact recreational walking, cycling, boating, camping and beach activities and enjoyment of panoramic scenic views across the Mahurangi Harbour and the upper Hauraki Gulf and islands. Large areas of restored and regenerating coastal forest, wetlands and significant ecological areas provide for protection and enhancement of a wide range of native species. The park's rich cultural history and many significant heritage sites are protected.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Mahurangi East, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include coastal statutory acknowledgements describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) includes a statement of association with the coastal area. Other mana whenua also have an association with this park.

⁸⁷ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Mahurangi East is an isolated block of parkland located on the eastern coastal peninsula of the Mahurangi Harbour, bordered to the west by the Te Kapa River estuary. The park includes Scott Point, situated at the end of the Te Kapa Peninsula located to the west, which includes a wharf and boat ramp that services the local shellfish industry and recreational boating community and car parking and visitor facilities. The historic Scott Homestead is also located at the point.

Scott Point has three small areas of recreation and esplanade reserve, adjacent to the car park at boat ramp at Ngaio Bay. In addition, there are two small scenic reserves in the same area, on the western side of Ridge Road. Mahurangi Scenic Reserve (managed by the Department of Conservation) lies to the east of Ridge Road and extends from the above the hillside down to behind the historic Scott Homestead. Bailey Cottage, situated on the hillside above Ridge Road, is available for public use as bach accommodation.

Mahurangi East is characterised as being a remote, undeveloped park with high natural character and cultural heritage values, currently accessible only by water. The park is predominantly bush clad, with areas of mature native forest on the eastern side of the peninsula's central ridge. Sadler Point, at the southern tip of the peninsula, includes the Dairy Bay marginal strip and a stewardship area administered by the Department of Conservation, part of which is grazed by an adjacent private landowner.

The land is identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan as an outstanding natural landscape, with high natural character values that include outstanding natural features and significant ecological areas. There are panoramic views from the parkland both up the Mahurangi harbour and outwards to the Hauraki Gulf. The sheltered bays, with wide accessible sandy beaches are bordered by steep coastal cliffs on the headlands, with intertidal rocky platforms extending from their bases.

Cultural heritage

The wider Mahurangi area has a long history of human occupation and was favoured for its plentiful food supplies and natural resources. These included the fishing grounds in the sheltered tidal waters between the islands, shellfish and eels, native birds, and kumara which was cultivated on the better drained hillside and alluvial beach flats. The Mahurangi Harbour and surrounding waters were a prized shark fishing ground.

There is extensive evidence of Māori occupation including defended and undefended kāinga / settlement areas, many of which are scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Recorded archaeological sites within the park include pā, middens, storage pits and terraces, all of which are well preserved.

European settlement in the wider Mahurangi area began in 1832 when Gordon Browne established a spar station on the Pukapuka Peninsula, to supply the Royal Navy with wooden masts for British warships. Large areas of forest were subsequently cleared for spars and to supply the growing town of Auckland, resulting in the establishment of logging camps and pit sawing stations around the foreshore.

The Mahurangi Harbour, with its sheltered waterways, ample supplies of timber and its central position between the Bay of Islands and Auckland, was an ideal location for shipbuilding and the industry grew rapidly from about 1850 to support the flourishing coastal trade. Numerous shipyards existed around the harbour foreshore, including the Darrach shipyard established in the Te Kapa inlet by John Darrach in 1866. These historic industrial sites are scheduled for protection in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

After the forest was cleared, small farms began to be established on land adjacent to the harbour and inlets. Dairy Bay cottage, located near Sadler Point at the end of the Mahurangi East peninsula was built by John Sullivan in 1853.

Ecology

Mahurangi East has a variety of coastal and coastal forest ecosystems including coastal pōhutukawa forest (WF4),⁸⁸ cliff ecosystems (CL1), regenerating kānuka scrubland (VS2), mangrove saltmarshes and salt meadow (SA1). Kauri is present in the park. There are also extensive areas of well-established kānuka and ngaio revegetation plantings behind Poplar Bay, and ponds and wetlands in a small, impounded reach of Te Kapa Inlet.

Scott Point has remnants of coastal pōhutukawa forest (WF4), contiguous with a larger area of coastal forest in the Department of Conservation-administered Mahurangi Scenic Reserve which contains pūriri, taraire, tawāpou and ngaio.

Forest, scrublands and plantings have kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, welcome swallow, fantail, grey warbler, silveryeye and tūi. Dabchick, paradise duck, swamp harrier, banded rail, spotless crane and spur-winged plover occur in wetlands and open areas. Little penguin, reef and white-faced herons occur around the coast and variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel breed at Lagoon Bay. As with other parks in coastal Rodney, a notable introduced species is the kookaburra.

History of the park

Mahurangi East, including the parkland at Scott Point was previously park of Mahurangi Regional Park.

In 2019 an additional 92ha was purchased to add to the established regional parkland at Mahurangi East. This land included an easement through neighbouring private properties that will enable future vehicle access to the entrance of the park.

The acquisition of the additional land was partially funded by a generous bequest from the John Turnbull and Margaret Turnbull philanthropic trusts.

4. Recreation provision

The parkland at Mahurangi East is currently only accessible by water and is a popular destination for kayakers.

Bookable accommodation includes Big Bay bach, located above the secluded, sandy Big Bay beach on the eastern side of the peninsula. Vine House, a historic 1950s farmhouse, is located on the protected western side of the peninsula. There is also a small campground at Lagoon Bay adjacent to the restored Vine woolshed.

A series of farm tracks provide walking and cycling access through the parkland, enabling visitors to enjoy the scenic views from the higher points out across the Hauraki Gulf to the offshore islands.

The reserve land adjacent to Ngaio Bay, north of Scott Point, provides access to the immediate coastal area for recreational boating and fishing. Access to Scott Homestead and the flat area behind the beach is pedestrian-only, with most visitors parking at the landing at the end of Ridge Road and walking along the foreshore boardwalk to reach the park. A service access road from Bailey Cottage leads down to the flat land behind the homestead, where there are the remains of a heritage orchard.

⁸⁸ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types



Mahurangi East Regional Park

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

The coastal areas at Lagoon Bay and Big Bay will be susceptible to both coastal erosion and cliff erosion, particularly on the exposed coast and headlands at Big Bay which is exposed to wave energy from the northeast.

The wetlands at Lagoon Bay and Poplar Bay will be vulnerable to coastal inundation during storm events. These areas are extremely sensitive to climate change, sea level rise, erosion and threats to native species from pest plants. A further assessment of the best practice management options to protect the wetlands at the Te Kapa inlet should be undertaken before restoration initiatives begin.

Climate change is also likely to exacerbate existing pest pressures, particularly pest plants.

There is a significant amount of cultural heritage located near the coast which will be vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation planting or unplanned site disturbance.

Land access into the park

A public access plan is currently being developed to provide pedestrian, cycle and future vehicle access into the park from the north. This will be achieved through a staged process, as considerable investment will be required to upgrade the fencing and develop entrance gates and laybys along the proposed roadway, before establishing car parking, visitor facilities and separate walking and cycleway tracks to enable multi-modal access into the park to a certain point.

The land access to park will be opened once the public access plan has been approved and the necessary infrastructure is in place.

Recreation and use

The primary focus at Mahurangi East will be maintaining the undeveloped natural character of the park, to provide a remote visitor experience where the landscape and scenic views are the attraction. Pedestrian access into the park for informal walking will be the only recreational activity available in the short term.

Other recreational activities may include picnicking, camping, mountain biking, water-based activities such as swimming, fishing and kayaking and the opportunity for bach accommodation in an existing dwelling onsite.

The park's significant area of open space will support the future recreational needs of the wider Warkworth area which is undergoing significant urban growth.

The recreation activities available at Scott Point are expected to remain the same. There is an opportunity to consider increasing the use of Scott Homestead, by exploring the potential for appropriate community use of the ground floor of the building.

Local community groups or historical societies may be interested in developing a programme of local events or curated visitor experiences that celebrates the rich maritime history and early settlement of the Mahurangi area, which could be delivered at Scott Homestead.

Pest free peninsula

The configuration of the Mahurangi East peninsula may provide opportunities for extensive pest management by working with neighbouring property owners to integrate pest management programmes. Further assessment of the suitability of the park to be managed eventually as a pest free peninsula is required.

Cultural heritage protection and interpretation

There are many significant cultural heritage features in the park. Conservation strategies for protecting and managing these features should be revisited and refreshed with mana whenua.

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural interpretation and wayfinding throughout the park.

Regional Parks Management Plan

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Mahurangi East for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationship with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to review the name of the park, including the existing and recently acquired parkland.
- Maintaining, protecting and enhancing the coastal forest and biodiversity values of the park, through a more intensive pest control programme that recognises the potential of the park to become pest-free due to its location.
- Preparing a spatial plan for the proposed future development of the newly acquired portion of the park.
- Enabling visitors to learn about the rich cultural heritage of the area.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Develop a coastal forest restoration and enhancement programme, with a focus on protecting and replacing stands of pōhutukawa.
3. Continue to protect and enhance the biodiversity values of the park by restoring the ecological habitats and populations of indigenous fauna.
4. Continue to protect and restore the wetland areas by creating ecological linkages and habitats to enable wildlife species to thrive.
5. Retire the parkland from grazing to enable the protection and enhancement on native vegetation.
6. Maintain and enhance pest animal and plant control programmes to protect the biodiversity values on the park and prevent incursions onto the offshore islands.
7. Continue to work with neighbouring property owners on integrating pest plant and animal control programmes across both public and private land.
8. Investigate opportunities to set up an active volunteer group to help improve and enhance the biodiversity values of the newly extended park.
9. Conduct a feasibility assessment of the park as to its suitability for being managed eventually as a pest free peninsula.
10. Continue to implement measures in kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

Cultural heritage

11. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
12. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
13. Work with mana whenua to review the name of this park.
14. Plan for the protection of Vine House and the historic Lagoon Bay woolshed, by considering the existing conservation plan, heritage assessment or other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these buildings.
15. Work collaboratively with family members to recognise the bequest from the John Turnbull and Margaret Turnbull trusts, in alignment with the policies in this plan in chapter 12 relating to the use of plaques and memorials.

Recreation and use

16. Prepare a spatial plan for the development of future recreational activities at Mahurangi East
17. As a priority, work with landowners along the easement to enable public access to the parkland that is safe for all users of the easement land and adjoining accessway to Jackson Crescent, and does not impact on farming operations on the balance of the private land.
18. Investigate utilising the existing dwelling near Big Bay for bach accommodation.
19. As a priority access opportunity, investigate providing for pedestrian and e-bike and bicycle access to the park linking to and from Martins Bay to encourage by supporting with appropriate facilities, active and carbon neutral access to and through the park.
20. Liaise with the local community and stakeholders to enable pedestrian and cycle access links to and from the park to Martins Bay, Scandrett Regional Park and to local and regional trail networks.

8. Special management zones⁸⁹

Scott Point SMZ

Scott Point is subject to competing visitor pressures, with multiple land ownership and management responsibilities shared between Rodney Local Board, the Department of Conservation, Auckland Transport and Auckland Council. The area will be managed as a special management zone, to ensure an integrated approach is taken to the use and development of this area.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

21. Plan for the protection of Scott Homestead by considering the existing conservation plan, heritage assessment and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of this heritage building.
22. Consider preparing a conservation plan to protect the setting surrounding the Scott Homestead, including the heritage orchard.

⁸⁹ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

Regional Parks Management Plan

23. Investigate opportunities to increase use and revenue from Scott Homestead.
24. Investigate, in consultation with Rodney Local Board and the Department of Conservation, the integrated management of the local reserves, Department of Conservation land and regional parkland at Scott Point.
25. Manage the small areas of reserve land at Scott Point in accordance with their purpose as esplanade, recreation and scenic reserves, by maintaining public access to those areas.
26. Retire the area of parkland at Ngaio Bay from grazing.

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity on interest
Adjacent landowners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Auckland Canoe Club	Contributes to the maintenance of Vine House
Mahurangi Coastal Path Trust	Proposes developing a coastal path linking Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi West regional parks
Mahurangi East Residents and Ratepayers Association	Represents local community interests
Mahurangi Trail Society	Advocates for connections to local and regional trail networks
Matakana Coast Trail Trust	Development of connections to local / regional trail networks, including the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail

Mahurangi West Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Land held under the Local Government Act 2002, except for one parcel held under the Reserves Act, classified as esplanade reserve. All remaining land is held under the Local Government Act 2002.
Category ⁹⁰	2 – Developed natural
Size	100ha (updated after deletion of Scott Pt area)
Map 7.2	Mahurangi West Regional Park



1. Park vision

Mahurangi West offers unrivalled kayaking and boating access to the islands in the Hauraki Gulf. The sandy beaches and beachfront camping sites provide exceptional locations for family picnics, recreational walking, cycling and boating activities and overnight stays. The rich Māori and early European cultural heritage is protected and interpreted so park visitors can learn about the cultural significance and history of the park and wider area.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Mahurangi West, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) contains a statement of association with the coastal area. Other mana whenua also have an association with this park.

⁹⁰ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

Regional Parks Management Plan

3. Park description

Mahurangi West Regional Park is located on the eastern coast, 64km north of Auckland. The park offers panoramic views of the Mahurangi Harbour and adjacent islands of the Hauraki Gulf, including Te Haupa (Saddle), Motuora, Motutara, Moturekareka and Kawau. The wider Mahurangi area is very popular for recreational boating, fishing and activities such as sea kayaking. The park is characterised by its sheltered, sandy bays backed by bush covered coastal cliffs.

Mahurangi West extends from Ōpahi Point in the north to Cudlip Point in the south. This includes Tungutu Point which overlooks the sheltered, popular Ōtarawao / Sullivan's Bay to the south and the secluded Ōtuawao / Mita Bay to the north. Cudlip Point overlooks Te Muri-ō-Tarariki Stream and Te Muri Regional Park to the south. The geological features around Cudlip Point and the relatively unmodified east coast estuary are of regional significance.

An esplanade reserve along the northern side of Te Muri Stream also forms part of the park.

Cultural heritage

The Mahurangi area has a long history of human occupation and was favoured for its plentiful food supplies and natural resources. These included the fishing grounds in the sheltered tidal waters between the islands, shellfish and eels, native birds and kumara, which was cultivated on the better drained hillside and alluvial beach flats. Mahurangi Harbour was a prized shark fishing ground, providing dried food for winter and shark liver oil, which was mixed with pigment and used for paint and body adornment.

Evidence of historical Māori occupation is extensive, with remnant pā and archaeological sites on the headlands above Sullivan's Bay and on the coastal flats. Most sites identified in the park, including kumara pits, midden, and terraces are well preserved and protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

European presence in the area began with the arrival of sea captain John Sullivan in 1844, who settled at Ōtarawao and for whom the bay was named, His descendants farmed the land for nearly a century and built the historic Sullivan Homestead in 1875.

Scott Homestead, built by Thomas Scott Jr in 1877, is situated in a reserve area at end of Scott Point. The homestead is a regionally rare and representative example of an intact 19th century coastal boarding house. The homestead is a prominent feature within the landscape and is currently used as a venue for meetings and events. Both the historic Sullivan and Scott homesteads are protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Ecology

Mahurangi West contains areas of coastal forest (WF4)⁹¹ and cliff ecosystems (CL1), kauri podocarp broadleaved forest (WF11) and regenerating kānuka forest (VS2). The best remnant patches of mature coastal forest (WF4), containing many large pūriri, are on Cudlip Point, overlooking Sullivan's Bay.

The Mahurangi Harbour and coastline hosts a variety of sea birds and shorebirds, including little blue penguin, pied and little shags, reef and white-faced herons, variable oystercatcher, New Zealand dotterel, gulls and terns.

Saltmarshes and wetlands have banded rail, spotless crane and fernbird. Forest and scrublands have the usual common native birds including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūi. Swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow occur in the open country. The introduced kookaburra is occasionally seen in the park.

⁹¹ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types



Aerial view of Sullivan's Bay, Mahurangi West Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

Mahurangi West is very popular with families holidaying over the summer period. Visitor counts show an increase from around 80,000 in 2017/18 to approximately 101,000 in 2021/22.

Sullivan's Bay is the main arrival area for the park. It contains the main car parking area, visitor facilities, a small vehicle-accessible campground, a dedicated campground for certified self-contained vehicles and the historic Sullivan Homestead.

The Mita Bay campground is located north of the main campground and is accessible by boat and by foot on the walking tracks from Sullivan's Bay, and at low tide from both Sullivan's Bay and nearby Ōpahi Bay.

There are two loop walking tracks starting from the main car park, heading northwards up over Tungutu Point to Mita Bay, or southwards across parkland to the bush-clad Cudlip Point and down to the Te Muri estuary foreshore. Both tracks provide visitors with stunning views of the Hauraki Gulf islands located offshore near the Mahurangi coast and the Coromandel peninsula.

Regional Parks Management Plan

A walking track also extends from the upper car park at the main entrance to the park at Ngarewa Drive down to the Te Muri estuary. This track also connects to the Cudlip Point loop track. Visitors can ford the stream at low tide by foot to access Te Muri Regional Park.

A popular annual event, the Mahurangi Regatta for classic vessels, is generally held off Sullivan's Bay on Auckland Anniversary Weekend in January, attracting a large number of visitors and competitors.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

Sullivan's Bay, with its low-lying foreshore area, is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. Coastal and cliff erosion is already occurring and will increase with more intensive and frequent storm events. Climate change is also likely to exacerbate existing pest pressures, particularly pest plants.

Protecting the coastal edge by removing invasive weeds and replanting with native species should help to stabilise these areas. There is limited ability to plan for retreat in the Sullivan's Bay arrival area due to the compact nature of the site.

There is a significant amount of cultural heritage located near the coast at Mahurangi West which will be vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and consider possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation planting or unplanned site disturbance.

Recreation and use

Sullivan's Bay is extremely popular with park visitors, where people compete for limited space for picnicking, swimming, camping and overnight stays in certified self-contained vehicles. In summertime the adjacent paddocks are used for overflow parking, but this is not possible in the winter as these areas are too wet.

Visitors also arrive from boats anchored offshore at Sullivan's Bay to use the park facilities and enjoy the beach. The number of visitors in a small space can have adverse impacts on shorebirds nesting on the beachfront, especially dogs accessing the foreshore from boats.

Sullivan's Bay is managed as a special management zone. A concept plan was prepared in 2015 to rationalise the arrangement of the facilities within the bay, to accommodate the activities occurring while still preserving the natural charm of the beach location. Further work is required to complete the implementation of the concept plan.

A separate issue is illegal camping in the Ngarewa Drive car park above Sullivan's Bay. This space is intended to be a parking area for people accessing Te Muri Regional Park across the estuary and to provide overflow parking for Sullivan's Bay. Ongoing enforcement of the camping bylaws is necessary to improve this situation.

Cultural heritage interpretation

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural way-finding and interpretation on the park's rich history of mana whenua associations and European activity throughout the park. This could include a heritage trail linking specific heritage sites to the wider cultural landscape.

Further engagement with mana whenua is required to identify the priorities for the identification, protection and interpretation of Māori heritage.

Connections to recreational routes

Several opportunities exist to enhance the connections for walking or cycling activities within the park to other proposed networks that may be formed within the wider area. One initiative being explored by the Mahurangi Coastal Path Trust is to form a coastal walkway linking and including Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi West regional parks together into a continuous Mahurangi Coastal Trail.

The proposed Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail, which is intended to be located further inland to the west of State Highway 1, may potentially also connect via local routes to the regional park. This would provide alternative options to access the park via walking or cycling.

There are also options to link the parks along the eastern coast by a combination of public transport, walking, cycling and water transport, to support low carbon, active recreation. This would change the way people can enjoy the parks, by taking a journey through the parks over a number of days.

Another initiative is the proposed development of a northern sea-kayaking network that would provide for single and multi-day paddling experiences along the northeastern coast and to the offshore islands of the Hauraki Gulf. Sullivan's Bay has been identified as a key gateway site in the region to access the northern network, which would also link to other kayaking networks in the south. All these initiatives would prompt consideration of appropriate facilities to support greater numbers arriving by bicycle or kayak, such as secure bicycle parking facilities or e-bike charging.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Mahurangi West for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
- Continuing to maintain, protect and enhance the biodiversity values of the park, including the coastal and kauri forest.
- Implementing a landscape approach to targeted pest management on public and private land.
- Managing recreational access and use of the Sullivan's Bay area to preserve the visual amenity of the park and the enjoyment of day visitors.
- Continuing to protect and maintain the historic Sullivan Homestead and Scott Homestead.

Regional Parks Management Plan

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue the coastal forest restoration and enhancement programme, with a focus on protecting and enhancing stands of pōhutukawa and pūriri.
3. Continue to protect and enhance the biodiversity values of the park by restoring the habitats and populations of indigenous fauna.
4. Implement a landscape approach to targeted pest management, with integrated pest control initiatives on adjacent public land, including Te Muri and Wenderholm regional parks and private land.
5. Continue restoration planting along the coastal edge with a focus on protecting and enhancing native dune species.
6. Manage recreational activity in the coastal area during the nesting season to avoid the disturbance of bird life, such as little blue penguins and New Zealand dotterel, by restricting access to sites on the coastal margins and foreshore.
7. Maintain and enhance pest animal and plant control to prevent incursions onto the offshore islands and to protect park values.
8. Continue to implement measures in kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

Cultural heritage

9. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
10. Work with mana whenua to identify and interpret cultural heritage in the park.
11. Work with mana whenua to review the name of this park.
12. Review the management plan for Ōtarawao Pā (R10/413)⁹² in consultation with mana whenua and implement practical recommendations to protect this heritage site.
13. Plan for the protection of Sullivan Homestead by considering the existing conservation plan, heritage assessment and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of this heritage building.

Recreation and use

14. Investigate providing additional parking at Tungutu Point for visitors using Sullivan's Bay and as a vantage point for views over the Mahurangi Harbour and Hauraki Gulf Islands.
15. Reconfigure the car parking area at the park entrance to Sullivan's Bay to improve security.

⁹² [NZ Archaeological Association](#) site reference

16. Investigate the feasibility of developing an arrival area on the north side of Te Muri Stream to facilitate access to Te Muri Regional Park. The area could include:
 - a. appropriate cultural heritage interpretation and installations
 - b. visitor information and wayfinding information.
17. Plan to upgrade the Mita Bay toilet facilities.

Farmed settings

18. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
19. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.
20. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Special management zones⁹³

Sullivan's Bay SMZ

Sullivan's Bay is managed as a special management zone, to recognise the complexity of accommodating a range of activities within a small, constrained space while still retaining the natural values of the location.

Further work is required to complete the implementation of the concept plan prepared in 2015, which was intended to rationalise the location of visitor facilities within the bay including overnight stay opportunities. The following management intentions refer to the actions specified in the concept plan. Upgrading of park entry and arrival zones will also need to consider the general policies in the [Sustainable access](#) section of chapter 9.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

21. Review, in consultation with key stakeholders, the configuration and use of Sullivan's Bay, in relation to car parking, camping, day use activity, provision for campervans and caravans and other accommodation offerings. Key matters to consider include:
 - a. Upgrading and relocating the toilet facilities at Sullivan's Bay campground.
 - b. Managing the Sullivan's Bay campground and car parking areas to maintain the open space on the foreshore for communal use.
 - c. Investigating options to provide additional camping on the hill above the current campground. Once established, removing the existing Sullivan's Bay campground and returning this area to recreational use.
 - d. Developing a certified self-contained vehicle campground to minimise the visual impact of vehicles and keep them away from the sensitive foreshore area.
22. Consider the provision of facilities in the main arrival area to support multi-modal access to the park, such as secure bike storage, EV charging points and turnaround space for transport shuttle services.
23. Investigate opportunities to offer a range of additional accommodation types within existing or planned areas.

⁹³ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

Regional Parks Management Plan

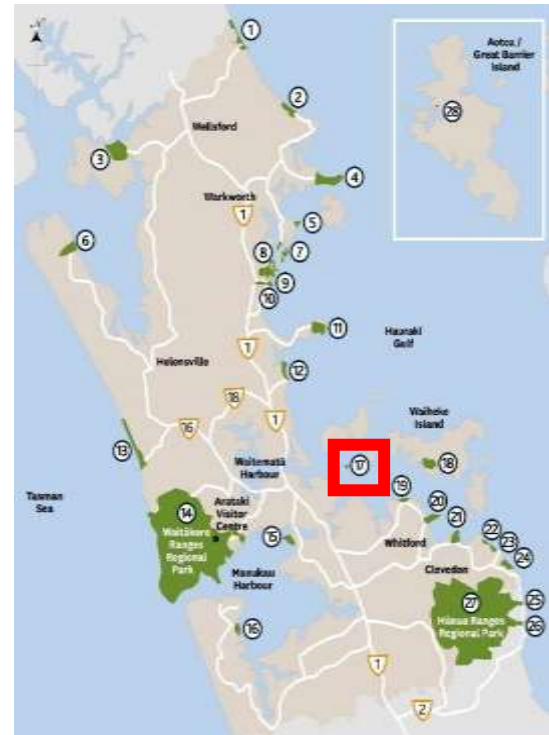
9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Local residents at Mahurangi West	Park development and potential park use impacts
Mahurangi Coastal Path Trust	Proposes developing a coastal path linking Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi West regional parks
Mahurangi East Residents and Ratepayers Assn	Represents local community interests
Mahurangi Trail Society	Advocates for connections to local and regional trail networks
Mahurangi West Pest Group	Ecological restoration and volunteer pest control
Matakana Coast Trail Trust	Development of connections to local / regional trail networks, including the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail

Motukorea / Browns Island Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Held under the Reserves Act 1977 as a historic reserve
Category ⁹⁴	1 – Natural / cultural (low use)
Size	60ha
Map 25	Motukorea / Browns Island Regional Park
Special management structure	Part of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park



1. Park vision

Motukorea / Browns Island remains one of the least modified and best-preserved volcanic cones in the Auckland Volcanic Field. The grassy, predator-free island is managed to protect its rich cultural heritage and geological values, while allowing for passive recreation for day visitors who can access the park by water.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Motukorea / Browns Island Regional Park reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with the coastal marine area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Te Ākitai Waiohua Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

⁹⁴ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

Regional Parks Management Plan

Mention in Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014

It had been anticipated under Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 (NMWoTMCR Act) that under Crown (DOC) administration (as it was at the time of the NMWoTMCR Act) that Motukorea would be included in a conservation management plan with the other motu of the inner Hauraki Gulf (Rangitoto, Motutapu and Motuihe / Te Motu-a-Ihenga). The NMWoTMCR Act provided for the Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust to have a joint statutory role in preparing and approving the inner motu plan. However, section 90 of the NMWoTMCR Act states that these requirements apply only while the Crown administers the reserve.

As a consequence of shifting its administration to the council the NMWoTMCR Act no longer applies to Motukorea. Instead, under council administration this motu is now identified as a regional park and managed under this plan.

3. Park description

Motukorea lies within the inner Hauraki Gulf, to the south of Rangitoto Island and north of Musick Point at Bucklands Beach.

The island was created in a series of volcanic eruptions around 24,000 years ago and the volcano itself is now extinct. It is notable for the presence of a combination of volcanic landforms created by all three eruption styles characteristic of the Auckland area.

The initial violent eruption created a crater ringed by hardened volcanic ash, known as a 'tuff ring'. This was followed by the fire-fountaining of lava which cooled and solidified to form the scoria cone surrounding the crater. Lastly, lava flows were created by viscous lava pushing its way out through the crater of the cone, and forming ribbons and streams before cooling and hardening. All three of these landforms are still visible on the island today.

Other features of the island include dramatic cliffs, a shallow reef and mussel beds, a few mature exotic trees such as macrocarpa (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) scattered along the coastline and flat area on the north western corner of the island.

The island is formally part of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park, which provides integrated management with other reserves and islands to protect and enhance their natural and cultural values. This chapter has been prepared in accordance with section 37(1) of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act, which requires the council to give effect to the purpose of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park found in section 32 of that Act. See Appendix 1 for details of the s32 purpose.

Motukorea is an Outstanding Natural Feature in the Auckland Unitary Plan and is protected for its geological and landform values.

Cultural heritage

The island has one of the most intact and significant archaeological and cultural landscapes in the Auckland region, spanning the period from initial settlement by Māori through to the mid-20th century. The earliest sites on the island are wāhi nohoanga / temporary fishing camps that were used by groups of people around 600-700 years ago.

Through time, more permanent kāinga / settlements were established. The fertile volcanic soils were cleared of stone, garden boundaries laid out and cultivations established. Three pā were constructed, the

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largest on the main cone. Motukōrea was among the most intensely settled of all the Tikapa Moana / Hauraki Gulf islands, due to the fertile volcanic soils and access to fishing grounds.

In 1840 William Brown and business partner John Logan Campbell purchased the island for a trading station. The island later became known as Browns Island after William Brown, who resided on Motukorea and raised pigs on the land. Both men went on to become prominent businessmen and politicians.

In 1906, the island was acquired by the Alison family who operated the Devonport Steam Ferry Company, and it became popular for ferry excursions and picnics. The hulks of some of the old paddle steamers still lie on the seabed on the western side of the island.

In 1946, the Auckland Metropolitan Drainage Board purchased the island, proposing to build a sewage treatment plant on the site. Subsequent controversy forced the plan to be abandoned. The island was purchased by Sir Ernest Davis, a previous mayor of Auckland, who donated the island to the city of Auckland in 1955.

Auckland City Council administered the island until 1968, when it became part of the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park. The Department of Conservation managed the island on behalf of Auckland Council under a management agreement until 2017, when the administration and management responsibilities for the island returned to the council.

The island was formally established as a regional park in 2018. Little development has been undertaken since management was transferred to Auckland Council and the island has been largely managed to protect its natural and cultural values.



Motukorea / Browns Island Regional Park

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Ecology

As a result of centuries of human occupation and grazing, Motukorea is largely covered with grassland dominated by introduced kikuyu and native meadow rice grass, although small patches of coastal forest (CL1)⁹⁵ persist on the northern cliffs.

Motukorea also has a small population of one New Zealand's rarest native coastal plants, *Euphorbia glauca*. Some pest plants including *Rhamnus*, boneseed, pampas and *Smilax* are also present. Targeted weed control is helping to minimise the spread of these weeds.

The island is managed to keep it free of predatory mammals, with an extensive monitoring network of traps, tracking tunnels, bait stations and cameras. Rangers deliver this programme with the support of volunteers and staff from council's Detector Dog programme, who carry out quarterly checks of the island with trained detection dogs.

Incursion response programmes in 2015 (rabbits), 2017 (rodents) and 2020 (stoats) has proven the need and effectiveness of this ongoing pest animal monitoring programme for the island. A dedicated group of volunteers also help with this work, as well as carrying out weeding and beach clean-ups.

The island's predator-free status makes it a secure breeding site for shorebirds, including variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel. The grasslands, free of mammalian predators, also support high populations of some native reptiles, including moko skinks.

4. Recreation provision

Motukorea is largely undeveloped. Day visitors enjoy walking and picnicking, and these activities are supported by limited basic facilities.

The island is not served by ferries. It has no functional wharf or jetty and can only be accessed by small boat or kayak landing on the foreshore. Visitors can kayak around the coast and explore the shallow reef and the historic remains of hulks and shipwrecks.

The park has one unofficial walking track which extends from the building on the west side of the island to the northern coast and up the side of the volcanic cone.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Balancing revegetation and preserving heritage values

Some revegetation of native species has been carried out, but there is limited scope for active revegetation of Motukorea without compromising the integrity and visibility of the many significant heritage sites on the island.

A detailed site analysis is required to identify where limited revegetation by planting or allowing natural succession can occur and where it should be avoided, to preserve the integrity and visibility of the archaeological landscape and geological features. An acceptable ground cover would be low growing, shallow rooted species such as *Muehlenbeckia* or *Microlaena*.

⁹⁵ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Pest management

The potential of the island as a habitat for threatened animal species is constrained by its proximity to the mainland, as it is well within the swimming ability of predators such as stoats. This increases the risk of predators gaining access to the site.

Since 2019 council has invested in weed control for the Crater Bay cliffs and is expanding this work outwards from the cliffs and across the island.

Further work is needed to control pest plants which have become an increasing issue since a fire on the island in 2016. Several invasive species, such as apple of sodom, moth plant, woolly nightshade, mullein, bone seed, *Rhamnus* and kikuyu grasses are invading the island's natural habitats. The kikuyu grass presents a significant fire risk (as shown by the 2016 wildfire) and makes it hard to walk through the site.

As Motukorea is the closest island to the mainland, the island can act as a stepping-stone for pest plants and animals to spread easily to other islands in the Gulf. Eliminating these pathways for pests will provide protection for surrounding and nearby Hauraki Gulf islands and is an important objective for all pest management undertaken on Motukorea. Ongoing management of the kikuyu grass will also lessen the fire risk.

Infrastructure

The park lacks basic infrastructure usually present on a regional park. There is no water supply, and no permanent toilet facilities. The temporary toilets installed in the summer of 2020/21 are not an adequate long-term solution as the contents must be removed by barge from the island.

There are opportunities to provide some interpretation of the island's unique features, create coastal tracks around the island and link these into an upgrade of the existing track which has been informally created by visitors.

There is no intention to increase visitor numbers by improving access. The level of infrastructure proposed is in line with the park's proposed Reserves Act reclassification to historic reserve.

6. Management focus

The primary values of Motukorea are associated with the unique geological features and archaeological / cultural heritage landscape of the island. The management focus for Motukorea will be to prioritise protection of its natural and heritage features, while improving basic day visitor infrastructure.

This is the management focus for Motukorea / Browns Island for the next 10 years.

- Ensuring that the reserve land is managed in accordance with the primary purpose it is held for and recognises and gives effect to the purposes of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park by:
- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Continuing to protect the cultural heritage and geological features and maintaining the island's predator-free status.
- Balancing any potential revegetation work to the extent compatible with protecting the park's cultural heritage values and geological features.

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- Investigating and developing interpretation and signage to highlight the rich cultural heritage, geological and archaeological values of the park.
- Providing for low impact visitor activities by establishing basic visitor facilities..

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Cultural heritage

2. Manage the park in a way that prioritises the preservation of cultural heritage values and geological features while allowing for restoration of indigenous vegetation and enabling recreational use, to the extent that these are compatible with the reserve's primary purpose.
3. Support enhanced statutory recognition and protection of the significant cultural heritage landscape and places on Motukorea in the Auckland Unitary Plan.
4. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
5. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
6. Develop interpretation on the geological features and cultural heritage, also recognising the conservation programmes and volunteer contribution to protecting these values.
7. Continue to protect archaeological sites from avoidable physical damage and ground disturbance, including from revegetation, invasive research and visitor impacts.
8. Continue to retain and protect relict historic plantings, such as the fig tree near the old homestead site. Consider planting specimen trees where pre-existing trees have been located to minimise disturbance of archaeological sites.
9. Consider the feasibility of repairing and maintaining the existing historic stone boat landing block for continued use and to improve operational access to the site.

Natural

10. Investigate the potential for indigenous revegetation in parts of the island, by developing a revegetation plan that defines specific areas where this can occur without physically or visually compromising cultural heritage values.
11. Protect the *Euphorbia glauca* population on the island.
12. Continue implementing an integrated pest control programme to maintain the island's predator free status, protect shorebird breeding areas and other vulnerable native species.
13. Continue to manage pest plants on the island to:
 - a. maintain visibility of constructed features, such as stone walls, alignments and mounds, so these are more visible to visitors and able to be easily interpreted

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- b. maintain existing shorebird breeding areas, recreate shorebird habitats and create new breeding areas for rare bird species
 - c. facilitate recreational access
 - d. eliminate and manage the spread of pest plants on the island and to other neighbouring islands in the Hauraki Gulf
 - e. support inter-agency management of the Hauraki Gulf and the Regional Pest Management Plan rules for Hauraki Gulf islands.
14. Continue to build an ethic of stewardship amongst park visitors, volunteers, friends-of-the-park groups and local community groups by encouraging participation in the park's conservation programmes.
15. Continue to actively monitor coastal erosion and consider relocating or removing any infrastructure threatened by the impacts of coastal processes.

Recreation and use

16. Manage the park for low impact day recreation use only, in a way that is compatible with cultural heritage values, geological features and protection of sensitive natural areas.
17. Investigate preparing a spatial plan to guide the development of basic visitor infrastructure to manage recreation activity and protect park values, by:
- a. Identifying suitable areas for public access and recreation
 - b. Identifying the preferred location for new visitor infrastructure such as walking tracks, toilets, picnic tables/shelters and visitor information.
 - c. Identifying the key natural, geological and cultural heritage features and stories for interpretation.
18. Provide permanent toilet facilities for visitor and operational use, preferably at either or both of the main arrival areas where larger vessels can land (at Crater Bay on the northern side of the island and by the ranger's hut on the western side).
19. Install wayfinding and interpretation signage, particularly at main arrival areas.
20. Investigate and install a (non-potable) fresh water source for visitor and operational use.
21. Guided tours to the island must apply for a permit under the discretionary activity authorisation requirements in chapter 12. The focus of the tour must be on improving understanding and fostering stewardship of the park's unique history, cultural heritage and geological features. Guided tours must be delivered by parties with Māori heritage knowledge and cultural understanding.
22. Retain the existing ranger's hut to support park operations and consider improving the facility, utilising renewable sources for power and replacing the existing long drop toilet with a more environmentally sensitive facility.

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8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Friends of Motukorea	Advocates for the protection of the values of the park. Ecological restoration and pest control.
Kayak and boating community	Recreational users

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Land status (LGA or RA)	The entire park is held under the Reserves Act 1977 and classified recreation reserve , except for Ōtakamiro Point / Maukatia and the Mitchelson Block, which are scenic reserves under section 19(1)(b)
Category ⁹⁶	The park has specific areas categorised as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 – Natural / cultural (low use) – 5 Mile Strip • 1 – Natural / cultural (high use) – Ōtakamiro Point / Maukatia, Mitchelson Block and Ōkiritoto Stream • 3 – Developed recreation – Central / Motutara, Muriwai Golf Course
Size	436ha
Map 8.1 – 8.2	Muriwai Regional Park



1. Park vision

An extensive coastal park on the rugged west coast, attracting many visitors to Auckland’s most popular surf beach. The park’s important cultural values and interests, nationally significant ecological and geological features and the internationally renowned tākapu /gannet colony co-exist along with a range of recreation activities on offer, enabling visitors to connect and experience this wild and scenic place.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Muriwai reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

⁹⁶ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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The Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Treaty Claims Settlement Act 2013 acknowledges the connection Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara has to Muriwai and the wider Kaipara area. The settlement agreement gave official status for Maukatia as a place name and the cultural redress lands are located in the surrounding area.

The Te Kawerau ā Maki Treaty Settlement Act 2015 includes an acknowledgement of the connection of Te Kawerau ā Maki to Muriwai, including specifically with Motutara Domain, and the surrounding southwest Kaipara / Te Korowai o Te Tonga. Their cultural redress lands are located in the surrounding area.

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and Te Kawerau ā Maki and have statements of association in their Treaty settlements relating to the coastal area. The Te Ākitai Waiohua Deed of Settlement 2020 (initialled but still to be ratified) also includes a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

3. Park description

Muriwai Regional Park extends from Maukatia in the south 8.6km northwards alongside Te Oneone Rangatira / Muriwai Beach. This unique, west coast park has a range of landscapes dominated by a windswept rugged coastline and a black iron-sand dune system. It is characterised by wide open spaces and vistas from numerous vantage points.

The park's natural beauty is enhanced by unique ecological and geological assets of national and international significance, namely the spectacular tākapu / Australasian gannet colony at Ōtakamiro Point and the Maukatia pillow lava formations. Ōtakamiro Point, the prominent headland at the southern end of the park, has commanding views northwards over Te Oneone Rangatira / Muriwai Beach, which is the longest beach in the region.

The cliffs above Maukatia contain some of the best-exposed and preserved pillow lava formations in the world. Quarrying undertaken in the area in the past has destroyed part of this lava flow. Other geological features include a sea cave, Miocene fauna fossils and volcanoclastic sediments in the cliffs and intertidal platforms. (See also Appendix 5: Geological features on regional parks.)

In the southwest, the park has the elevated backdrop of the forested Mitchelson Block.

The main arrival area is off Motutara Road, leading to several parking areas and open grassed spaces, with views down the beach. Larger parking areas are located off Jack Butt Lane, including bus parking areas. The Muriwai Beach Campground and Muriwai Volunteer Lifeguard Service clubrooms are also accessed from Jack Butt Lane.

Ōtakamiro Point / Maukatia and the Mitchelson Block are classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977.

Coast Road provides another access point to the park, including the Muriwai Golf Course, Ōkiritoto Stream and 5 Mile Strip.

Ōkiritoto Stream dissects the park approximately 3km along the beach from Ōtakamiro Point. A secondary arrival area is just south of the stream at the end of Coast Road where there is a horse park, a general car park and 4WD vehicle access to the beach.

Further north, 5 Mile Strip is a wilderness area along Te Oneone Rangatira which comprises the entire regional park land parcel north of Ōkiritoto Stream. This includes expansive undulating dune systems with marram grass and some areas of remaining pine plantation. The commercial forests of Ngāti Whātua o

Kaipara sit to the east. At the northern point the park adjoins the Department of Conversation's Muriwai Beach Marginal Strip.

Cultural heritage

Muriwai has a long history of human settlement dating back over 800 years. The area had many natural resources and was positioned on strategic route-ways including the Waitematā-Kaipara portage and the access through the eastern foothills of the Waitākere Ranges to the Manukau Harbour. Māori occupation of the park land was concentrated on and around Ōtakamiro and the Muriwai Stream Valley.

The southern portion of the park is considered to be part of Te Kawerau heartland and many place names within the park come from Te Kawerau ā Maki, including Motutara, for the central area of the park (the name of the rock stack off Ōtakamiro headland).

The southern portion of the long coastline between Papakanui spit and Ōtakamiro is known as Te Oneone Rangatira / Muriwai Beach. Ōtakamiro Point is the location of two pā sites, including Motutara Island pā now destroyed by erosion. A further pā site is located within the Mitchelson Block.

The settlement history is reflected in numerous cultural heritage sites within the park, including archaeological sites with cultural and/or historic significance. Taonga / treasured artefacts typical of early settlement sites have been found in middens in the sandhills and at Maukatia. In 2009, a full-length waka was recovered from the Ōkiritoto Stream.

History of park formation

The park is predominantly owned by the Crown. The initial area of 33ha was acquired by the Crown in 1890 to protect its recreational and strategic values, which formed the Motutara Domain. This was gazetted as a recreation reserve in 1908. In the 1920s the park was expanded to include the area occupied by the present campground, picnicking areas and Village Green. Further acquisition of the Mitchelson Block and the quarry occurred in the 1950s. The park was originally known as the Motutara Domain and was managed by a locally elected domain board.

In 1960, the Department of Lands and Survey changed the name to the Muriwai Beach Domain. Control of the domain was transferred to the Auckland Regional Authority in 1968 (now Auckland Council). The golf course land was reserved by the Crown and added to the domain in the early 1970s, and the entire domain was classified as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act in 1979. The domain became known as a regional park with the adoption of the first park management plan in 1981.

Management of the northern foreshore land, known as 5 Mile Strip, was transferred from the Crown to the council in 1995 to form part of the Muriwai Regional Park, after the New Zealand Forestry Service operations on the strip had ceased. At this time it was also classified as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

More recently Oaia Reserve, which is contiguous with the Mitchelson Block and was managed by the Rodney Local Board, was transferred to form part of the regional park.

Ecology

The park has a wide range of biodiversity values. The Mitchelson block has a significant stand of coastal forest (WF4)⁹⁷ on steep consolidated sand. The forest also includes some mature exotic trees with heritage

⁹⁷ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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values. The usual common native birds are present including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, welcome swallow, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī.

Ōtakamiro Point has a scarp of remnant coastal forest and flax, through which tracks lead to observation points and platforms overlooking the tākapu/Australasian gannet colony. The colony, which is usually active between August and March, is one of only three mainland colonies in New Zealand. It became established in 1975 when gannets colonised from an existing colony on nearby Oaia Island, 1.6km off the coast. The colony is expanding and there are currently about 1,500 breeding pairs. Ōtakamiro Point also has a breeding colony of tara / white-fronted terns, and a few fur seals haul out on the rocks below. Little penguins and a few grey-faced petrels also breed on the headland and slopes behind Maukatia Bay. Given sufficient pest control, Ōtakamiro Point and Maukatia Bay provide good opportunities to restore seabirds and coastal herb fields.

The Ōkiritoto Stream drains a small dune lake into the sea and is the only sizeable stream along the whole western side of the South Head peninsula. Although the riparian zone along the northern side of the stream has been altered by invasive silver poplars, control of these, along with riparian plantings, are restoring the natural stream ecosystem.

This dune system of 5 Mile Strip is of regional significance. Sand dune ecosystems are a national priority for protection and both of the ecosystem types found here are considered to be regionally threatened, with threat rankings of Endangered (DN2) and Critically Endangered (DN5).

Pinus radiata covers a large proportion of the 5 Mile Strip, planted by the New Zealand Forest Service before the land was vested as a park. This area has a variety of native shrubs and weeds growing beneath the mature pines. It also contains naturally established native forest and scrub, including patches of wind-shorn kānuka scrub, and also kānuka forest (WF5), where there is protection from prevailing southwesterly winds.

The dune ecosystems provide important habitat for many native plants and animals that are scarce or absent elsewhere. Regionally threatened plants include sand coprosma (*Coprosma acerosa*). The dunelands also support New Zealand pipit, a species that is sparse elsewhere in the region, and threatened lizards such as the nationally vulnerable Muriwai gecko and at risk Tātahi skink, who occupy the dense shrubby vegetation in the foredune. Muriwai gecko is only known from a few scattered locations in and around Muriwai.

4. Recreation provision

The park provides for a range of recreational activities with picnic areas, walking tracks, a café, serviced campground and the Muriwai Golf Club.

There is a network of tracks through the park. Tracks through the Mitchelson Block and around Ōtakamiro Point form part of the last few kilometres of Te Ara Tūhura / Hillary Trail, a 70km multi-day trail starting in the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park and traveling north, predominantly along the coastline, to Muriwai (refer to Te Ara Tūhura / Hillary Trail SMZ in the Waitākere Ranges chapter).

A popular walking circuit around the boundary of the golf course takes in the back of the dunes, the beach and Coast Road. For a more remote experience there are walking tracks through the 5 Mile Strip. Access to the beach is restricted to designated entry points, to protect the dune system along the extent of the park. Maukatia and Te Oneone Rangatira are popular surfing destinations. A surf school is based on the park at the end of Motutara Road.

People also flock to these beaches to swim, fish, kite-surf and blow-cart. This plan does not contain management intentions relating to the beach other than where it sits within the park title as most of the beach is not formally part of the park. The park provides the parking, open-grassed areas and picnicking/barbecuing facilities that service and supplement the activities on the beach.

The Muriwai Volunteer Lifeguard Service provides a vital lifesaving patrol and emergency response service at Muriwai. The club developed new clubrooms on the park after coastal erosion required the removal of their original building. The new facility also provides for a range of community activities.

The Sand Dunz café on the corner of Motutara Road and Jack Butt Lane operates under license to the council and is currently the only public food outlet on the park.

Accommodation is available at the commercial campground in the heart of the park, providing powered and unpowered sites and nine cabins. The kitchen and ablution blocks have recently been upgraded.

Maukatia is a well-known launching site for hang gliders and paragliders when the prevailing south westerly wind provides favourable conditions.

The Muriwai Village Green is managed as a local park by Rodney Local Board. This has a sports field, tennis courts, skatepark, volunteers' plant nursery and parking area off Coast Road. The playground at the end of Motutara Road is also managed as a local park.

The horse park just south of Ōkiritoto stream provides a base for horse floats with access to the beach for riding and some designated tracks within the dunes of the 5 Mile Strip. Access to the beach from the park for 4WD vehicles is controlled by a permit system that directs people to certain access points.

The Muriwai Golf Course is an 18-hole links course (sited on coastal sand dunes) with year-round playing, multiple practice areas and a full-length driving range.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Coastal erosion and climate change

The park is located in a dynamic and exposed west coast environment, with both the beach and the park being affected by coastal erosion for some years. This erosion cycle which triggered the managed retreat of infrastructure on the park has slowed and appears to have temporarily stopped in more recent years.

The Coastal Hazard Management Strategy prepared in 2002 signalled the need to remove structures from the 150m coastal hazard zone and to restore the dune system. Over the last 15 years, as the coastal edge was lost, the southern parking area off Motutara Road was pulled back 40m, the area of Jack Butt Lane leading off this car park was removed, and parking areas further into the park were reconfigured. The Muriwai Surf Club's tower was relocated, the clubrooms removed, and new clubrooms have been developed outside of coastal hazard zone.

To slow the erosion and stabilise the sand, large areas of the dunes have been re-contoured and planted with spinifex and pingao. Fencing has been used to restrict visitor access to the dunes, channelling visitors to pathways leading to the beach.

The impacts of climate change may exacerbate coastal erosion at Muriwai in the future. In addition to further retreat of the dune system, areas susceptible to coastal instability include Maukatia, Ōtakamiro Point and the western end of Motutara Road. Ongoing monitoring is needed to determine when triggers may require further retreat of infrastructure.

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Vehicles on beaches

Vehicles accessing the beach through the park without a permit has been an ongoing issue for more than a decade. While it is evident people value the opportunity to drive on the beach, there has been a significant increase in numbers of vehicles and at times tension between vehicle drivers on the beach and other users. Unsafe driver behaviour has been repeatedly reported to impact on visitor safety and enjoyment.

Vehicles illegally accessing the dune system are degrading and destabilising the dunes and impacting coastal ecosystems and threatened and endangered species. There are also issues related to the lighting of fires within the 5 Mile Strip and the adjacent forest. The risk of forest fire is heightened by very flammable vegetation and coastal fires being lit on the windward side of the forest.

Since 2008 the council has been involved in a joint agency programme with mana whenua, Hancocks Forestry Management Ltd, NZ Police, NZ Defence Force, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, Department of Conservation and the Muriwai Volunteer Lifeguard Service to address illegal vehicle use of the beach. The negative impacts have been addressed through signage and barriers, education, temporary closures and through the [Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw](#). To manage access a permit system was introduced around 2016.

A strong message from the first round of public consultation on this management plan review in 2020 was the need for greater control of 4WD and motorbike use of the beach. An extensive review of how vehicles on beaches can be better managed was undertaken in 2021, including community and stakeholder engagement.

Council has agreed to an incremental programme that will be implemented over the next few years, starting in late 2021. This approach will introduce further controls on access, including implementing seasonal restrictions and exploring a paid permit system. This will be supported by targeted education, improved signage and enforcement. The impact this approach has on vehicle numbers and driver behaviour will be continually monitored. If necessary, greater control of access points, potentially through the installation of gates, will be investigated.

Over the life of this plan additional measures to manage vehicle access may need to be introduced but will be subject to further consultation with vehicle users and the community.

Managing high visitor numbers

Muriwai is one of the busiest regional parks. Visitor counts exceeded one million in 2012/13 for the first time, and reached highs of 1.45 million in 2017/18 and again in 2021/22. Further residential development within the Westgate area is anticipated to increase the pressure on the park. Managing higher visitor numbers will require some intervention as the park is already at capacity over busy summer periods.

To manage the variety of settings and experiences provided in the park, three different categories have been applied to parts of the park. There are also four special management zones (SMZ) – Central/Motutara, Ōtakamiro Point / Maukatia, Ōkiritoto Stream, 5 Mile Strip that cover specific management intentions for these areas, based on their values, pressures and opportunities.

The Central / Motutara area is the primary arrival area to the park and where most visitors congregate. Managing car parking in this area is problematic, as the public want to park as close to the beach as possible but end up parking in residential streets when the park is busy. Reorientating the arrival area to the park at the Motutara Road intersection will help guide visitors to the larger parking areas off Jack Butt Lane. In the longer term a one-way system with a loop road exiting onto Coast Road may need to be explored.

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Options to manage travel demand could include advocating for increased public transport to the park over busy summer months or weekends and investigating alternate arrival areas and entry points to the beach. Currently the most northerly access point to the beach is to the south of Ōkiritoto Stream. This area does have some capacity to expand as an arrival area with more parking and visitor facilities.

While 5 Mile Strip is an extremely sensitive environment, there is potential to provide some limited and well-managed access points off the forestry road to the beach. This needs to be explored with the adjacent forestry block owner, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara.

Protection of 5 Mile Strip

This is a vast area and an outstanding landscape that will continue to benefit from pest plant and animal control programmes that aid natural restoration, assisted by some areas of revegetation planting.

Fallow deer which roam the wider Kaipara Peninsula present an ongoing challenge to restoration of the native vegetation.

Disturbance to the dunes from vehicles is affecting their stability and impacting ecosystems.

Enhancing mana whenua connections

The park has a rich Māori heritage and contains many important sites of significance to mana whenua. There are numerous opportunities to enhance the visitor experience through promoting cultural identity. Te Kawerau ā Maki seek to have changes made to the park name and the name given to Ōkiritoto Stream.



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6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Muriwai for the next 10 years.

- Ensuring that the reserve land is managed in accordance with the primary purpose it is held for.
- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Continuing to protect and enhance the values associated with the seabirds at Ōtakamiro Point and Maukatia and threatened species and ecosystems within the 5 Mile Strip.
- Managing the impacts of coastal processes on the park.
- Identification and protection of cultural heritage in the park.
- Providing interpretation and story-telling around the cultural significance of the park.
- Recognising the growing visitor numbers and how these can be accommodated within the park, without additional negative impact on local residents.
- Addressing the environmental impacts and public safety risks of the public's use of vehicles on Te Oneone Rangatira.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural – also refer to the SMZ management intentions below

2. Progressively remove exotic plant species within the park as trees become diseased or present a risk to visitors, including macrocarpa, pine, Norfolk Island pine, Norfolk Island hibiscus, species identified in the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and other ecosystem transforming pest plant species, with a focus on the Central/Motutara area and the horse park. Where these have been important for providing shade and shelter, ensure replanting vegetation with appropriate indigenous species.⁹⁸

Cultural heritage

3. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places within the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
4. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage and cultural values in the park.
5. Work with mana whenua to investigate renaming Muriwai Regional Park.

⁹⁸ A number of exotic trees within the Mitchelson Block are scheduled as Notable Trees within the Auckland Unitary Plan.

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6. Complete an inventory and assessment of the archaeological values and trees of heritage value within the Mitchelson Block, including reviewing their age and health, and preparing a native planting succession plan to replace trees where required.
7. Conserve the significant non-invasive exotic plantings within the Mitchelson Block which have heritage value and assist in land stabilisation.

Recreation and use

8. Restrict unnecessary, dangerous or damaging use of vehicles on Te Oneone Rangatira / Muriwai Beach to reduce the associated unsustainable damage to the dunes and adjacent coastline, public safety risks, the alienation of non-vehicle users and the significant ongoing infrastructure costs for the agencies involved through:
 - a. working with the Joint Agency Muriwai Management Group and community advisory group on an agreed approach, including:
 - i. use seasonal closures
 - ii. explore the introduction of a paid permit system
 - iii. monitor the effectiveness of these controls

And if compliance remains an issue:

 - iv. investigate controlling access points, which may include installing gates.
 - b. where feasible and practicable, blocking off illegal access points
 - c. declining discretionary applications that request access through regional parks to access the foreshore for purposes that would either result in or encourage illegal, unnecessary or damaging use of vehicles on the foreshore
 - d. an ongoing education campaign promoting safety and environmental protection
 - e. patrolling
 - f. the use of bylaws
 - g. staff modelling best practice through following a standard operating procedure for vehicle use on beaches.
9. Continue to provide for the public golf course.
10. Continue to support programmes and activities that advocate safe use of the west coast beaches, such as safe fishing practises, or competence in water related activities.
11. Support education and increased enforcement around inappropriate shellfish gathering.
12. Consider establishing an art trail through the park showcasing local artists.

8. Special management zones⁹⁹

Motutara / Central SMZ

This SMZ covers the main arrival area to the park which will be managed as Category 3. Te Kawerau ā Maki have a particular interest in this reserve area as part of their statutory acknowledgement.

This central area of the park experiences extremely high visitation and for this reason requires special management. A key focus for this area will be addressing the parking challenges created by the volume of visitors and also managing the impact of coastal processes. The parking area at the end of Motutara Road and vehicle access onto the beach from here may not be able to be kept open if the area is further undermined by coastal erosion.

The Sand Dunz Café, the Muriwai Beach Campground and Muriwai Volunteer Lifeguard Service clubrooms are all located within this SMZ, along with the ranger depot.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

13. Continue to manage the dune system to improve their natural form and stability, with a particular emphasis on:
 - a. pulling back car parking areas as the dune system develops or retreats
 - b. removing invasive pest plant species from the dunes and replanting as required
 - c. channelling public access to the beach through low impact fencing and signage that is sensitive to the environment, moving these access points as required
 - d. interpreting the dune restoration to raise awareness of the importance of the dunes to protecting the environment from further erosion.
14. As demand dictates, explore options to provide for increasing visitor numbers to Muriwai by:
 - a. working with Auckland Transport to reconfigure the intersection of Motutara Road and Jack Butt Lane to clearly guide visitors to the northern car parks.
 - b. relocating parking areas and roading access as erosion dictates or as the dune system continues to develop and requires the coastal car parks be pulled back, including potentially developing parking provision in the grassed area in front of the surf lifesaving club as shown in Map 8.1.
 - c. exploring the development of a one-way loop road, as demand dictates. This could exit onto Coast Road from Jack Butt Lane through the land between the southern boundary of the golf course and the Village Green.
 - d. working with the golf club to potentially utilise a limited area on the boundary of the golf course lease area to provide for parking.
15. Recognising that any future infrastructure provision must:
 - a. take account of the coastal hazard zone (150m from MHWS)
 - b. retain open grassed areas for picnicking opportunities close to the beach.

⁹⁹ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

16. Manage the seaward end of Motutara Road to:
 - a. maintain pedestrian access to the beachAnd subject to impacts of coastal processes:
 - b. manage vehicle access to the beach by the Muriwai Volunteer Lifeguard Service, Muriwai Fishing Club and for emergency services
 - c. retain limited parking at the end of Motutara Road for people with limited ability and short-term parking for beach viewing.
17. Continue to support the operation of the Muriwai Volunteer Lifeguard Service, through the licensing of their facility, and allow them to relocate their patrol tower as required to provide appropriate beach surveillance.
18. Retain the campground under licence at its current level of service and within its current footprint, subject to any impacts of further coastal processes on the park.
19. Continue to provide a café under licence that services park visitors.
20. Continue to contemplate the use of the garage and immediate surrounding area, being part of Part Lot 72 DP 35335, for the provision of commercial activities and services, such as a surf school.
21. Explore the potential to provide further food and beverage services through a range of options, including through mobile vendors and current lessees.
22. Continue to support Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail as it ends in Muriwai.

Ōtakamiro Point / Maukatia SMZ

Ōtakamiro Point, the dominant headland in the south of the park sees high visitor numbers and is managed as Category 1 (high use). Under the council's [policy on dogs](#) and [bylaw](#), dogs are prohibited from the south of the surf tower including the point and Maukatia.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

23. Work with mana whenua to plan the protection of the Ōtakamiro Point Pa Site Q11/146 and Nearby Midden/Burial Site Q11/148 (guided by the conservation plan by Law and Associates, April 2002) and implement recommendations for the ongoing management of the site.
24. Ensure the natural resources of Ōtakamiro Point and Maukatia are managed in accordance with its classification as scenic reserve, by avoiding adverse effects on:
 - a. the breeding colony of takapu and other seabirds breeding in the area
 - b. the visiting New Zealand fur seals and other species, and their habitats
 - c. all geological features
 - d. all significant areas of native vegetation
 - e. all significant native flora and fauna
 - f. the natural landscape and aesthetic values.

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25. Achieving this by:

- a. implementing an integrated pest animal control programme
- b. considering the temporary closure to parts of the park during the sea bird breeding season; in particular, for kororā / little-blue penguins and ol / grey-faced petrels nesting near Ōtakamiro Point
- c. managing access to destination points by encouraging visitor use of defined tracks only
- d. pulling back the most northern viewing platform to enlarge the area available to the expanding takapu colony
- e. provide an automated gate at the entrance to the car park that has the ability to monitor access by concessionaires.

26. Review management of concessions and commercial operators to:

- a. give priority to mana whenua owned operations
- b. ensure the cultural sensitivity of the area is conveyed appropriately to all visitors on tours
- c. place restrictions on the number and size of tour groups during peak times, as demand dictates.

Ōkiritoto Stream SMZ

A secondary arrival area is sited just south of Ōkiritoto Stream at the end of Coast Road which is managed as Category 1 (high use).

The horse park has aging pines throughout, which will be progressively removed. The area is coming under significant recreation pressure as it provides the only beach access for horse riders, motorbike riders and 4WDs and is the gateway to horse and pedestrian track systems within the adjacent forest and 5 Mile Strip.

The opportunity to expand visitor facilities will be explored through the preparation of a concept plan.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

27. Explore with mana whenua the renaming of Ōkiritoto Stream as Waimanu Awa.
28. Protect, restore and enhance instream values, including fish passage improvements as well as riparian margin habitats through an integrated pest plant and animal control programme and revegetation where required.
29. Investigate preparing a spatial plan for the area identified on Map 8.2 off Coast Road as an expanded arrival area which includes provision for:
 - a. new parking area/s, with toilets and visitor information
 - b. picnicking areas along the stream edge
 - c. interpretation that reinforces the transition into a more fragile and remote environment, with a focus on education about the environmental values, risks and range of recreation on offer
 - d. potentially better separate pedestrian, horse and vehicle access to the beach to minimise conflict between user groups.
30. Seal Coast Road from the golf course entrance to the horse park in recognition of the growing visitor use in this area.

5 Mile Strip SMZ

5 Mile Strip is managed as Category 1 (low use) due to its outstanding biodiversity values and relatively low use. It stretches 5.5km along Muriwai Beach / Te Oneone Rangatira and is approximately 200m wide.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

31. Review whether it is appropriate to propose a change to the Reserves Act classification for the land at 5 Mile Strip to reflect its biodiversity values.
32. Develop an ecological management plan to protect the biodiversity values of 5 Mile Strip with a staged restoration programme focusing on:
 - a. the protection and restoration of habitats and populations of nationally and regionally threatened ecosystems and species
 - b. implementing an integrated pest plant and animal control programme, including adjoining parkland and exploring opportunities to undertake deer control in co-operation with the Department of Conservation and Ngāti Whatua
 - c. the potential to harvest the remaining pine and undertake restoration of the site including revegetation.
33. Continue to manage the number of access points into the dunes from the beach, limiting the number of horse riding and walking tracks through the dunes to selected locations to minimise the impact on the sensitive environment. These may be shifted or re-orientated where necessary to allow for the recovery of the dunes.
34. Following the development of the ecological management plan, set out in 32 above, undertake a further planning assessment in consultation with the adjacent forestry owners to determine the capacity of the area to cater for appropriate recreational and discretionary use, including the potential to develop alternate entry points from the Forestry Road through the 5 Mile Strip to Te Oneone Rangatira which take into account:
 - a. the fragile nature of the environment and significant ecological values
 - b. the risks posed by fire to public safety and the adjacent forest
 - c. continuing to provide a remote wilderness experience
 - d. removing vehicle access to Te Oneone Rangatira from the vicinity of the Ōkiritoto Stream
 - e. potentially restricting access to certain times of the week and day, or seasonally.

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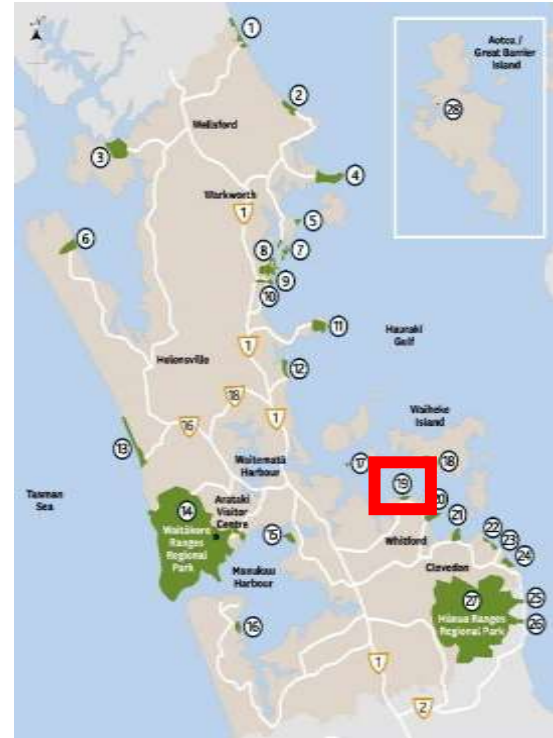
9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Adjacent landowners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Conservation volunteers	Ecological restoration and pest control
Hancocks Forestry Management Ltd	Management of vehicles on the beach and management of adjoining land
Horse riding clubs and individuals	Recreational horse riding
Muriwai Environmental Action Community Trust	Facilitation of community environmental projects and interests
Muriwai Community Association	Facilitation of community projects, represents Muriwai community interests.
Muriwai Golf Club	Manages the Muriwai golf course on the park
Muriwai Sport Fishing Club	Member access to the beach from the end of Motutara Road
Muriwai Volunteer Lifeguard Service	Surf lifesaving, search and rescue
NZ Defence Force	Interested in matters that affect them as a neighbouring landowner at the northern end of Te Oneone Rangatira

Ōmana Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Most held under the Local Government Act 2002 with two areas held under the Reserves Act as recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
Category ¹⁰⁰	3 – Developed recreation
Size	42ha
Map 9	Ōmana Regional Park



1. Park vision

Ōmana has a range of recreation opportunities and amenities for visitors. The park’s walking and cycling routes connect to a network of coastal reserves, well used by the local community, while the accessible coastline makes the park popular with families for beach related activities. The restored Te Puru wetlands sit within a natural setting that also protects the park’s cultural heritage, enabling visitors to appreciate the environmental and heritage values of the area.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Ōmana, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day. Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section).

The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Te Ākitai Waiohau Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

¹⁰⁰ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Ōmana Regional Park is a coastal park located between Beachlands and Maraetai, covering 42ha of grazed and mown grassland, with pockets of well-established indigenous plantings including mature tānekaha, pūriri and taraire.

The park lies on a headland between Ōmana Beach and Kellys Landing, with public open space on both the eastern (Ōmana Esplanade Beach Reserve) and western (Kellys Reserve and Te Puru Reserve) coastal boundaries. Regional park land classified as recreation reserve (0.4ha) sits at the eastern edge of the park on the coastal side of Ōmana Beach Road at the park entrance. The southwestern corner of the park (1.1ha) is classified as local purpose (esplanade) reserve.

The park contains a wide variety of landforms and landscapes, including an extensive intertidal rock platform of regional geological significance, the shelly beaches of Maraetai, an estuarine wetland and regenerating indigenous bush remnants in the gullies.

Cultural heritage

Ōmana was named after Manawatere, the Tāmaki Ngāi Tai (Ngāi Tai) ancestor who left his mark, (Te Tuhi a Manawatere) on a large pōhutukawa tree as an indicator for those following that this was a good safe place to settle.

The Ō-Manawatere pā, built by Ngāi Tai, is located on the northwestern headland of the park. The pā is a small rectangular area on the cliff edge, with a defensive ring ditch around the three inland sides. The fortified pā and other wāhi tapu features in the park are thought to date from the early 1600s.

A recorded shell midden site (S11/559)¹⁰¹ is located on the eastern raised bank of Te Puru Stream, above Kellys Beach. This shell midden is one of the significant and substantial sites located within the park, and contains information relating to settlement both here and the nearby Ō-Manawatere Pā.

Ngāi Tai and members of other Hauraki tribes lived on the land when it was part of William Fairburn's Maraetai Mission Station, which included a small school for Māori from 1837–1842.

Ōmana was one of the region's first farms, developed from 1837 as part of the mission farm. As with the surrounding district, the forest was felled for timber, the area was dug for kauri gum and even prospected for gold and silver.

The land continued to be farmed from 1837 until 1970 when the Auckland Regional Council purchased it for use as a regional park.

Ecology

Ōmana has a range of ecosystems including pōhutukawa (CL1)¹⁰² on Waitematā sandstone cliffs, a taraire-pūriri-tānekaha dominated coastal broadleaf forest remnant (WF4) and an estuarine ecotone in Te Puru Stream / Te Ruangaingai Stream, which grades from mangrove-saltmarsh (SA1) to regenerating kānuka shrubland (VS2). Well-established indigenous plantings occupying the shallow gullies, breaking up the grazed areas of pasture.

¹⁰¹ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

¹⁰² [NZ Archaeological Association](#) site reference

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There is a broad intertidal shore platform of Waitematā sandstone which provides habitat for a range of coastal birds including pied shag, white-faced heron, variable and pied oystercatchers, pied stilt, New Zealand dotterel, spur-winged plover and various gulls and terns.

The forest remnants and plantings have the usual common native birds including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī. Kākā are occasional visitors. Swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow occur in the open country.



Playground area at Ōmana Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

Ōmana Regional Park contributes to a network of open spaces that collectively comprise four kilometres of contiguous coastal reserves, including Te Puru Reserve and numerous coastal esplanade reserves.

The park offers walking and cycling opportunities in a rural farm setting, including a shared-use concrete path that forms part of the Beachlands to Maraetai walkway. Visitor counts show visitor numbers increasing from around 211,000 in the 2016/17 year to approximately 297,000 in 2021/22.

The park's accessible coastline, safe swimming and prime coastal picnicking and barbecuing areas at Ōmana Beach make it popular with families and groups. There is also a Māori themed playground.

Ōmana Beach also marks the northern end of the Te Ara Moana / sea kayak trail from Ōmana to Waharau Regional Park.

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Accommodation is available in a clifftop campground for all modes of camping through summer. It includes a small number of hardstand sites for certified self-contained vehicle camping in winter. Selected car parks are also available for certified self-contained vehicle use for limited periods throughout the year.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change impacts

The impacts of climate change and sea level rise are a significant threat to the parkland and some infrastructure and recreation spaces along the coastal boundary. Instability of the headlands and eroding coastal cliffs faces has already resulted in relocation of part of the perimeter track encircling the park. Revegetation planting is required to help mitigate the ongoing threat of coastal erosion in this location.

The Cliff Top campground has been partially pulled back due to cliff instability. It is likely that further relocation or reconfiguration will be needed.

Coastal erosion at the park's interface with Ōmana Beach is also affecting the land and vegetation. As the coastline naturally adjusts, replanting behind the existing foreshore to create buffer areas should be carried out. Consideration should also be given to relocating park infrastructure back from the coastal fringe at the time of renewal or replacement. This should futureproof assets and enable this popular area to remain available for recreational use.

Improving the visitor experience

The park has been developed to provide a varied recreational offering and there is scope to expand this through holding events, introducing new activities such as mountain biking, and improving amenities by upgrading outdated visitor facilities. Consideration should also be given to providing showers and upgraded toilet facilities in the campground, to improve the visitor experience and encourage use.

Access and safety around the woolshed is an issue that can be addressed by redirecting the section of the Perimeter track around the woolshed away from Maraetai Drive and extending existing planting along the road boundary. This would improve visitor safety and reduce the risk of sheep and dogs (dogs are permitted on a lead on this track) being able to get out onto the busy road.

There is also a need to continue improving drainage and re-metalling various parts of this track to enable all weather access. Several kauri are located near parts of the perimeter track, which may require adjustment to direct walkers further away and minimise the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

Maraetai Drive has high speed limits and lacks a line of sight for those wishing to cross into the park from neighbouring residential areas. As these urban areas develop, safe connections into the park from these areas will need to be provided.

The construction of informal mountain bike trails by park users through the park is an ongoing issue and point to a community need for more biking facilities. The local mountain biking community has a strong desire for a network of introductory level trails and / or a pump track or skills park for younger riders. The local Pōhutukawa Coast Bike Club has expressed a desire to work with the council to develop these trails.

Protecting and interpreting cultural heritage and park name

Further engagement with mana whenua is required to consider existing conservation strategies and priorities for ongoing management of cultural heritage sites in the park, such as the Ō-Manawatere Pā and other important sites associated with the long history of human occupation at Ōmana.

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural way-finding and interpretation on the park's rich history throughout the park.

Mana whenua have expressed a desire to change the name of the park to better reflect the traditional name for the area.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Ōmana for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage including reviewing the name of the park.
- Continuing to monitor and protect the coastal edge from possible impacts of climate change.
- Upgrading and improving outdated infrastructure and visitor facilities.
- Continuing to restore and enhance the natural vegetation and amenity.
- Investigating and implementing opportunities to improve recreational opportunities, particularly the camping experience.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to monitor the impacts of coastal processes on the park including monitoring cliff face and beach erosion.
3. Continue to relocate sections of the fence, perimeter track and the cliff top campground as required.
4. Rationalise beach access and progressively relocate park infrastructure back from the coastal edge, as asset renewal or replacement is required.
5. Replant the area behind existing coastal vegetation along the Ōmana Beach frontage to create buffer areas to protect the edge as the coastline naturally adjusts.
6. Undertake cliff stabilisation planting along the coastal perimeter to help reduce the rate of coastal erosion.
7. Undertake planting to encourage the regeneration of understory vegetation throughout the park.
8. Realign sections of the perimeter track located near kauri to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

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9. Widen the native plantings along the perimeter track along Maraetai Road (by reducing paddock size) and realign the track away from the road edge.
10. Widen (by at least double) the native planting strip that runs between the playground and campground to encourage the woodland play aspect of the playground.

Cultural heritage

11. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
12. Work with mana whenua to plan for the protection of Ō-Manawatere pā and other significant cultural heritage sites at Ōmana, by considering existing conservation plans, heritage assessments and other relevant information before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these sites.
13. Work with mana whenua to review the name of the park.

Recreation and use

14. Continue to promote and support pedestrian and cyclist connectivity through the park between Maraetai and Beachlands and other public open spaces.
15. Work with Auckland Transport and the local community to investigate options, including the use of unformed legal roads, to enable safer pedestrian and cycle access into the park from residential subdivisions on the other side of Maraetai Road.
16. Investigate and support opportunities to facilitate safer access into the park from Te Puru Drive.
17. Consider opportunities to upgrade outdated visitor facilities such as the vault toilets, aging park furniture and signage.
18. Improve the camping experience by considering and planning for:
 - a. providing showers
 - b. improving the toilet facilities.
19. Continue to improve recreation access and wayfinding throughout the park, particularly through open areas, by defining the track network and installing purpose-built gates, ramps and stiles.
20. Retain areas for overflow parking, during the summer months and for events.
21. Develop interpretation to raise awareness and increase understanding of:
 - a. significant ecological areas in the park, including the Te Puru wetland
 - b. cultural heritage associated with Māori settlement and William Fairburn's Maraetai Mission Station
 - c. geological features associated with the park and the surrounding Hauraki Gulf landscape.
22. Work with the local mountain biking club to investigate, and if feasible, develop a network of introductory level mountain biking trails, and/or a pump track or skills park for younger riders.
23. Redirect the section of the perimeter track around the woolshed away from Maraetai Drive and extend existing planting along the road boundary.
24. Improve the perimeter track drainage and winter and wet weather track conditions.

Education and park activation

25. Continue to support education programmes and activities that incorporate use of the park’s coastal and rural farm setting, to facilitate understanding of the area’s cultural heritage, geological and ecological features.

Farmed settings

26. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.

27. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.

28. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Special management zone¹⁰³

Te Puru wetland SMZ

The Te Puru wetland is designated a special management zone because of its distinctly different values from the rest of the park. The wetland has well-established estuarine and marine plant associations which grade into terrestrial communities dominated by kānuka on the slopes above the creek, and freshwater raupō swamp in the upper reaches.

The boardwalk through the wetland offers park visitors the opportunity to experience this unique and rare ecosystem.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

29. Continue implementing an integrated pest plant and animal management programme to protect the wetland habitat and species.

30. Continue the restoration and enhancement of the Te Puru wetland, by completing revegetation of open areas and encouraging natural regeneration in planted areas.

9. Key stakeholders

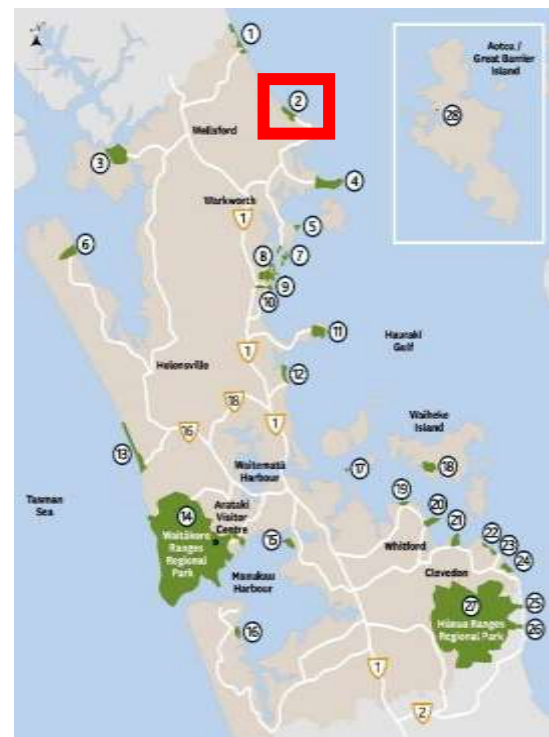
In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Beachlands and Maraetai communities	Local community recreational use of and interest in park development
Local mountain biking clubs	Interest and support in using, maintaining and developing new tracks
Local volunteers	Ecological restoration and pest control

¹⁰³ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

Pakiri Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ¹⁰⁴	1 – Natural / cultural (low use)
Size	251ha
Map 10	Pakiri Regional Park



1. Park vision

Pakiri is a remote, coastal park renowned for its high quality ecosystems and magnificent white sand surf beach. Restoration of the freshwater wetlands, coastal habitat and lowland forest enables threatened species to thrive. The rich cultural heritage is protected and managed in partnership with mana whenua. Low-impact recreation trails for walking and cycling protects the natural and scenic values and sense of isolation.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Pakiri, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the association and connections Ngāti Manuhiri has with the Pakiri area. Under the Act the Crown has transferred cultural redress properties along the coast from Pakiri Regional Park, such as the Pakiri Domain recreation reserve.

The Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 also include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) contains a statement of association with the coastal area.

¹⁰⁴ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

The Taumata A and B blocks, located adjacent to the park's northern boundary, is Māori freehold land owned by local hapū with a long association and interest in the area.

Other mana whenua also have an association with this park.

3. Park description

Pakiri Regional Park is located on the northeastern coast of Auckland, north of Ōkakari Point and Goat Island. Pakiri Beach is the longest exposed sandy beach in the northern area and is a known nesting area for the critically endangered New Zealand fairy tern. The beach and the dunes are of regional geological significance.

The regional parkland adjoins and overlooks the southern portion of Pakiri Beach and is characterised by an open sandy beach with coastal dunes backed by flat grassland, rising to coastal cliffs with steep gullies in between the ridges. The elevated hinterland offers spectacular panoramic views along the extensive Pakiri coastline and out over the northern Hauraki Gulf.

To the north of the park boundary there is a private commercial campground, accessed from Pakiri River Road. Adjoining the park are two blocks of privately owned Māori land (Taumata A and B Blocks) that front directly onto Pakiri Beach.

Over the past 10 years, a revegetation programme has been implemented to progressively restore the coastal forest, dune systems, freshwater wetlands and riparian areas after these areas were fenced off from stock. Pest control is ongoing to help protect and enhance the high value ecological areas within the park and enable native species to thrive within the natural environment.

The park has not been formally named or developed for public use since the land was purchased. Public access into the park remains an issue to be resolved.

Cultural heritage

Ngāti Manuhiri has an ancestral relationship with the coastal environment at Pakiri, which includes many places of spiritual, historical, cultural and economic importance. The coastline adjoining Ngā One Haea / Pakiri Beach has long been renowned for its high quality, glistening white sand, which is the origin of its traditional name. Ngāti Manuhiri settlements were located right the way along the beach, focused near the stream mouths and the dune-impounded freshwater lakes, and in some cases were protected by fortified pā.

The regional parkland at Pakiri includes coastal papa kāinga and pā sites that are of significance to Ngāti Manuhiri, including Ōkakari pā, Pitokuku pā and Te Kiri Pā, which is located on the highest point of the ridge towards the southern end of Pakiri beach. The pā site is scheduled for protection in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

There are also numerous midden on the coastal fore-dune area, indicating the vast coastal resources that supported settlement activity in the park and wider surrounding area.

Regional Parks Management Plan



Pakiri Regional Park

Ecology

The natural vegetation at Pakiri comprises a mix of dune communities, coastal broadleaf forest (WF4),¹⁰⁵ small areas of kauri, podocarp broadleaf forest (WF11), and remnant wetlands, which are largely *Machaerina* sedgeland (WL11). The coastal foredune communities of pingao, spinifex, sand tussock, pōhuehue and shore bindweed (DN2) are backed by remnant stands of mature pōhutukawa forest (WF4). On the steep slopes above the southern end of the beach are patches of coastal cliff vegetation (CL1).

Several threatened plants occur at Pakiri, including the divaricating shrub *Myrsine divaricata* (regionally endangered) found in the coastal shrub vegetation, New Zealand spinach *Tetragonia tetragonioides* (regionally critical) in the backdune shrubland, and the native shore puha *Sonchus kirkii* (nationally relict, regionally critical) on the coastal cliffs at the southern end of the park.

There are extensive revegetation plantings on the steep seaward slopes at the southern end of the park, along with more recent wetland plantings in the shallow valley behind the dunes.

The forest remnants and plantings provide habitat for a range of common native birds including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūi. Swamp harrier, paradise shelduck, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow occur in the open country and wetlands.

The ocean beach and dunelands support various coastal sea and shorebirds including the black-backed and red-billed gulls, Caspian and white fronted terns, breeding variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel. In recent years, a single pair of the critically endangered fairy tern has bred on the sand flats at the mouth of the nearby Pakiri Stream. The dunelands also provide habitat for New Zealand pipit.

A variety of waterfowl, and wetland bird species including paradise shelducks, mallard ducks, pūkeko, pāteke (at risk – recovering) and Australasian bittern (threatened – nationally critical) have been recorded from the *Machaerina* dominated wetland. This wetland, formed within a back-dune depression, has the potential to support spotless crane (at risk – declining), fernbird (at risk – declining), and spoonbill, especially now that stock exclusion and planting of a substantial riparian wetland buffer has largely been completed.

¹⁰⁵ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

4. Recreation provision

The recreational offering includes informal coastal and countryside walks, with the opportunity to enjoy scenic views from elevated areas of the park. The park is a popular location for hang gliding / paragliding.

Development is likely to be limited to recreation trails for walking and off-road recreational cycling, supported by appropriate visitor infrastructure such as car parking, toilets, notice boards and wayfaring signage.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

Pakiri Beach has extensive dune systems along its length which will be subject to the potential impacts of coastal erosion and sea level rise. Terrain in the inland areas of the park is characterised by steep, erosion-prone slopes which are also vulnerable to the impacts of increased storms and rainfall.

In the coastal area, replanting and stabilising the dunes with native species will help protect the coastal edge. In the steeper parts of the park, the focus is on progressively retiring land from grazing and revegetating the steep slopes and erosion-prone gullies to create ecological corridors and connect existing forest areas.

Cultural heritage, including archaeological sites located near the coast, is vulnerable to the adverse effects of coastal erosion and sea level rise. Regular monitoring of the park's cultural heritage features will identify priorities for conservation protection. Management strategies for these features should be revisited and refreshed, in consultation with mana whenua.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in coastal protection and managed retreat to ensure sites are not adversely affected from these activities.

Access to the park

Creating managed access to the regional parkland is a key management priority for Pakiri. This will protect adjacent private landowners from inadvertent public disturbance and also enable initial development of the park.

The primary access to the park is via council land adjacent to Pakiri River Road to the north of the park. This area was purchased with the intention of providing the main arrival area, car parking and visitor services such as toilets information noticeboards. Beach access from this location would be along the park road, then across pasture and onto the beach via the DOC marginal strip on the northern coastal edge of the park.

There also exists a small parking bay at the end of M Greenwood Road situated above the steep hillside leading up from the park. There is an opportunity to create a small arrival area and car park at this location. An access route using the unformed legal road located here would enable park users to walk down the ridgeline directly to the beach. This option would require consideration of the road safety issues along the existing, narrow unsealed road, such as providing for passing bays and improve traffic and pedestrian safety.

Further work to scope feasibility and costs associated with each option is required before applications to secure the necessary funding can proceed.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Future recreation opportunities

The development of a network of trails for both walking and cycling is proposed, including options to create loop tracks and connections to other trail networks such as the Te Araroa Trail and the proposed Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail.

One option is to create a loop walking track from the end of M Greenwood Road which traverses down the ridgeline to the beach, allowing access along the coast to join Pakiri River Road and the Te Araroa Trail.

The proposed route for the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail is yet to be confirmed but it is likely to connect with Pakiri and traverse the parkland, before extending northwards to Te Ārai and Mangawhai. The current indicative route would enter from the south from M Greenwoods Road with the northern exit/entry being into Pakiri River Road.

Horse riding is not considered to be appropriate at Pakiri, as there are many archaeological sites of cultural significance within the park, as well as the extensive wetlands that provide important ecological habitats, which must be protected from potential disturbance.

The park is also narrow and there would be difficulty in creating horse riding trails that did not overlap with proposed walking and cycling trails.

Protecting and interpreting cultural heritage

The northeastern part of Te Kiri Pā is within the regional park, while the southwestern half is on private farmland. Developing an integrated approach for protecting and managing the pā site should be explored with the private landowner.

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural wayfinding throughout the park and provide interpretation for the many significant sites.

There is a proposal to install cultural markers (pou) in specific locations along the future Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail. In Pakiri the proposed location is near Te Kiri Pā.

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity

The management focus at Pakiri is protecting and enhancing the park's biodiversity, by restoring coastal forest areas, dune systems and the freshwater wetlands and riparian areas.

A progressive revegetation programme is underway to restore areas of coastal forest behind the dunes by infill planting of pōhutakawa and other native species. There are plans to plant out most of the flat, lower sections of the park and restore the wetland habitat.

On the steeper hillsides in the southern part of the park, erosion-prone areas are proposed to be progressively retired from grazing and revegetated to improve connectivity between existing areas of bush. Grazing on the northern lowland flats near the wetlands is also intended to be phased out.

Once the restoration of the wetlands behind the coastal dunes is completed, it may be possible to reintroduce black mudfish (at risk – declining) into these areas, if stock removal and wetland buffering results in significant water quality improvement. One of the Auckland region's three remaining populations of black mudfish is present in a nearby swamp-forest wetland remnant.

Coastal sand accretion has enabled the wetland to form behind the dunes, by blocking the wetland outland and maintaining the backwater flow to this area, enabling the wetland to increase in extent. There is however a danger that if the outlet is reopened, due to coastal erosion or human interference, the wetland habitat and at-risk species may be lost.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Pakiri for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Resolving questions relating to park boundaries with Taumata A and B neighbours and public access to the beach.
- Working in collaboration with the local community to develop a spatial plan for the future development of the park.
- Developing public access into the park including links with the proposed Pūhoi to Mangawhai cycle and walking trail.
- Identifying and protecting cultural heritage and developing interpretation.
- Continuing to protect, enhance and restore areas of high ecological value, including the coastal forest, wetlands, dune system and riparian margins.
- Continuing to deliver a targeted pest management programme, integrated with pest control initiatives on adjacent public and private land.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to protect, restore and enhance areas of high ecological value including the coastal forest, dune systems, riparian margins and particularly the wetlands behind the dunes.
3. Investigate opportunities to reintroduce threatened species such as the black mudfish to the wetlands behind the coastal dunes.
4. Implement a targeted pest plant and animal control programme, integrated with pest control initiatives being undertaken on adjacent private land.
5. Continue to restore the beach dune systems by replanting buffer areas to stabilise and protect dunes from coastal erosion.
6. Progressively fence off all sensitive ecological areas from stock and retire the lower northern wetland areas of the park from farming.
7. Continue to implement measures in kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

Cultural heritage

8. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and develop site specific management actions.

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9. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
10. Work with mana whenua to plan the protection of Te Kiri Pā and implement recommendations for the ongoing management of the site.
11. Continue to work with mana whenua on the installation of cultural markers (pou) on the park that will enhance the physical cultural presence
12. Work with mana whenua to review the name of the park.

Recreation and use

13. As a priority, work with Taumata A and B to resolve property boundary issues at the northern end of the park.
14. Ensure signage is in place to clearly define park boundaries, public access routes and private land to avoid inadvertent disturbance of private landowners.
15. Continue to liaise with relevant stakeholders on the proposed location of the connection through the park to the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail and location of supporting facilities such as signage and secure bicycle parking.
16. Consider preparing a spatial plan for the development of the park, involving the local community that includes:
 - a. investigating options to provide safe access into the park noting the road safety issues
 - b. an arrival area at the northern end of the park (off Pakiri River Road) with appropriate visitor services including parking, toilets and visitor information
 - c. consideration of a second arrival area at M Greenwood Road
 - d. developing a walking and cycling trail network within the park.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Local schools	School involvement in supporting ecological restoration
Matakana Coast Trail Trust	Development of connections to local / regional trail networks, including the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail
Pakiri Landcare Group	Ecological restoration and pest control
Pakiri local community	Local community recreational use of and interest in park development
Pakiri Preservation Society	Conservation and protection of the park's biodiversity, culture and heritage.
Taumata A and B block	Adjacent mana whenua property owners; interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Trees for Survival	Ecological restoration and pest control

Scandrett Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ¹⁰⁶	2 – Developed natural
Size	48ha
Map 11	Scandrett Regional Park



1. Park vision

A compact, scenic park located on a coastal peninsula with panoramic views of the Hauraki Gulf and Kawau Island. The rich Māori cultural heritage on the park, and the historic farmstead buildings and iconic kiwi baches, enable park visitors to learn about the strategic importance of this location in pre-European times. The sheltered beachfront provides access for swimming, kayaking and fishing while within the park there are walking and cycling tracks, connecting to local trail networks..

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Scandrett, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section), however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) includes a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

¹⁰⁶ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Scandrett Regional Park is located to the east of Warkworth at the south-eastern edge of Moanauriuri/ Kawanu Bay. The park encompasses Mātairoa / Mullet Point overlooking Te Kawanu Tūmārō o Toi / Kawanu Island and includes regenerating coastal forest, grazed pastureland, rocky headlands, an attractive sandy beach and a unique historic homestead and farm precinct.

The park extends over 48ha and approximately half of this area is farmed.

Cultural heritage

A traditional Māori name of Scandretts Bay is Purahurawai “the expansive, sparkling waters”. In pre-European times this place and the wider Mahurangi-Matakana coastal area were renowned for their bountiful marine resources and the rich resources of the coastal forest.

The area was particularly prized as a shark fishing location, attracting large seasonal influxes of people involved in catching and preserve migratory kapetā / school sharks. Kawanu Bay was also known for its huge shoals of kanae / mullet and its diverse whale and dolphin species.

Mātairoa / Mullet Point and its wider environs were settled by Māori for many generations. Evidence of this long occupation can be seen in the many visible surface archaeological features in the park. These include: two headland pā, associated tūāpapa / house terraces, rua kūmara / food storage pits, ahu otaota / shell middens, clumps of harakeke / flax and groves of karaka and tawāpou trees. Many of these sites are protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

The park land was part of the early land purchase by the Crown in 1841 of the Ōmaha and Mahurangi block, which included all the coastal land between Te Ārai Point and Takapuna. Scandrett was first purchased by John Willis in 1853, then on-sold to William Davis Anderson who established a shipbuilding business at Mullet Point with his partner William Garland during the 1850s-1860s. George Scandrett acquired the property in 1864 and began farming the land in livestock, vegetables and orchards.

The historic homestead, built using a unique early form of concrete made from lime and aggregate, was completed in 1886. The homestead and surrounding area comprise a virtually intact collection of farm buildings dating from the late 19th century onwards. This complex is protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan due to its exceptional cultural heritage significance, providing an understanding of early farming practices. The buildings have been restored and remain a key feature of the park.

Three traditional kiwi baches from the 1950s are located at the western end of the sheltered beach. They are representative examples of a range of post-war bach types and provide an understanding of the late 20th century social history associated with the bay, and more generally with holidays by the beach. The baches have been restored in the 1950s style and are available for public use.

The park was purchased from the Scandrett family by Auckland Regional Council in 1999 and officially opened in 2004.

Ecology

The southern side of Mullet Point has a significant coastal forest (WF4)¹⁰⁷ remnant containing pōhutukawa, taraire, kohekohe, tawāpou, māhoe and kōwhai. Particularly notable is the abundant tawāpou, a rare coastal tree, which only occurs along the northern North Island coastline and offshore islands.

¹⁰⁷ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Another special feature of the park is an attractive grove of huge, ancient pōhutukawa on the ridge above the old Scandrett homestead. The grazed farmland on the sheltered northern slopes has pockets of pōhutukawa, some revegetation plantings, pines and other introduced trees. A very large Norfolk pine, planted in the 19th century, is a familiar landmark on the foreshore at the old homestead.

New Zealand dotterels nest on the beach and forage on the extensive Waitemāta sandstone shore platforms exposed at low tide. Other coastal birds include pied and little shags, white-faced heron, variable and pied oystercatchers, spur-winged plover, black-backed and red-billed gulls, and Caspian and white-fronted terns.

The coastal forest provides habitat for the usual range of common native birds including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī. Swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow occur in the open country. Notable amongst introduced birds is the kookaburra, which occurs sparingly throughout the Rodney district.

Pacific geckos, which have a conservation status of at risk / declining, have recently been discovered at Scandrett.



Historic farm buildings at Scandrett Regional Park

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4. Recreation provision

The park provides recreational opportunities for walking, picnicking, swimming, kayaking, fishing and recreational cycling. There are loop walking tracks around the park and through the historic farm area.

Visitors can also walk over to Martins Bay, which borders the park to the south, where there is a boat ramp, sandy swimming beach and a campground. Within the park there are sites available for certified self-contained vehicles, which provide expansive views out over Scandretts Bay.

The three traditional baches located on the beach front are available as bookable accommodation and are extremely popular over the summer season.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and sea level rise

The impacts of climate change and sea level rise are significant threats to the infrastructure in this park. Coastal erosion is already occurring in the beach front dunes and is likely to be exacerbated during storms. The access track to Mullet Point and the pā site has been closed due to instability on the coastal cliffs at the headland.

The access road running along the beach and the baches located immediately behind the beach are especially vulnerable. Relocation of the baches to higher ground could be considered but may not be possible, as given their age and condition it's unlikely they can be safely relocated without collapsing.

Some revegetation and protection of the coastal edge has begun, and this should be progressively extended along the length of the beach and behind the dunes to help buffer existing vegetation.

There is a significant amount of cultural heritage located near the coast at Scandrett which will be vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation planting or unplanned site disturbance.

Restoring and enhancing biodiversity

A restoration programme is underway in the park to protect and enhance the coastal slopes and cliffs and improve the natural forest cover. The removal of the unstable pines from the coastal cliffs should enable more replanting of native species.

A recent government report¹⁰⁸ to revitalise the Hauraki Gulf proposes that new 'High Protection Areas' be established to protect and restore marine ecosystems in selected areas, one of which is located between Mahurangi and Scandrett regional parks. This is an opportunity to provide integrated protection and management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity at these sites, to improve connections between the two areas.

Revegetation programmes to stabilise steep gullies will help prevent sediment being eroded and entering the marine environment. Restoration of the coastal meadow plant communities and extending into the

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/45547-At-a-glance-Revitalising-the-Gulf-Government-action-on-the-Sea-Change-Plan>

marsh-ribbonwood communities and flax land in the valleys is proposed to enable connections to the coastal forest on the higher land.

Replanting on the foreshore edge should stabilise this area and help protect it from the impacts of coastal erosion. This could include planting pōhutukawa along the foreshore to provide more shade for visitors.

Improving the visitor experience

The park has been largely developed to accommodate the level of recreational activity it can cater for. A simple addition would be tables near the beachfront for seating. Visitor counts indicate numbers have remained steady at approximately 40,000 visitors per year between 2012/13 and 2021/22.

A lookout is planned for a safe location on the hillside near Mullet Point. This would also be an ideal site to provide information on the park's rich Māori history and its archaeological sites.

Consideration should be given to increasing disability access to and around the buildings within the park. Only one of the existing baches is wheelchair accessible and there is no disability access to the homestead.

The historic farm complex provides an opportunity to develop educational experiences for children to learn about the park's history and early settler life.

The main access road from the park entrance to Scandretts Bay is narrow, steep and not completely sealed. It needs upgrading to provide passing bays for traffic safety and the removal of livestock grazing from the roadway.

Suggestions have been made about opening the park for horse riding and allowing horses access to the beach. This is not considered appropriate. The small recreational space on the beach at high tide can't accommodate horse riding and would cause conflict between user groups. It would also conflict with the conservation initiatives protecting the New Zealand dotterel nesting sites on the foreshore and would be also detrimental to the areas restored by replanting.

Alternative locations nearby such as Martin's Bay, Snells Beach and Algies Bay nearby are more suited for horse riding and accommodating parking for horse floats and large trailers.

Cultural heritage

Currently the Purahurawai pā site (R09/121), located on the western headland and park boundary, is split over public and private land, impacting its management and protection. Options to enable an integrated approach for protecting and managing the pā site should be explored with the private landowner.

The Scandrett farm complex and the baches have dated conservation management plans and more recent heritage assessments that identify some of the issues associated with the ongoing management and maintenance of these significant assets.

The Scandrett homestead is a historically significant building which requires regular maintenance and ongoing care. Some internal areas of the building are in poor condition and need immediate attention.

Further work is required to plan and prioritise practical recommendations for the ongoing management of all the cultural heritage and historic buildings on the park.

The name of the park currently doesn't acknowledge the Māori heritage associated with the area. The council has a longstanding policy to adopt Māori names for regional parks and park features. The council has not yet invited mana whenua to provide a Māori name for this park and will continue to discuss this option with affected parties in the first instance. Refer also to the [Naming parks and park features](#) policy in chapter 8.

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6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Scandrett for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret cultural heritage.
- Continuing to protect the Scandrett Homestead and farm complex.
- Continuing to protect the coastal edge from the impacts of climate change and planning for the managed retreat of the foreshore accessway.
- Continuing to restore and enhance the natural vegetation and species within the park.
- Continuing to protect the nesting areas of the NZ dotterel and other shorebird species to support their recovery.
- Developing educational experiences on the heritage values of the historic farm precinct.
- Supporting the development of trail connections for cyclists and pedestrians to and from the park to nearby local and regional parks.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to protect the low-lying coastal foreshore edge by progressively removing pest plants and replanting native species.
3. Plan for possible future landward realignment of the roadway along the foreshore.
4. Continue to protect, restore and enhance areas of indigenous vegetation, with a focus on coastal forest and riparian areas.
5. Progressively remove the remaining stands of coastal pines on the headlands and restore these areas with indigenous vegetation.
6. Continue to enhance the ecological integrity of the coastal edge and improve ecological connectivity with the marine environment and the proposed High Protection Area.
7. Continue to protect and restore the coastal habitat of the New Zealand dotterel and restrict access to these areas during the breeding season.
8. Continue to implement an integrated targeted pest control programme to protect threatened species and ecosystems.

Cultural heritage

9. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
10. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
11. Work with mana whenua to plan the protection of Mātairoa pā site, and implement recommendations for the ongoing management of the site.
12. Consider options to ensure the protection and integrated management of the Purahurawai pā site (R09/121),¹⁰⁹ in consultation with the private landowner.
13. Address deferred maintenance and deterioration of the Scandrett homestead as a priority.
14. Plan for the protection of Scandrett Homestead, the garden, the farm complex and the baches by considering the existing conservation plans, heritage assessments and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these heritage buildings.
15. Improve interpretation of the Scandrett Homestead garden, including signage to identify the heritage plantings.
16. Consider options for the future use of the homestead and surrounding area, including holding events, that are compatible with its historic values and celebrate the farming history.
17. While honouring the heritage of the English park name, continue to discuss the option with affected parties of adopting a dual Māori name for the park from mana whenua.

Recreation and use

18. Upgrade the park road from the entrance by sealing the road, providing passing bays and removing livestock from the roadway.
19. Provide picnic furniture and shade planting in appropriate locations to enhance the amenity of the foreshore.
20. Develop and install a lookout site at an appropriate location above Mullet Point, including interpretation on the significant cultural heritage sites.
21. Develop educational experiences for children on the heritage values of the historic farm precinct.
22. Continue engaging with local schools and the wider community to build awareness of the education and heritage value of the Scandrett Homestead and farming complex.
23. Investigate potential walking, cycling connections from Scandrett Regional Park to Martin's Bay, Mahurangi East Regional Park, Scott's Landing and other local trail networks and providing secure parking for bicycles in the arrival zone.
24. Continue to improve the track network surface to enable all weather use.
25. Investigate options to improve disability access to the baches.

¹⁰⁹ [NZ Archaeological Association](#) site reference

Regional Parks Management Plan

Farmed settings

26. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
27. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for stock.
28. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

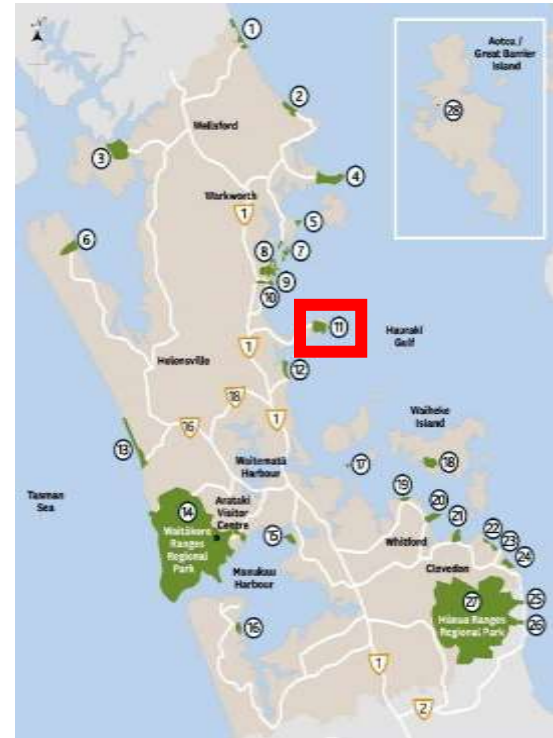
8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Local schools	School involvement in ecological restoration, learning about early farming practices
Mahurangi East Residents and Ratepayers Association	Represents local community interests
Mahurangi Trail Society	Advocates for connections to local and regional trail networks
Matakana Coast Trail Trust	Development of connections to local / regional trail networks, including the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail

Shakespear Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	The majority of the park is held under the Local Government Act 2002, except for a 3ha parcel of land held under the Reserves Act 1977, classified as recreation reserve.
Category ¹¹⁰	2 – Developed natural
Size	377ha
Map 12	Shakespear Regional Park



1. Park vision

A large coastal park located at the end of the Whangaparāoa Peninsula, offering spectacular views over the Hauraki Gulf. The open sanctuary is a pest-free haven for rare and threatened native bird species and invertebrates, enabling visitors to learn about conservation and protection of the park’s important ecological areas and biodiversity values. A popular park with grassed, open space enabling large groups to gather and enjoy recreational walking, cycling, swimming and informal games. Accommodation for campers and certified self-contained vehicles is also available.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Shakespear reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Te Ākitai Waiohau Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua have an association with this park.

¹¹⁰ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

Regional Parks Management Plan

3. Park description

Shakespear Regional Park extends over 377ha of elevated land, and approximately a third of the park is farmed. The park adjoins land on the northern side of the headland held by the New Zealand Defence Force, and Watercare for the Army Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The land held under the Reserves Act 1977 is located on the cliffs above Army Bay just inside the park entrance. This is classified as recreation reserve and is a grassed area enabling walking access to the rest of the park.

The park consists of rolling, open pasture with areas of established and native vegetation extending up the numerous gullies. The coastal ecosystems range from sandy beaches to extensive intertidal sand and mudflats, with sub-tidal rock platforms on the eastern coastline. The low-lying area of land between Army Bay and Ōkoromai Bay contains extensive restored wetlands.

The cliffs and intertidal platforms around the Whangaparāoa Peninsula feature several regionally significant geological features, including examples of deformed Waitemata Group sediments in the cliffs southeast of Te Hāruhi Bay and north of the park at Whangaparāoa Head.

Shakespear has been developed as an open sanctuary and much of the park is separated from the adjoining residential areas by a pest-proof fence constructed in 2010. It is New Zealand's most visited and most accessible wildlife sanctuary, integrating conservation and protection of native species with public recreation and farming.

Shakespear Open Sanctuary Society Incorporated is a key partner in supporting the operation of the sanctuary and the protection of the park's biodiversity.

The park also contains the YMCA Shakespear Lodge, an outdoor education centre and accommodation complex available to schools, community and corporate groups and the public.

Cultural heritage

Shakespear has a long history of Māori occupation that is reflected in the numerous and varied defended and undefended settlement sites in the park, many of which are protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Ngāti Kahu occupied the Whangaparāoa peninsula before European settlement began. The area was a desirable place to live because of its strategic location and abundant natural resources. Ngāti Kahu migrated over their rohe between Orewa and Okura in a seasonal cycle of fishing, hunting, gathering and harvesting and maintained kāinga / settlements throughout the area, concentrated around the sheltered bays.

The coastal environment of the Whangaparāoa Peninsula contains sites of historical and cultural significance to mana whenua. They include Rarohara (a fortified pā), Matakātia, Kotanui, Ōkoromai and Te Hāruhi (Shakespear Bay) and the fortified pā located on Tiritiri Mātangi Island, located off the eastern end of the peninsula.

Land first became available for purchase in the Whangaparāoa area in 1854. Findlay McMillian was first European landowner of what is now Shakespear Regional Park, when he purchased 36ha (81 acres) between Army Bay and Ōkoromai Bay in April 1854. Subsequent blocks in Te Haruhi Bay and adjoining Hobbs Bay were purchased and resold by numerous landowners during the 1850s to 1880s until R H A Shakespear purchased 800ha at the tip of the peninsula in 1883.

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The Shakespear family homestead (now the YMCA Lodge) overlooking Te Haruhi Bay was built in 1910 on ground that retains evidence of a pā site. The family had a long association with the land which they continued to farm until the property was purchased for a regional park in 1967.

During World War II, the end of the Whangaparāoa Peninsula was the site of a strategically important complex of defence works built to protect the wartime entrance to the Port of Auckland from attack. The heavy coast defence gun batteries and associated installations were protected from attack by perimeter defences which included searchlights, machine gun emplacements, electrified barbed wire entanglements, and an anti-tank ditch.

Much of what remains of this complex is on Defence Force land and is inaccessible to the public, however four largely intact pillboxes and a substantial remaining section of the tank ditch are located within the park.

Ecology

Shakespear is strategically placed on the North-West Wildlink, an ecological corridor comprising a series of protected and enhanced natural areas on public and private land, linking the Hauraki Gulf Islands with the Waitākere Ranges.

The natural vegetation on the park includes several mature coastal forest (WF4)¹¹¹ remnants, pōhutukawa treeland / flaxland / rockland (CL1) on the Waitematā sandstone cliffs, and large areas of regenerating mānuka and kānuka (VS2 and VS3) scrublands (particularly on the neighbouring Defence land). The threatened hemiparasitic mistletoe *Korthalsella* occurs sparingly in these mānuka and kanuka scrublands.

There are also significant freshwater wetlands dominated either by raupō reedland (WL19) or *Machaerina* sedgeland (WL11). Saltmarsh (SA1) is re-establishing near Ōkoromai Bay, where connections between the coast and former saltmarshes have been restored, which will benefit native freshwater fish populations.

The open sanctuary is home to many native birds including bellbird and red-crowned kākārīki, which self-colonised from nearby Tiritiri Mātangi Island. Other native bush birds, including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī are present. Little spotted kiwi, whitehead, North Island robin, hihi and North Island saddleback have been translocated into the sanctuary.

Wetland and saltmarsh birds include pāteke, spotless crane, fernbird and banded rail. Variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel breed on the beaches and sometimes in the pasture. Black swan, white-faced heron, variable and pied oystercatchers and bar-tailed godwit feed on the intertidal zone in Ōkoromai Bay. Shakespear has a large pūkeko population which share the pastureland with paradise shelduck, white-faced heron, swamp harrier, spur-winged plover, dotterels and abundant Eurasian skylarks. Little penguins breed around the coastline and there is active management by open sanctuary volunteers of small but growing populations of seabirds including grey-faced petrel, fluttering shearwater and diving petrel.

Several native skink and gecko species occur in the park, including the rare moko skink. Shakespear is the only known mainland site in the Auckland region for this species.

¹¹¹ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types



Te Hāruhi Bay, Shakespear Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

Shakespear is a mature regional park with a well-established pattern of recreational use. Visitor counts shows numbers have increased from approximately 641,00 in the 2015/16 year to 752,000 in 2021/22.

The sandy beaches at Army Bay, Ōkoromai Bay and Te Hāruhi Bay are popular for picnicking, swimming, fishing, kayaking and kite surfing. There are large open spaces with bookable sites at both Ōkoromai and Te Hāruhi bays, suitable for large groups enjoying family or community gatherings, barbecues and sporting activities such as volleyball or cricket. The boat ramp at Army Bay is heavily used to access the Hauraki Gulf for recreational boating, fishing and diving.

The track network contains a series of short walking tracks passing through the native bush, farm paddocks and across the headland to elevated areas on the eastern edge of the park. A heritage trail starts at Waterfall Gully and passes through native bush, the restored wetlands between Army Bay and Ōkoromai Bay and close to a WWII gun emplacement.

Te Hāruhi Bay campground is extremely popular over summer. There are sites for certified self-contained vehicles in a nearby dedicated campground.

Under the council's [policy on dogs](#) and [bylaw](#), dog walking is permitted on the track between Army Bay and Ōkoromai Bay. Dogs and all other pets are prohibited in the sanctuary.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change

The impacts of climate change and sea level rise will have a significant impact on the low lying areas within the park. The wetland areas between Army Bay and Ōkoromai Bay are likely to be affected by coastal inundation.

Coastal erosion is occurring in front of the timber seawall at Army Bay and affecting the low beachfront dunes at Te Hāruhi Bay. Cliff erosion is also prevalent at Army Bay where large sections of the soft Waitemata Sandstone coastal cliffs periodically dislodge and fall onto the beach during large storm events.

Cultural heritage sites and built heritage structures located near the coast are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The historic WWII pillbox located above the foreshore cliff beside the boat ramp at Army Bay is being undermined by coastal erosion, requiring some form of protection or realignment to prevent its loss.

There are opportunities to enhance the coastal environment at Army Bay by removing the timber seawall and reshaping the cliff edge adjacent to the car park area. Planting this area in native vegetation will stabilise it and reduce the height and slope of the steps providing access to the beach.

Progressively replanting the coastal dunes at Te Hāruhi and Ōkoromai Bays should assist in helping to protect them from coastal erosion. Planning for the managed retreat of the beachfront car parks should also be considered.

The [Whangaparaoa Shoreline Adaptation Plan](#), adopted in March 2022, outlines the recommended adaptation strategies to respond to the impacts of coastal erosion and climate change in the long term at Shakespear.

Shakespear open sanctuary

Open sanctuaries expose visitors to the conservation values in the regional parks council is striving to restore and inspires the local community to get involved in helping manage the parkland. Ongoing pest incursions are expected in an open sanctuary.

Continuing the current pest control programmes and supporting external partners and the local community delivering pest control in the buffer areas adjacent to the park is critical to maintain the sanctuary's effectiveness.

Interpretation and park name

Significant opportunities exist to expand and improve cultural way-finding and interpretation on the park's rich history of Māori occupation and European activity throughout the park.

Further engagement with mana whenua is required to identify the priorities for the identification, protection and interpretation of Māori heritage and opportunities to deliver other activities, such as cultural experiences led by mana whenua for park visitors or cultural induction programmes for park contractors.

The council has invited mana whenua to provide a Māori name and narrative for this park to enrich the stories of the regional parks and support use of te reo Māori. It is expected the Māori name will be adopted as a dual name alongside the existing English name.

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A dual Māori / English name for the park will acknowledge and reflect the Māori and European heritage associated with the land and increase the visibility of te reo Māori as outlined in chapter 8 ([Naming parks and park features](#)).

Recreation and use

Shakespear is a very popular park due to its proximity to urban Auckland. High visitor use results in some issues with public behaviour, including people bringing dogs into the sanctuary area, cars parking on the beach at Army Bay, freedom camping and security issues arising from people remaining in the park overnight. The harvesting of cockles at Ōkoromai Bay and other species from the rocky coastal areas within the park is unsustainable at current levels.

Advocating for a ban on set netting in the park and an extension to the existing marine reserve at Long Bay-Okura to include the southern shoreline of the park could assist in resolving some of these matters.

Kite surfing is a popular activity in the park, however it can cause significant disturbance to the New Zealand dotterels nesting on the beachfront. This activity needs to be actively managed during the breeding season to maintain the species.

Shakespear provides a range of recreational opportunities in addition to the sanctuary experience. However, much of the park infrastructure is old and needs updating to meet visitor and operational requirements. The lookout site at the top of the Lookout Track could be upgraded, with better quality interpretation and signage identifying the islands viewable from this location, making it more of a destination.

Consideration should also be given to promoting opportunities for large groups or events to be held on the park. A review of the infrastructure currently available at bookable sites and planning for its improvement is required, including considering the possibility of creating more sites.

The open space between Army Bay and Ōkoromai Bay was previously used as an area for large games such as kilikiti / Samoan cricket but is now under-utilised. This area could be developed for future recreational opportunities to meet local needs, for example: a bicycle pump track, additional walking tracks, an informal field for multi-use, or an extended area for dog walking. Further work is required to assess suitable options and potential funding requirements.

Expanding the track network and potentially developing a trail network to enable off road triathlons or other sporting events to be held in the park are other possibilities.

Improving the visitor experience

Promoting the military history of the site would enhance the visitor experience. The location of one of the WWII pillboxes, together with the anti-tank ditch and other defence sites near the Heritage Trail, could be highlighted with information describing their purpose.

In the adjacent Defence area there is a series of tunnels and underground magazine storage areas that could provide an interesting opportunity for visitors to learn more about the use of this area during WWII, if the tunnels were made accessible to visitors in the longer term. The feasibility of this proposal should be investigated.

Public requests have been received for more guided walks for park visitors, such as learning about the native birds visible in Waterfall Gully. Developing education programmes that are aligned with park conservation values and enable people to learn about Māori and European heritage are other ways to enrich the visitor experience.

Improving pedestrian and cycle access to the park, promoting links with the Gulf Harbour ferry service from downtown Auckland, and developing better internal links to key destinations within the park may encourage more people to access the park via active and low-carbon modes and public transport.

Redefining the park entrance

The park entrance is not well-defined and is often confusing for park visitors. The main access road begins at the western boundary of the park at the top of the hill above Army Bay and continues down to a series of secondary access roads providing entry to the boat ramp, Defence Force land, Waterfall Gully car park, Ōkoromai Bay and the open sanctuary. Park visitors frequently find themselves at the security gates entrance to the Defence Force land and are uncertain how to reach the park.

A concept plan, prepared in 2012, identified options to redefine the park entrance and vehicle access routes and improve circulation. These addressed public safety issues for pedestrians, additional car and boat trailer parking to meet demand and improved orientation information for visitors.

This plan has been partly implemented, but more work needs to be done to assess the feasibility and cost of the proposed changes. This could include relocating the main access gate onto the roadway at Army Bay, providing better directional signage to the sanctuary area to improve vehicle circulation, installing parking and storage for bicycles and planning for the coastal setback of car parking away from the erosion-prone cliffs at Army Bay.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Shakespear for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
- Managing the park as an open sanctuary that incorporates biodiversity restoration integrated with recreation and farming.
- Working in partnership with Shakespear Open Sanctuary Society to develop and maintain the open sanctuary.
- Continuing to protect and restore native habitats and biodiversity, by maintaining zero targeted pest density and re-introducing threatened native species into the sanctuary.
- Educating visitors about wildlife, conservation management and the cultural heritage features and history of the park (both Māori and European).
- Upgrading and replacing aging park infrastructure to meet visitor and operational requirements.
- Reviewing the concept plan for realigning the park entrance and access routes and implementing the approved actions.
- Creating safe pedestrian and cycle access to the park and to key destinations within the park.

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7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in the management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

Refer to the special management zone (SMZ) intentions for the Open Sanctuary in the separate table below.

2. Continue to protect the coastal dunes at Ōkoromai Bay and Te Hāruhi Bay from the impacts of coastal erosion by progressively replanting them with native vegetation to create buffer areas.
3. Investigate options to remove the timber seawall at Army Bay and reshape the coastal edge, as set out in the [Whangaparaoa Shoreline Adaptation Plan 2022](#), to improve public access to the beach and increase amenity of the foreshore area.

Cultural heritage

4. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
5. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
6. Adopt a Māori name alongside the English name for this park once a name has been provided by mana whenua.
7. Develop and implement interpretation and signage for the historic heritage buildings on the park.
8. Plan for the protection of Shakespear Lodge, Shakespear Homestead and the WWII defence structures on the park, by considering the existing conservation plans, heritage assessments and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these heritage buildings.
9. Implement remedial works to protect the WWII pillbox located adjacent to the boat ramp at Army Bay from coastal erosion.

Recreation and use

10. Investigate options to expand the track network, including the creation of trail networks to support off-road triathlons or multi-sport events on the park.
11. Review the concept plan for realigning the entrance and access routes into the park and investigate any changes that can be implemented.
12. Create safe pedestrian and cycle access to and within the park.
13. Review the configuration of the boat ramp at Army Bay and identify options to prevent vehicles parking on the beach.
14. Review the current infrastructure available at bookable sites and make improvements to enable more utilisation of these areas by large groups or for events.

15. Develop education programmes that are aligned with park conservation values and enable people to learn about both Māori and European heritage.
16. Investigate potential future recreational opportunities on the former large games area located between Army Bay and Ōkoromai Bay.

Farmed settings

17. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
18. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.
19. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Special management zone¹¹²

Shakespear Open Sanctuary SMZ

The sanctuary will be managed in accordance with the Shakespear Open Sanctuary Operational Plan. The primary focus will be restoring and enhancing the biodiversity and ecosystems in the park by controlling plant and animal pests, maintaining the pest proof fence, and protecting and enhancing the dune systems and shorebird habitats.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

20. Manage the open sanctuary in accordance with the Shakespear Open Sanctuary Operational Plan, by maintaining zero target pest density, protecting and restoring ecosystems and reintroducing threatened native species into the sanctuary.
21. Work in partnership with the Shakespear Open Sanctuary Society Incorporated to develop and maintain the open sanctuary.
22. Prohibit all pets from entry into the open sanctuary.
23. Manage the open sanctuary as an ecological link to adjoining land and the offshore islands, and as a source of species for translocation to other places.
24. Advocate for higher levels of marine protection in areas adjacent to land being managed as terrestrial sanctuaries.
25. Implement a targeted pest plant control programme, integrated with pest control initiatives being undertaken on adjacent private land and buffer areas
26. Improve the ecological integrity of the remnant forest habitat by undertaking revegetation planting adjacent to the key habitat areas at Waterfall Gully and Kowhai Glen.
27. Enhance native ecosystems by reintroducing flora and fauna to recreate create a representative range of natural communities that would have originally been present.

¹¹² Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

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28. Develop and implement management strategies for different ecosystems to ensure a range of suitable habitats for plants, birds and lizards are protected, connected, maintained and enhanced.
29. Manage and enhance the wetlands on the park by:
 - a. progressively retiring them from grazing and restoring the native wetland vegetation
 - b. restoring the natural water levels and connectivity
 - c. re-introducing appropriate native flora and fauna
 - d. facilitating public access via tracks and boardwalks.
30. Continue to undertake education and training programmes on the conservation management practices used with the open sanctuary.
31. Actively manage kite surfing at Te Hāruhi and Ōkoromai bays during the breeding season to avoid adverse impacts on the NZ dotterel nesting on the foreshore.
32. Advocate for a ban on set netting from the park.
33. Maintain an on-site nursery to produce plants for the revegetation and conservation programmes.

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
NZ Defence Force	Interested in matters that affect them as a neighbouring landowner
Shakespear Open Sanctuary Society Incorporated	Development and maintenance of the open sanctuary, ecological restoration and volunteer pest control
Watercare	Interested in matters that affect them as a neighbouring landowner
YMCA	Delivery of marine education and outdoor recreation programmes on the park

Tāpapakanga Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Land held under the Local Government Act 2002, and esplanade reserves under the Reserves Act 1977
Category ¹¹³	2 – Developed natural
Size	247ha
Map 13	Tāpapakanga Regional Park



1. Park vision

Tāpapakanga is popular with visitors for hosting events and informal recreation, such as picnics, walking, cycling, camping and beach activities, including kayaking along the Te Ara Moana sea kayak trail. The restored coastal forest, riparian areas and numerous cultural heritage sites, including coastal pā and historic buildings, provide a variety of interests for visitors to explore.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Tāpapakanga reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Whanaunga Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2017, still to be ratified), the Te Ākitai Waiohau Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) all include statements of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may have associations with this park.

¹¹³ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Tāpapakanga is located just south of Ōrere Point beside Tīkapa Moana / Firth of Thames. The park landscape is characterised by its pōhutukawa fringed coastline, beautiful sand and cobble beaches and rolling pasture. The park extends over 174ha and just under half of the parkland is managed as a working farm.

Tāpapakanga Stream meanders through the park and forms a freshwater lagoon at the mouth of the stream on the coast. The river terraces provide geomorphological evidence of a period of falling sea level and are of regional significance.

The park has a rich cultural heritage and provides a range of informal recreation opportunities. Visitors enjoy 360-degree views from the many viewing points in the park out to the Hūnua Ranges, across the Hauraki Plains and along the length of the Coromandel Peninsula.

The two parcels of land held under the Reserves Act 1977 are esplanade reserves located on the beachfront on either side of the Tāpapakanga Stream mouth.

Ecology

Large pōhutukawa are a distinctive feature of the coastal forest (WF4)¹¹⁴ at Tāpapakanga, particularly on the slopes behind Ashby Beach and near the Ashby Homestead. There are smaller remnant stands of mature coastal forest (WF4) in gullies at the southern end of the park.

Coastal scrublands of regenerating mānuka and kānuka (VS2 and VS3) are dominated by māpou, which is more salt-resistant. Riparian forests along the Tāpapakanga Stream are a distinctive feature of the park and include stands of tall kānuka (VS2). An old slip on the northern side of the stream has been colonised by a young forest of tānekaha, tōtara and kahikatea. *Olearia albida* grows sparingly on the coastal escarpment. This small tree is rare and local in the Auckland region.

The entire coastal zone of the park has been retired from grazing and significant revegetation plantings buffer regenerating natural areas. A notable indigenous planting is a long-term tōtara forestry trial block, which was established in 1987 by the former Forest Research Institute (now Scion) to assess the suitability of this species for wood production. There are also two 2ha blocks of mixed pine and gum exotic forestry blocks.

There are several springs in the park which feed fenced wetlands dominated by giant umbrella sedges and rushes.

Remnant forest areas, scrublands and plantings support the usual common native birds including kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silveryeye and tūi. Native birds in the open pastureland include swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow.

Coastal birds include pied and little shags, white-faced heron, variable oystercatcher, New Zealand dotterel, pied stilt, black-backed and red-billed gulls and Caspian tern. Gannet, white-fronted tern and spotted shag can be seen offshore.

Cultural heritage and history

For many centuries, Tāpapakanga was an important dwelling place for iwi, especially Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga. Tāpapakanga supported several large kāinga / settlements, each with extensive kūmara and

¹¹⁴ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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taro cultivations. Archaeological sites on the park, mainly concentrated around the Tāpapakanga Stream and along the coastal strip, include pā, rua / storage pits, tūāpapa / terraces, ahu ota ota / shell middens, umu or hangi / ovens and stone heaps indicating extensive stream-side gardens.

Tāpapakanga was also known as a place where waka taua / war canoes were completed after having been shaped to a certain point in the hinterland areas of Te Ngahere nui o Kohunui / Hūnua Ranges. The coastal pā of Ōhangakawau and Pupurakau are located on the parkland. Taiwiwi, a taniwha of the Ngāti Whanaunga, resides in the wahapū / mouth of the Tāpapakanga Stream.

The Māori relationship to this land is commemorated by two prominent tohu tangata whenua / carved posts at the park entrance. An unusual feature of these posts is the representation of a European, James Ashby, depicted carrying an axe.

Ashby settled on the land in 1899 and enjoyed a lifelong friendship with the local chief Tuku Te Taniwha. James and his wife Rebecca built the existing homestead beside the beach in 1900. They raised 14 children on the property, which remained in family ownership until 1990, when it was purchased by Auckland Regional Council to become a regional park.

The Ashby Homestead, cemetery, gardens, and historic plantings are significant cultural heritage places within the park. A small garden is the remaining evidence of the Hicks family, who also previously owned land now part of the park.

In 2009, an additional 23ha of land, known as the Blundell Block, was purchased and added to the park.



Tāpapakanga Regional Park

Regional Parks Management Plan

4. Recreation provision

The park provides recreational opportunities for walking, mountain biking, picnicking, camping, bach stays and access to water-based recreation such as swimming, kayaking and fishing. Visitor counts peaked at 102,000 in the 2018/19 year but dropped to 62,000 in 2021/22.

There is a network of loop tracks around the park that provide access along the coast and to some of the park's key features, such as the historic stonefields. Visitors can also enjoy a basic (intermediate) cross-country mountain bike track which is mostly an unformed route through farmland.

There are grassed picnic sites, barbecues and toilets at the main beach arrival area. Ashby beach and the freshwater lagoon at the mouth of the Tāpapakanga Stream offer safe swimming and launching for waka / sea kayaks.

The Tāpapakanga bach, situated a 20-minute walk from the beach, offers extensive views across farmland to the distant Coromandel Peninsula.

There are five campgrounds within the park, including two dedicated camping sites for certified self-contained vehicles. These sites are located on the Tāpapakanga Stream and on the Kāparanui Stream and offer shady, stream-side camping. The Beachfront Campground provides for tent-only camping. There are toilet facilities and several gas barbecues within close walking distance of the campsite.

The Seaview Campground provides for tent and vehicle-accessible camping and has toilets on-site. Waikaha Stream Campground is part of the Te Ara Moana sea kayak trail and is accessible by waka / sea kayak only. It includes bookable campsites for up to 20 people and has a composting toilet.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change

The impacts of climate change and sea level rise will potentially threaten beachfront parkland, infrastructure and cultural heritage within the park. The access road and parkland running along the beach to the Beachfront Campground are especially vulnerable to coastal erosion. Vehicle access to the beach may have contributed to erosion of the low backshore scarp. Shoreline monitoring and realignment of the Beachfront Campground access road behind the Ashby Homestead may eventually be required.

The homestead itself will also potentially be vulnerable to sea level rise in the longer term. The likely timeframe for inundation should be considered along with the feasibility of relocating this building before any restoration work is undertaken.

Coastal foreshore planting to provide additional bank stability and rationalising beach access should also be implemented along the foreshore area.

Cultural heritage located on the coast also needs to be considered when planning for coastal protection or managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected.

Balancing event needs with other use

The Splore festival has been operating at Tāpapakanga since 1998 and now attracts approximately 9000 people to the three-day event each year.

The park's capacity to cope with further growth and demands of the event alongside the needs of other visitors requires careful consideration.

Acknowledging the heritage of the park

Tāpapakanga is a regionally significant landscape of cultural heritage sites of Māori and European origin. The stonefields, pā, homestead, orchard and cemetery being some of the most significant, visible, and accessible sites within the park. A site specific management approach for these archaeological sites or pā has not been developed yet. Further consultation with mana whenua on the Māori heritage sites is required, to identify priorities and practical recommendations for their protection.

The additional 23ha block of land known as the Blundell Block, added to Tāpapakanga in 2009, is yet to be surveyed for heritage sites. Surveying and developing archaeological site management actions for these sites should be a priority.

Mana whenua have also suggested the need for a cultural management plan for the park. Revegetation and other activities at the park will need to be mindful of the need to avoid disturbance of archaeological sites, particularly in the high-risk coastal area.

The Ashby Homestead is the only heritage site in the park with a conservation management plan. The homestead is in a prime position behind the beach overlooking the Tikapa Moana / Firth of Thames and over to the Coromandel Peninsula. The homestead currently lacks power, water and waste disposal services, which limits opportunities for it to be more widely used.

There is an opportunity for the homestead to be renovated, and sensitively adapted, for uses that acknowledge and sustain its heritage values. These could include the building being made available as a bookable venue for weddings, conferences or as a bach escape. It has the potential to become one of the premier bach escapes in the regional parks network.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Tāpapakanga for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Reducing the rate and impact of coastal erosion through rationalising and relocating access (currently to and along the coastal edge), extending coastal revegetation planting and progressively reinstating the coastal pōhutukawa fringe.
- Upgrading visitor facilities for day visitors and campers.
- Improving and expanding camping opportunities.
- Continuing to protect and restore indigenous vegetation, with a focus on wetland and riparian planting and extending coastal remnants.
- Progressively removing the two exotic forestry blocks (except the totara trial block) and replanting these areas with indigenous species.
- Continuing to protect and restore the amenities of the Ashby Homestead and its setting, to allow it to be made available as bookable public accommodation or venue.

Regional Parks Management Plan

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in the management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to implement an integrated pest plant and animal control programme.
3. Progressively remove the exotic trees from the two small exotic forestry blocks and continue to revegetate with native/indigenous species.
4. Retain the tōtara forestry trial for wood production research purposes.
5. Continue to protect and enhance coastal forest remnants, including the Taraire Glade and focus revegetation programmes on:
 - a. the coastal pōhutukawa fringe
 - b. linking coastal forest remnants
 - c. riparian and wetland areas and other areas retired from grazing
 - d. improving bank stability and protecting the coastal foreshore from erosion.
6. Continue to implement measures to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.

Cultural heritage

7. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions, including a survey of the Blundell Block.
8. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage sites within the park.
9. Continue to develop interpretation and consider creating a cultural heritage trail in the park, that highlights both the cultural significance of the land and the Ashby family's early 20th century pioneer farming experience.
10. Work with adjoining landowners to manage the pā site (S11/241)¹¹⁵ that sits partially in park land on the park's southeast boundary in an integrated way.
11. Plan for the restoration and protection of Ashby Homestead and precinct by considering the existing conservation plan, heritage assessment and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of this heritage building.
12. Consider upgrading the Ashby Homestead, including flood proofing measures to mitigate the potential impacts of sea level rise, in a manner which is consistent with the retention of its heritage significance.
13. Investigate options for the future use of the Ashby Homestead, such as a bookable venue for weddings, conferences or as a bach escape.

¹¹⁵ [NZ Archaeological Association](#) site reference

14. Conserve and enhance significant exotic plantings associated with the Ashby Homestead and Hicks garden, including the heritage and specimen trees in the Ashby orchard.
15. Maintain the Ashby Cemetery as a memorial to the pioneers of the area, in consultation with the Ashby family.

Recreation and use

16. Continue to work with the organisers of the Splore festival to support the hosting of a popular event that is sustainably delivered, recognises mana whenua and has a with low impact on the park values.
17. Continue to actively monitor and manage the size and impact of the Splore festival in a way that enables continuation of this iconic event but minimises the impact on park values, recovery time and park use outside of the event window.
18. Investigate working in partnership with the organisers of the Splore festival to make improvements to infrastructure, vegetation and amenity that will benefit the park and visitor experience.
19. Continue to maintain a network of walking tracks that traverse the park, and investigate changing some of the current walking tracks to shared use, to allow for biking.
20. Investigate the introduction of horse riding trails, including a consideration of the infrastructure required to support this activity.
21. Investigate the relocation of the Beachfront Campground access road to behind the Ashby homestead to avoid exacerbating coastal erosion on the beach, and reinstate the existing roadway for informal foreshore use.
22. Continue to provide for, encourage and promote camping through:
 - a. investigating opportunities for glamping
 - b. expanding the Seaview Campground capacity from 40 to 80 people
 - c. providing necessary facilities to support longer stays and campground expansions, including upgrading the toilets at the Beachfront Campground
 - d. maintaining tent only camping at the Beachfront Campground.
 - e. considering re-levelling the Beachfront Campground to provide more useable sites for tents
 - f. providing for tent and vehicle-accessible camping at the Seaview Campground, and for certified self-contained vehicles at the designated sites at Kāparanui Stream and Tāpapakanga Stream.
23. Upgrade the existing toilets at the main arrival area and provide for a new toilet below the main car park.
24. Consider encouraging more people to the park through promoting activities and events that make use of the expansive open spaces and exceptional views from the park.
25. Continue to work with local orienteering club(s) to provide and maintain an orienteering course in the park.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Farmed settings

26. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
27. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.
28. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Ashby family	Protection of the family's heritage sites including the homestead and cemetery
Local orienteering clubs	Interest in using, developing and maintaining an orienteering trail
Local volunteers	Ecological restoration and pest control
Scion Research	Monitors and maintains the tōtara forestry block
Splore festival organisers	Delivery of the Splore festival

Tāwharanui Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ¹¹⁶	1 – Natural / cultural (high use)
Size	588ha
Map 14.1 – 14.2	Tāwharanui Regional Park



1. Park vision

A large coastal farmed park, with superb swimming and surfing beaches, a large campground and extensive walks providing panoramic views of the northern Hauraki Gulf. The Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary within the park protects numerous indigenous species and attracts many Aucklanders, many of whom are actively involved in caring for the sanctuary. The waters surrounding the sanctuary have a high level of marine protection, creating a sequence of protected ecosystems from ridgeline to the sea.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Tāwharanui, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) includes a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may have an association with this park.

¹¹⁶ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

Regional Parks Management Plan

3. Park description

Tāwharanui Regional Park is a large coastal park encompassing the whole of the Tāwharanui Peninsula out to Tokatū Point. The park contains a mix of rolling open pastures, mature coastal forest and regenerating wetlands. The park extends across 183ha and approximately one third of the parkland is farmed.

The elevated and open ridges offer panoramic views of the northern Hauraki Gulf, with Kawau Island to the south and Ōmaha, Leigh and Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island to the north.

The park contains extensive sandy beaches on its northern coast, with shingle bays and rocky outcrops on the southern coast. Tāwharanui Marine Reserve borders the northern coast, providing opportunities for diving and snorkelling in a no-take, protected underwater environment.

Tāwharanui contains one of the least modified beach and dune systems on the east coast of Auckland and is of regional significance. The shore platform on the eastern side of Anchor Bay contains a rare occurrence in Auckland and Northland of Jurassic age fossils that are of national significance.

The park contains the Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary (opened in 2001) which is New Zealand's first open sanctuary (mainland island) integrating conservation and restoration of native species with public recreation and farming. The sanctuary is protected by a 2.5km predator-proof fence which runs north to south near the western boundary of the park.

Other features of the park include the lagoon constructed at Jones Bay, the wetlands of the Mangatāwhiri Valley and the deeply divided valley system that runs centrally from west to east along the peninsula. An extensive flat and restored wetland runs alongside the entrance and campground roads through the park towards Anchor Bay.

Cultural heritage

The strategic location of Tāwharanui and its rich supply of marine and forest resources made it an attractive place to settle. The name Tāwharanui literally means the “abundant edible bracts” of the kiekie vine, an important food source, together with the abundant sea life. Waikōkōwai / Anchor Bay provided a valued source of kōkōwai / red ochre which was used for ceremonial and decorative purposes.

Māori have lived in this area for more than 800 years, reflected by the presence of five pā and numerous undefended kāinga / settlements such as Matatua Ahi, Mangatāwhiri and Waimaru on the park, all of which are scheduled for protection in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Ngāti Raupō and Ngāti Manuhiri had settlements at Tāwharanui, while moving over their wider ancestral land between Matakana and Ārai in a seasonal cycle of fishing, hunting, gathering and harvesting. Archaeological and traditional evidence indicates that settlement was focused around Waikauri Bay just to the south of the park and around the Mangatāwhiri Stream valley (Jones Bay).

Evidence of associated outlying seasonal occupation sites, used for both cultivation and fishing activities, are found on the northern coastlines between Pukenihihi Point and the Waimaru Stream and Waikōkōwai / Anchor Bay. Smaller sites associated with fishing and shellfish gathering are located around the coastline.

Ecology

Tāwharanui, at the eastern end of Takatu peninsula, is a strategic stepping-stone for wildlife making landfall from Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier. Birds that have recently colonised the park include grey-faced, Cook's and diving petrels, fluttering shearwater, kākā and bellbird.

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Although about a third of Tāwharanui's 588ha is grazed, the remainder comprises a wide range of protected forest, shrubland, saline and freshwater wetland, duneland and cliff habitats. Natural vegetation includes coastal forest (WF4),¹¹⁷ regenerating kauri ricker forest (WF10), kānuka and mānuka forest and shrubland ecosystems (VS2 & VS3), pōhutukawa dominated cliff ecosystems (CL1), raupō reedland (WL19), mangroves (SA1.2), extensive dune communities (DN2 & DN5) and sandy and cobbled beaches.

The mature and regenerating coastal forest contains pōhutukawa, tawāpou, pūriri and taraire with an understorey of kawakawa, hangehange and māhoe along with thickets of mātātā on some steep coastal slopes. The pōhutukawa forest is one of the better examples on coastal cliffs in the region.

An extensive raupō swamp in the Mangatāwhiri Valley reaches back into a neighbouring property where it grades through tangles of kiekie into Waimaru Bush, a large coastal and kauri forest remnant. The Waimaru catchment drains into the lagoon (a former gravel quarry) at Jones Bay. Saltmarshes extending around the margins of the lagoon are recovering following the removal of livestock.

The dunelands behind the ocean beach and Anchor Bay have extensive communities of sedges, spinifex, pingao and pōhuehue (DN2), and a few scattered, regenerating northern rātā. They also support a thriving population of shore skink.

Before the opening of the sanctuary the park already supported a wide range of birds including little penguin, reef heron, variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel around the coast, paradise shelduck, grey duck, Australasian bittern, banded rail and spotless crane in the wetlands and lagoon, and kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silveryeye and tūi in the forest and scrublands.

Following establishment of the open sanctuary, brown kiwi, pāteke, takahē, red-crowned kākārīki, whitehead, North Island robin, North Island saddleback, Duvaucel's gecko and giant kokopu have been reintroduced. Bellbirds dispersing from Te Hauturu-o-Toi colonised the park and have become one of the most abundant forest birds. Kākā have also colonised the park and they now breed in Ecology Bush and Possum Gully.

Other native species present include geckos (forest and green) and skinks (ornate and copper) and several threatened plants.

History

In 1870 Tāwharanui was surveyed for title and developed as a farm by the Martin, Jones and Young families. Kauri timber was harvested, and shingle extracted from the large area of flats behind Jones Bay, leaving behind a disused quarry which is now the lagoon.

The historic homestead in Jones Bay was built in 1912 by Ellis Jones from kauri timber milled on the property and logs washed up on the beach. It has historic and architectural significance as an example of a return verandah Edwardian villa.

The Georgetti family took over the property in 1954 and farmed the land until it was purchased by the Auckland Regional Authority in 1973 to become a regional park.

¹¹⁷ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Regional Parks Management Plan

4. Recreation provision

Tāwharanui is a mature park, developed to accommodate recreational activities while still maintaining the natural, conservation focus the park is valued for.

The park is extremely popular for swimming, surfing, walking, fishing (southern coast) and camping, particularly over summer. Visitor counts show numbers have risen steadily from approximately 128,000 in the 2014/15 year to to 219,000 in 2021/22.

The campground is located to the west of the main arrival zone at Anchor Bay and is approximately 100 metres from the beach. The bach is located on the southern coast near the woolshed, across from Jones Bay lagoon.

Tāwharanui has a walking track network that includes longer walks on both the north and south sides of the peninsula and shorter loop tracks through the regenerating wetlands where wildlife can be viewed. Mountain biking is allowed in the park but generally not on the bush tracks.

An ecology trail starts on the northern coast at Anchor Bay and traverses many different habitats such as the coastal seashore, open pasture, native bush, streams and wetlands.

The number of visitors and intensity of park use means Tāwharanui no longer provides the complete remote, wilderness experience visitors once enjoyed so it is managed as Category 1 (high use). This category recognises that some parks with high natural values also experience high visitor numbers and require more intensive management and monitoring of the visitor experience because of the potential impacts on park values.



Tāwharanui Regional Park

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

The impacts of climate change and sea level rise will have a significant impact on low-lying areas within the park. Coastal erosion is already occurring along the grassed beachfront edge at Jones Bay, threatening the stability of the main access road. This will continue to be exacerbated during severe storms.

Along the northern coastline at Anchor Bay there are also pockets of dune erosion. Sand ladders have been installed on the dunes to provide access points and to direct foot traffic away from areas of restoration planting. These dunes will need ongoing management and maintenance.

Replanting native vegetation on the foredunes to create buffer areas and protect the dunes is recommended. Periodic re-shaping of the dunes and associated planting of native vegetation may be required in the longer term.

There is a significant amount of cultural heritage located near the coast at Tāwharanui which will be vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation planting or unplanned site disturbance.

Open sanctuary

The sanctuary has operated successfully since its inception, supported by the Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Society (TOSSI) and the extensive group of volunteers who help deliver pest management and restoration programmes in the park.

Open sanctuaries expose visitors to the conservation values in the regional parks the council is striving to restore and inspires the local community to get involved in helping manage the parkland. Ongoing pest incursions are expected in an open sanctuary.

Continuing the currently pest control programmes and supporting external partners and the local community delivering pest control in the buffer areas adjacent to the park is critical to maintain the sanctuary's effectiveness.

Advocating for the extension of the marine reserve to the southern coast of the park and prohibiting fishing in the lagoon are further opportunities to consolidate the conservation focus of the park and protect the surrounding marine environment.

Interpretation

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural wayfinding and interpretation of the park's rich history of mana whenua associations and European activity throughout the park. This could relate to specific heritage sites or wider cultural landscapes.

Park visitors want to learn more about the Māori heritage and history of the park. Further engagement with mana whenua is required to identify the priorities for the identification, protection and interpretation of this heritage.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Improving the visitor experience

While the park has well-established facilities, most of the infrastructure is old and needs upgrading to meet both visitor and operational requirements. The road through the park needs more regular maintenance, although there is a future plan to seal it. The visitor experience could be enhanced with facilities such as tables and more shade trees along the beachfront.

High visitor numbers in summer leads to congestion in the parking areas and the campground. Additional overflow parking or a reconfiguration of existing parking areas may address this.

Park visitors are interested in having more detailed information on native species in the park, the marine reserve, and the importance of conservation management. TOSSI has suggested that an education and information centre could be developed at the park.

TOSSI already provides information to inform visitors of the importance of the biodiversity and ecological values of the park and the conservation activities undertaken. Opportunities exist to expand how this information is delivered, using digital and interactive displays, and providing more education programmes for school children. Further work is required to assess options for enhancing the educational offering provided on the park.

A proposal to restore the saline and freshwater wetlands located between the road flats and Anchor Bay has also been developed by TOSSI. This will extend the area of wetland within the open sanctuary and improve the habitat for several key species such as takehe, kiwi, Australian bittern, pāteke, pied stilt, fernbird, banded rail, spotless crane, eels and inanga.

New walking tracks could be developed to link the lagoon to Anchor Bay through the new wetland, providing an alternative route from the campground and allowing for a loop walk through wetlands, returning along the beach. Boardwalks would be constructed ahead of revegetation planting. The proposed design also includes additional overflow parking space.

TOSSI can potentially obtain external funding to support the development of both initiatives described above.

6. Management focus

Over the next 10 years the management of Tāwharanui will focus on.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working in partnership with the Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Society to develop and maintain the open sanctuary in a way that integrates conservation, recreation and farming on the park.
- Continuing to protect and restore native habitats and biodiversity, by maintaining zero target pest density and re-introducing threatened native species into the sanctuary.
- Continuing to deliver a targeted pest plant management programme, integrated with pest control initiatives on adjacent public and private land.
- Identifying and protecting cultural heritage in the park.
- Educating visitors about wildlife, conservation management and the significant cultural heritage and history of the park (both Māori and European).
- Upgrading and replacing aging park infrastructure to meet visitor and operational requirements.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in the management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

Refer to the special management zone (SMZ) intentions for the open sanctuary in the separate table below.

2. Investigate options to protect the coastal edge at Jones Bay from the impacts of coastal erosion, to minimise risk to the main access road.
3. Consider options for the possible future landward realignment of the access road at Jones Bay.

Cultural heritage

4. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
5. Work with mana whenua to prepare and implement a conservation management plan for the ongoing protection of Mangatāwhiri (Oponui) Pā.
6. Work with mana whenua to provide interpretation for the Mangatāwhiri Pā site and other significant cultural heritage sites in the park.
7. Maintain access to the cultural resources on the park, such as pā harakeke and the kōkōwhai (ochre) deposits found at Anchor Bay.
8. Plan for the protection of Jones Homestead at Jones Bay, by considering the existing conservation plan, heritage assessment and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of this heritage building.

Recreation and use

9. Investigate expanding the camping opportunities on the park by improving the existing infrastructure while maintaining the amenity of the existing campground.
10. Investigate developing a dedicated campground for certified self-contained vehicles.
11. Progress the alignment and sealing of the road to Anchor Bay.
12. Maintain the ecology trail and progress the establishment of an underwater marine trail within the marine reserve on the northern coast.
13. Support connections from the park to local and regional trail networks.

Farmed settings

14. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
15. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.
16. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Special management zones¹¹⁸

Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary SMZ

The sanctuary will be managed in accordance with the Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Operational Plan. The primary focus will be restoring and enhancing the biodiversity and ecosystems in the park by controlling plant and animal pests, maintaining the pest proof fence, and protecting and enhancing the dune systems and shorebird habitats.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

17. Manage the open sanctuary in accordance with the Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Operational Plan, by maintaining zero target pest density, protecting and restoring ecosystems and reintroducing threatened native species into the sanctuary.
18. Work in partnership with the Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Society (TOSSI) to develop and maintain the open sanctuary.
19. Prohibit all pets from entry into the open sanctuary.
20. Manage the open sanctuary as an ecological link to adjoining land and the offshore islands, and as a source of species for translocation to other places.
21. Continue to enhance the ecological integrity of the coastal edge and improve ecological connectivity with the marine environment and the proposed [High Protection Area](#).¹¹⁹
22. Improve the ecological integrity of the remnant forest habitat by undertaking revegetation planting adjacent to the key habitat areas Ecology Bush, South and North Coast bush and Takatū Point.
23. Support the proposal prepared by TOSSI to recreate the wetlands along the road flats from Anchor Bay to the campground access road.
24. Advocate for an extension of the marine reserve to the southern coast of the park.
25. Advocate for higher levels of marine protection in areas adjacent to land being managed as terrestrial sanctuaries.
26. Continue to enhance native ecosystems by reintroducing flora and fauna to recreate create a representative range of natural communities that would have originally been present.
27. Implement a targeted pest plant and animal control programme, integrated with pest control initiatives being undertaken on adjacent private land and buffer zones.
28. Develop and implement management strategies for different ecosystems to ensure a range of suitable habitats for plants, birds and lizards are protected, connected, maintained and enhanced.
29. Continue to undertake education and training programmes on the conservation management practices used with the open sanctuary.
30. Manage and enhance the wetlands on the park by:

¹¹⁸ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

¹¹⁹ <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/45547-At-a-glance-Revitalising-the-Gulf-Government-action-on-the-Sea-Change-Plan>

- a. Progressively retiring them from grazing and restoring the native wetland vegetation
 - b. Restoring the natural water levels and connectivity
 - c. Re-introducing appropriate native flora and fauna
 - d. Facilitating public access via tracks and boardwalks.
31. Continue to protect the form and function of the dune systems on the northern coast by:
- a. Utilising sand ladders to manage visitor access to the dunes
 - b. Restoring and maintaining native plant communities
 - c. Protecting nesting shorebirds from human disturbance and pests
 - d. Protecting and reintroducing threatened dune plants.
 - e. Investigate options for removal of exotic bulbs and plants from the dunes
 - f. Investigate options for removal of hybrid ngaio from the dunes
32. Advocate to prohibit fishing in the Jones Bay lagoon.

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Forest Bridge Trust	Ecological restoration and volunteer
Takatū Landcare	Ecological restoration and volunteer pest control
Tāwharanui Open Sanctuary Society Incorporated	Development and maintenance of the open sanctuary, ecological restoration and volunteer pest control

Tawhitokino and Ōrere Point Regional Parks

Land status (LGA or RA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ¹²⁰	1 – Natural / cultural (low use) – Tawhitokino 2 – Developed natural – Ōrere Point
Size	Tawhitokino 4.1ha, Ōrere Point 4.3ha
Map 15.1 – 15.2	Tawhitokino and Ōrere Point Regional Parks
Special covenants or legal requirements	The council has a registered easement through private land to allow public access to Ōrere Point



1. Park vision

These small beachfront parks provide tranquil experiences including remote coastal camping for those arriving by foot or sea kayak from the Te Ara Moana / sea kayak trail. The healthy regenerating coastal forest running into the coastline of the Tikapa Moana / Firth of Thames continues to support a range of native bird species, including a population of weka.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Tawhitokino and Ōrere Point Regional Parks, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

¹²⁰ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

The Te Ākitai Waiohua Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may have associations with this park.

3. Park descriptions

Tawhitokino and Ōrere Point Regional Parks consist of two small and relatively isolated areas approximately two kilometres apart, that were purchased in 1981 to initiate a coastal trail along this picturesque coastline. As this coastal trail has not yet been developed, these two parks remain separate with no pedestrian connectivity. The Te Ara Moana / sea kayak trail runs along the coast of both parks.



Tawhitokino campground

Tawhitokino

Tawhitokino is an attractive destination for those who want to escape to a hidden beach and enjoy safe swimming in a remote location. It is accessible only by sea or foot at low tide from Waiti Bay, along a 1400 metre long stretch of white sand beach backed by regenerating coastal forest and farmland. There are regionally significant outcrops of deformed chert beds that appear on the shore platform at the northwestern end of Tawhitokino beach.

The park contains historic logging sites, including the remains of a sawmill erected by the Cashmore family in the 1870s.

The main park area at the eastern end of the beach has a small backcountry campground shaded by pōhutukawa and bordered by a raupō-dominated wetland (WL19)¹²¹ formed by streams that flow out to the beach from the escarpment behind.

¹²¹ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Regional Parks Management Plan

Coastal birdlife includes variable oystercatcher, New Zealand dotterel, black-backed and red-billed gulls and white-fronted tern. Bush birds include kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, welcome swallow, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī. A small population of North Island weka, resulting from a release of birds from Pakatoa Island, also exists around Waiti Bay.

Ōrere Point

Ōrere Point is a small park located at the northern end of Howard Road and is accessible through the Ōrere township. Regenerating native bush makes up most of the park, home to kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, welcome swallow, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and tūī, with a small open area near its beach frontage.

The park fronts the northwestern end of Ōrere Beach and the Tīkapa Moana / Firth of Thames, with the remainder of the park surrounded by private property. Coastal birdlife includes pied, little and little black shags, white-faced heron, variable oystercatcher, spur-winged plover, black-backed and red-billed gulls and white-fronted tern.



Ōrere Point Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

Tawhitokino provides recreational opportunities for walking, picnicking, swimming, kayaking and fishing. Visitors can stay overnight in small back-country campground which is located on the Te Ara Moana / sea kayak trail. At the campsite there is a composting toilet and two bookable tent sites.

Ōrere Point is largely revegetated, with a small open grass area and toilet facilities. The park provides an important walking connection from Howard Road to the western end of Ōrere Beach, as coastal erosion prevents access through the adjoining esplanade reserves.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Access and coastal erosion

Tawhitokino

While visitor access is limited to foot or by sea, this adds to the sense of remoteness of the visitor experience available at the park.

Coastal erosion has required steps to be built to maintain access to the track over the Papanui headland from Waiti Bay to Tawhitokino Beach. Current park boundaries limit future track realignment options and alternatives may need to be investigated as erosion continues.

Vehicle access for operational staff and emergency services is through private farmland and relies on the goodwill of adjoining landowners. Options for formal vehicle access should be considered to futureproof access for maintenance, emergency management and restoration programmes.

Ōrere Point

Access to Ōrere Point remains an issue for non-local park visitors, who must park further back in Ōrere Point township and walk to the park. The lack of parking, combined with the limited recreation activities on offer and the small size of the park, contribute to low visitor numbers from outside the local community. Access through Ōrere Point is highly valued by the local community, particularly the track along the shared driveway through to the park, which provides beach access for visitors with limited mobility and kayakers.

Controlling pest plants and animals

Given the park's small size and proximity to adjoining residential properties, managing plant and pest animal infestations at Ōrere Point is an ongoing challenge. Pest management programmes such as the Halo project have been successful in reducing pest animal populations. Controlling the spread and infestation of exotic plants from neighbouring properties requires ongoing commitment and engagement with landowners.

Regional Parks Management Plan

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Tawhitokino and Ōrere Point for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Continuing pest plant and animal control programmes and restoration planting at both locations, including wetland planting at Tawhitokino.
- Maintaining access to remote coastal beach experiences along the northern Tikapa Moana / Firth of Thames coastline.
- Working with adjacent landowners to formalise operational and emergency vehicle access to Tawhitokino.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to undertake and support regular intensive pest plant and animal management programmes at Ōrere Point, and work with neighbouring property owners on integrating pest plant and animal control programmes across both public and private land.
3. Continue the pest plant management programme at Tawhitokino, by encouraging natural regeneration and restoration of the small coastal wetland adjacent to the campground.
4. Continue to support community efforts to protect and enhance the population of weka at Tawhitokino and surrounding area.
5. Continue to monitor the impacts of coastal processes including the impact on cultural heritage, particularly the middens and logging sites at Tawhitokino.

Cultural heritage

6. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage places within the park, such as the adjacent headland pa at Ōrere Point and archaeological sites between the wetland and stream mouth at Tawhitokino, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
7. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.

Recreation

8. Continue to provide an accessible track through Ōrere Point Regional Park that provides a connection between Howard Road and the beach, recognising its importance particularly for those with limited mobility and kayakers transporting their craft.

9. Continue to provide a backcountry coastal camping experience at Tawhitokino.
10. Continue to manage Papanui Point Reserve as part of the park including maintaining an access track through the reserve to Tawhitokino Beach.
11. Work with adjoining landowners to investigate and secure formal vehicle access to Tawhitokino across private land for operational and emergency purposes.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Adjacent property owners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Department of Conservation	Management of weka at Tawhitokino
Ōrere Point Boat Club	Access to the boat club
Ōrere Point local community	Local community recreational use and interests in park development

Te Ārai Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Local Government Act 2002 – Te Ārai South. Reserves Act (scenic 19(1)(b) – Te Ārai North, western area of Te Ārai Point Recreation reserve – eastern areas of Te Ārai Point
Category ¹²²	1 – Natural / cultural (low use) – Te Ārai North 1 – Natural / cultural (high use) – Te Ārai Point and Te Ārai South
Size	450.8ha with a further 26.3ha yet to be vested, so over 477ha in long term
Map 16	Te Ārai Regional Park
Special covenants or legal requirements	As part of the Te Ārai South acquisition there is a public access easement over a 26.3ha area by Tomarata Lake extending through to Slipper Lake. The 26.3ha area is to vest in council in the future. ¹²³



1. Park vision

An expansive coastal park, protecting a number of threatened species and coastal ecosystems. The rich cultural landscape is acknowledged, and the park provides a diverse range of experiences where people can be active and enjoy the remoteness of this special place.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with Te Ārai Regional Park reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over hundreds of years to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that a number of mana whenua have associations with this park and that further work to strengthen its relationships and partnership will support better understanding of these associations.

¹²² Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

¹²³ As part of the same acquisition a degree of future proofing has been applied to the parkland stretching along the coastal edge. Council is entitled to a park of a minimum width of 100 metres between mean highwater springs mark and the landward side of Lot 300. This includes the ability to move the park boundary should coastal erosion impact the width of the park. The council is able to acquire land from the vendor where it sits within the open space areas shown marked as V, W, X, Y and Z on the Subdivision Plan.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is also supported by the management intentions below.

Te Ārai North has been created as a result of subdivision of a former Crown-owned forest. The intent of this subdivision was for Te Uri o Hau to achieve commercial redress under their Treaty of Waitangi Settlement. This plan recognises the gifting of the Te Ārai North parkland from Te Uri o Hau. The addition of this parkland to the regional park was contingent on the approval of the use and development of the adjoining private land as provided for under the Te Ārai North Precinct Plan.¹²⁴

Te Ārai South has also been created as a result of subdivision of a former Crown-owned forest. This management plan recognises the gifting of this southern parkland from Ngāti Manuhiri and that the addition of this parkland was contingent on the approval of the use and development of the adjoining private land as provided for under the Te Ārai South Precinct Plan.¹²⁵ The precinct plan includes provision for papa kāinga development, subdivision and associated housing and commercial development, including sand extraction, camping-style accommodation and recreational activities, and private easements through the park. These activities and development are necessary for Ngāti Manuhiri to achieve commercial redress under their Treaty of Waitangi Settlement, and represent a significant opportunity for Ngāti Manuhiri to advance its economic, cultural and social wellbeing in partnership with others.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgment describing the association and connections Ngāti Manuhiri has with Te Ārai, and a statutory acknowledgement of association over the Ngāroto Lakes.

The Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 includes a statutory acknowledgment over the Mangawhai Marginal Strip adjacent to the park.

The Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 also include a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) contains a statement of association with the coastal area.

3. Park description

Te Ārai Regional Park covers over 450ha and stretches 11km along the Te Ārai coastline. The park has three distinct areas: Te Ārai Point is the initial central area held as regional park, with two additions of land at Te Ārai North and Te Ārai South as described in section 2 above.

Together with regional parkland at Pakiri, Te Ārai forms part of a wider coastal park network on the north-eastern coast of the region. This network also includes various land areas managed by Department of Conservation (DOC).

Te Ārai North covers 217ha, extending 5km northward along the coast from Te Ārai Point to the southern boundary of the DOC-managed Mangawhai Wildlife Refuge. DOC marginal strips run along the entire coastal edge and along both banks of the Te Ārai Stream which crosses this area of the park about 2km north of the point. The parkland adjoins a 46-lot coastal residential area and private golf course. A public

¹²⁴ Refer to chapter I of the Auckland Unitary Plan, No. 541

¹²⁵ Refer to chapter I of the Auckland Unitary Plan, No. 542

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access easement through private land that is in favour of both the Crown and Council (known as Pacific Road) provides public access to a car park and the coast.

Te Ārai Point consists of 80ha on the Te Ārai Point rock promontory (also known as Eyre's Point). This provides a main arrival area from Te Ārai Point Road and offers expansive views of the coastline. It contains two pristine dune lakes, areas of freshwater wetlands, and is adjacent to a small DOC managed stewardship block.

Te Ārai South currently consists of approximately 153.8ha of land along 5km of the coast south from Te Ārai Point to Poutawa Stream, extending inland. DOC marginal strips run along the entire coastal edge and along both banks of the Poutawa Stream. The parkland adjoins a proposed 60-lot coastal residential development, including papa kāinga housing and golf courses.

Te Ārai South Precinct Plan provides for the western part of the precinct to be used for sand mining and, following the completion of sand mining by a commercial operator, a further approximately 26.3ha of land will be acquired as part of the park. Until the land vests, it is subject to a pedestrian right of way easement and will contribute to the track network (refer to Map 16).

Forestry Road currently provides public access to an arrival area and the coast on its northern edge.

Ecology

The beach and dunes of Te Ārai are part of a larger Mangawhai-Pakiri sand system which is the largest ocean exposed sandy beach on the east coast of the region. The fore-dune and immediate back-dune areas are structurally intact and have relatively natural sand dune communities, including the best example of pīngao-spinifex sedgeland (DN2)¹²⁶ on mobile sands within the Rodney Ecological District.

Further inland, formerly mobile dunes were stabilised with exotic forestry, planted in the 1960s. These forests have been harvested and native vegetation cover is being progressively restored along the fore-dune and other areas of the park.

A number of rare and endangered native shorebirds use the inter-tidal zone along the beach frontage for feeding, and the sand flats and lagoon at the mouth of the Te Ārai Stream and Poutawa Stream for breeding and roosting, including the variable oystercatcher, the northern New Zealand dotterel and the threatened New Zealand fairy tern (a nationally critical species).

The dune ecosystem at Te Ārai is an important habitat for shore skink (an at-risk species) and increasingly rare katipō spiders have also been recorded there.

The western portion of the point contains coastal forest and shrublands dominated by aged pōhutukawa and two small, impounded dune lakes (Little Te Ārai Point Lake and Little Shag Lake). The lakes retain their natural state and are free from pest fish. They are nationally recognised as threatened ecosystems. To the east of these lakes is a wetland mosaic, with raupo reedland (WL19) extending across the valley bottom and interspersed among the raupo are two areas of manuka, greater wire rush, restiad rushland (WL2). This wetland ecosystem type is critically endangered in the Auckland region and only occurs at two locations within the Te Ārai catchment.

To the immediate north of Te Ārai Regional Park is the 245ha Mangawhai Wildlife Refuge (MWR) located on a 3.5 km long sand spit situated between the Mangawhai Harbour estuary and the ocean. The MWR, managed by DOC, is identified in the [Northland Conservation Management Strategy](#) as a priority ecosystem

¹²⁶ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

that DOC considers nationally important, being significant as breeding grounds for the threatened northern New Zealand dotterel and fairy tern.

Cultural heritage

Mangawhai (including Te Ārai) was originally populated by Ngāi Tāhuhu, who descended from Tāhuhunuiōrangī, an ancestor also to Ngāti Manuhiri. Te Uri o Hau and Ngāti Whātua eventually assimilated with Ngāi Tāhuhu and together with Ngāti Manuhiri, Te Uri o Hau have strong spiritual, traditional and historical connections with the area.

Mangawhai (including Te Ārai) was a very important mahinga kai / food gathering area for the Ngāi Tāhuhu people because of its abundant fish and shellfish resources. Permanent and temporary settlement occurred throughout the area, and there are a number of places with special significance to mana whenua including areas of wāhi tapu. This is especially true around the coastal margin of Mangawhai Harbour, the Te Ārai and Poutawa Streams, and the Ngāroto Lakes (Tomarata, Spectacle and Slipper). Middens identified on the site have been carbon dated to 400 years ago which coincides with the arrival of the Ngāi Tāhuhu people to the Mangawhai area.

Te Ārai o Tāhuhu (the shelter of Tāhuhu) is the name of the headland at Te Ārai Point and was the location of the pā of the founding ancestor of Ngai Tāhuhunuiarangi, one of a number of pā that guarded coastal kāinga between Te Ārai and Pākiri. The headland is the only prominent point jutting out into the South Pacific Ocean between Mangawhai (Bream tail) and Omaha (Cape Rodney) and was visited frequently by passing waka. It remains an important tribal boundary marker for mana whenua today.

Te Uri o Hau has many wāhi tapu sites in the north that make this a sacred place to them. There are 25 recorded historic heritage sites within the boundary of Te Ārai Regional Park and a further eight sites in the adjacent land or around the park's periphery. Those within the park include the pā site and a number of midden and pits representing Māori settlement activity; and a historic house site, quarry area and boat shed representing historic European settlement. The archaeological evidence at Te Ārai and surrounds attests to a long and potentially intensive settlement of the area and there are likely many more as yet unrecorded sites located in the accretion dunes.¹²⁷

History of park formation

The first areas of the park were acquired on Te Ārai Point in the 1950s and 1970s by the Rodney District Council. Auckland Regional Council then acquired approximately 50ha on the point in 2008 that formed the basis of the regional park. In 2013 the 28ha of local park at the point was amalgamated into the park.

Extension of the parkland came about a result of two separate gifts of reserve land in the north and the south by mana whenua. Te Ārai North was vested in the council in 2015 and Te Ārai South in November 2021.

¹²⁷ All of the sites in the regional park are protected under consent conditions and are to be protected and managed by Council.



Te Ārai Regional Park (north)

4. Recreation provision

Te Ārai Point has historically been the main arrival area to the popular Te Ārai beach which is a renowned surfing spot. It contains visitor facilities such as vehicle parking, toilets, picnic tables and a certified self-contained vehicle parking area. Tracks have been developed up and around the headland. The top of the headland offers panoramic views along the coast to the north and south. No public access is provided to the freshwater lakes, but the eastern lake can be viewed from the Te Ārai track. The point has two designated hang gliding and paragliding launching sites.

Northern access to the park is off Pacific Road. A small car park is located just behind the fore-dune, while a larger car park has been developed another 1500m back off Pacific Road on the boundary of the park. Existing forestry roads provide walking, biking and horse riding opportunities.

In the south, Forestry Road provides access to the beach. A forestry track on the back-dune provides access along the coast to Poutawa Stream and the southernmost point of the park.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change

The coastal area is susceptible to the impacts of sea level rise and storm surges. The point, in particular, may experience land instability and the car park has already been pulled back to provide a grassed buffer. This plan proposes pulling this back further from the coastal edge.

These threats from climate change and consideration of the identified 170m coastal hazard zone¹²⁸ will need to be assessed as part of any new park development.

Many of the cultural heritage sites at Te Ārai are in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection or recover archaeological information. Cultural heritage also needs to be considered when planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation or unplanned site disturbance.

Catering for increasing visitor numbers

Vehicle counts at Te Ārai Point show visitor numbers nearly doubled between 2016 and 2021, with a peak of 165,000 visitors in 2020, dropping to 131,000 in 2021. This has caused congestion at the car park on busy weekends and good surf days with people parking along Te Ārai Point Road. There have been requests to provide some overflow parking, seal the road, and introduce speed restrictions.

More infrastructure, such as toilets, is required in all three main arrival areas to help cater for visitors. With Te Ārai South joining the regional park, this will vastly increase the capacity of the park to cater for recreation. It will provide another main arrival area to Te Ārai Beach. The South will be the main recreation hub with a trail system catering for walkers, recreational cyclists and horse riders and opportunities to stay on the park in a new campground and self-contained campervan area.

The proposed Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail is planned to traverse the park from south to north. The shared path would leave Pakiri Block Road and enter Te Ārai park land to arrive at Te Ārai Point. The path around Te Ārai Point would utilise available park land as far north as possible before moving back into the roading corridor around Black Swamp Road.

Vehicles on the beach

Vehicles have been banned from the northern beach for some time but access to the southern beach while discouraged, has been raised as an ongoing issue. Visits to this area are expected to grow exponentially with park visitors and from the adjacent residential development. This plan prohibits all unauthorised vehicle access to the beaches adjacent to the regional park.

Restoration and revegetation

Community volunteer groups have made significant contributions to protecting rare and endangered native shorebirds, including predator control and monitoring of breeding programmes. These efforts have been focused around Te Ārai Stream and the headland. Te Ārai and Poutawa Streams provide opportunities for further habitat restoration.

Further planting along riparian margins will be undertaken, particularly along Te Ārai Stream.

Revegetation of the former exotic forested area has commenced as part of the consent conditions for the subdivisions. This will still need to be supported by ongoing pest control and further planting over the next few years, which will include more diverse species, and some canopy species as vegetation matures.

Some stands of exotic forest will be retained. They will provide for recreational experiences in shade and, in the north, a buffer to adjacent residents. This will be dependent on the age of the trees and any thinning and harvesting requirements to address public safety. Most areas will be progressively revegetated with indigenous species.

¹²⁸ Identified in the Te Ārai Coastal Hazard Assessment prepared by Jim Dahm in 2015.

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Dog walking

The new subdivisions in the north and south have a 'no pets' rule given the high ecological values of the area. Access for dog walking is currently available at Te Ārai Point under the council's [policy on dogs](#) and [bylaw](#).

The development of a subdivision at Te Ārai South will result in an increase in local residents and visitors to the park, some of whom may seek more opportunities for dog access. There may be an opportunity to investigate the possibility of providing controlled dog access into the southern inland part of the park away from the beach when the dog policy and bylaw are next reviewed.

Enhancing mana whenua connections

Both Te Uri o Hau and Ngāti Manuhiri have aspirations to reconnect to the parkland and have greater involvement in its management.

The park has a rich Māori heritage and contains many important sites of significance to mana whenua. There are numerous opportunities to enhance the visitor experience through promoting cultural identity.

Mana whenua seek opportunities to inform visitors and share mātauranga of the land's cultural significance and unique natural features, including the importance of the habitat protection measures. This includes aspirations for a cultural centre and trails through the park and the installation of pou, cultural art and design in wayfinding, such as in track marker poles to reflect their association to the land. There are opportunities to develop interpretation around the significance of the pā site on Te Ārai Point and other important sites.

Mana whenua have requested involvement in conducting shore bird management and monitoring initiatives as well as other recovery programmes associated with the biodiversity of the bush, lakes and streams, including the use of cultural indicators. This includes supplying plants to support the park's revegetation programmes.

Mana whenua have also requested any concessions on the park be limited to small scale operations and that proposed lease or concession opportunities be offered to mana whenua in the first instance.

6. Management focus

Te Ārai North and the western area of Te Ārai Point is managed as Category 1 – Natural / cultural (low use) which also reflects its status as a scenic reserve under section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act. The management of this area of the park will recognise, the critical importance of the foreshore as a habitat for rare and threatened coastal bird species such as the fairy tern and NZ dotterel. The need to protect the significant ecological and archaeological values will mean recreational access will be limited to walking, cycling and horse trails. All trails will be directed away from sensitive ecological and habitat areas and where possible avoid known archaeological sites.

The arrival area at Te Ārai Point and Te Ārai South is managed as Category 1 – Natural / cultural (high use) to reflect the current and anticipated future high visitation levels, with people accessing the beach and the recreation hub.

This is the management focus for Te Ārai for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.

- Ensuring that the reserve land is managed in accordance with the primary purposes it is held for under the Reserves Act.
- Continuing and enhancing programmes to manage threatened species and protect the coastal ecosystem, including targeted pest control.
- Incorporating the new parkland into the regional park through developing track connections.
- Identifying and protecting cultural heritage places within the park.
- Developing a new arrival area, visitor facilities and campground in Te Ārai South.
- Managing the impacts of coastal processes on the park, including reconfiguring the arrival area at Te Ārai Point.
- Providing the opportunity for mana whenua to tell their stories.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in the management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Protect and progressively restore the habitat quality of all existing lakes, stream margins, wetlands and dune seeps, including through riparian planting.
3. Continue to manage the dune systems to improve their natural form and stability, including reshaping and replanting as required.
4. Continue with a targeted pest plant and animal control programme across all areas of the park, integrated with pest control initiatives being undertaken on adjacent public and private land.
5. Protect the dune systems and sensitive ecological areas and habitats from the adverse impacts of development and recreational activity by limiting access to the points and trail systems shown indicatively on Map 16.
6. Provide for and maintain the revegetation of the dunes and de-forested areas in accordance with the Vegetation Management Plans,¹²⁹ ensuring this includes the provision of shade.
7. Retain some areas of the remaining exotic woodlots to provide shade and shelter for recreation activities, while undertaking some thinning and underplanting with native species. As this native planting establishes progressively removing the pines.
8. Support recovery programmes that manage threatened species, including the management of Tara iti / New Zealand fairy tern led by the Department of Conservation.
9. Manage access points to the beach and the development of tracks in the vicinity of the mouths of the Te Ārai and Poutawa streams to minimise the impact of human activity on the shorebirds.

¹²⁹ Vegetation site management plans are a requirement of the Te Ārai North and South Precinct Plans

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10. Provide information on the ecological values of the area and the importance of the shorebird population at all beach access points.
11. Provide opportunities for viewing and interpretation of the shorebird habitat in discrete locations and in a manner that does not disturb the birds.
12. Prohibit unauthorised vehicle access to all dunes and beaches adjacent to Te Ārai Regional Park.
13. Support mana whenua and key stakeholders in monitoring and recording of the productivity of breeding birds at the Te Ārai and Poutawa Stream mouths.
14. Apply more intense management in the following areas to protect the habitats and sensitive ecosystems:
 - a. up to 500 metres from the mouth of the Te Ārai and Poutawa Streams
 - b. over Little Te Ārai Point Lake, Little Shag Lake and the wetland areas on Te Ārai Point.
15. Special management measures may be introduced within the habitat management areas identified in management intention 14 on a temporary or permanent basis to prevent the adverse impacts of human activity, including the exclusion of any recreational activity, if necessary.

Cultural heritage

16. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places within the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
17. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
18. Facilitate the opportunity for mana whenua to tell their stories, including the potential development of a cultural heritage trail and working with them to develop interpretation around the significance of the pā site on Te Ārai Point.

Recreation and use

19. Promote the sealing of Pacific Road and maintain this as an arrival area to Te Ārai North that provides visitor infrastructure in the areas shown on Map 16, including:
 - a. a small parking area close to the beach with visitor information
 - b. a larger parking area off Pacific Road, on the road reserve before the park entrance and within the existing public access easement, with a water supply, visitor information, and shade tree planting
 - c. installing toilets at the eastern intersection of Pacific and Canal Roads.
20. Re-configure the existing arrival area at Te Ārai Point to:
 - a. reduce the vehicle parking closest to the beach and restore the dunes in this area
 - b. consider how best to provide multi-modal access to the park including safe arrival and parking for buses and bicycles
 - c. provide safer access to the beach
 - d. expand the parking area by the toilets to take in the self-contained campervan area which will be relocated to Te Ārai South
 - e. upgrade the toilet facilities and the picnicking areas
 - f. improve visitor information
 - g. provide more shade planting.

21. Investigate locations to install automatic gates on Pacific Road, Te Ārai Point Road and Forestry Road to manage vehicle access to the park.
22. Provide a place in Te Ārai North or at the Point to inform visitors of the land's cultural significance and unique natural features, including the importance of the habitat protection measures.
23. Develop a network of tracks in accordance with the general layout shown on Map 16, that:
 - a. provides for walking, running, tramping, recreational cycling and horse riding
 - b. provides a series of loops, connecting the new areas of the park with Te Ārai Point and provides access to the beaches and Tomarata and Slipper Lakes
 - c. avoids ecologically sensitive areas and provides buffers between the tracks and the fore-dunes and/or park boundary
 - d. recognises in the south, tracks through the golf courses and future sand mining operations area, may need to be occasionally realigned to respond to movement in the sand mining operations and golf course activities, in accordance with the provisions of the Te Ārai South Precinct Plan
 - e. provides for connections to other regional trails such as the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail.
24. Direct all recreational activities such as walking, running, tramping, recreational cycling, horse riding, and camping onto designated trails and sites. Prohibit off-track activity.
25. Prohibit horses from within 200m of Te Ārai Stream, except at a designated crossing point and 50m from Poutawa Stream.
26. Ensure all new park infrastructure, with the exception of car parking or temporary structures, is not constructed within the 170m coastal hazard zone¹³⁰ and that existing infrastructure is removed when practicable.
27. Consider authorisations for a limited number of small-scale commercial activities that enhance the use of the park, such as a surf school, ensuring these are appropriately located in the vicinity of arrival areas and do not compromise the remote visitor experience.
28. Add design features to the new Te Ārai Stream bridge that address public safety and ensure the bridge fits more aesthetically with the park environment.
29. Consult with the local surf lifesaving clubs about facilitating mobile surf lifesaving services at Te Ārai Point if the need arises.

8. Special management zone¹³¹

Te Ārai South Recreation Hub SMZ

The parkland off Forestry Road is relatively expansive and provides opportunity to develop facilities that support a range of active and passive recreation. This will provide access to the beach, Slipper Lake and a network of tracks. The recreation tracks will not be confined to the south of Forestry Road and may extend over inland and coast parks of Te Arai Point to north of Forestry Road.

Some of the area will be retained in exotic forest.

¹³⁰ Vegetation site management plans are a requirement of the Te Ārai North and South Precinct Plans

¹³¹ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

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Access into this area may be achieved off Forestry Road or through a new entrance off Atkins Road.

Management intentions

30. Prepare and progressively implement a spatial plan for the Te Ārai South recreation hub that includes the development of:
- new arrival areas as you enter the park and at the beach end of Forestry Road providing parking, water supply, toilets and visitor information
 - a vehicle-accessible campground with water supply and toilets
 - a designated parking area for certified self-contained vehicles
 - parking for horse floats
 - a network of tracks
 - a park depot and ranger station.

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Mangawhai Surf Lifesaving Club	Potential satellite operation at Te Ārai
Matakana Coast Trail Trust	Development of connections to local / regional trail networks, including the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail
New Zealand Fairy Tern Charitable Trust, the Dotterel Care Group, Shorebird Trust and Birds NZ (Ornithological Society of NZ)	Research, predator control and coastal habitat restoration to protect threatened birdlife. Implementation of wider community conservation plan for predator-free buffer zone from Mangawhai to Pakiri north
Tara Iti Residents Association, Te Ārai South Owners Association, Te Ārai Links, and adjacent landowners	Represent local communities' interests; as landowners, interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Te Ārai Beach Preservation Society and Save Te Ārai	Retention of the wilderness character and scenic quality of the park, maintenance of access to Te Ārai North, protection of birdlife
Te Ārai North Ltd (TANL) and Te Ārai South Holdings Ltd (TASL)	Management agreements relating to ecological restoration and enhancement and provision of public/private easements through the park

Te Muri Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Land is held under the Local Government Act 2002, with a single parcel classified a local purpose (cemetery) reserve under the Reserves Act 1977
Category ¹³²	2 – Developed natural
Size	444ha
Map 26	Te Muri Regional Park



1. Park vision

Te Muri retains its remote, undeveloped natural character. It provides back-country camping, kayaking and other beach-related activities and opportunities for walking, mountain biking and horse riding. The rich biodiversity and cultural heritage is protected and restored, providing a context for park users to learn about the environmental and cultural significance of the area.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Te Muri, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include coastal statutory acknowledgements describing the iwi association with this area.

The Te Ākitati Waiohua Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) also include coastal statements of association describing their association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

Other mana whenua have an association with this park.

¹³² Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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3. Park description

Te Muri Regional Park is located 46km from central Auckland on the northeastern coast. The parkland extends 3km inland from Te Muri Beach and is bounded by Te Muri-ō-Tarariki Stream (Te Muri Stream) in the north and the Pūhoi River to the south. Te Muri is situated between Mahurangi West Regional Park (located north of Te Muri Stream) and Wenderholm Regional Park (located south of the Pūhoi River/).

The park covers 444ha, including the 381ha block previously farmed by the Schischka family (purchased in 2010) and the 63ha beachfront portion acquired earlier. All land south of Te Muri Stream, initially part of Mahurangi West, was incorporated into Te Muri Regional Park in 2016. Approximately one third of the park is farmed.

Together with Wenderholm and Mahurangi regional parks, Te Muri forms part of a strategic coastal park network on the north eastern coast of the region. Te Muri retains its undeveloped natural character and offers visitors a sense of remoteness.

Public access to Te Muri is by parking at Mahurangi West and crossing the Te Muri Stream on foot at low tide.

Cultural heritage

There are many significant and highly valued cultural heritage sites within the park, including several prominent and well preserved pā, undefended kāinga / settlements sites and the historic Te Muri urupā / cemetery where both Māori and Europeans are buried. The urupā was established in the 1860s alongside two tapu / sacred pōhutukawa and is now closed.

The land has been farmed since the 1820s. Successive generations of the Schischka family farmed the Pūhoi block from 1885 until this part of the park was purchased in 2010. The land contains a historic woolshed, a garage, two houses and a small historic cottage on the northern side of the Pūhoi River. Archaeological excavation by the council in the vicinity of the Pūhoi Cottage found extensive evidence of occupation and use by Māori and later European settlers.

The original Schischka cottage at the south end of the beach has been removed. The small cottage set back from the middle of the beach, was previously used as a retreat for Franciscan Friars. The cottage is unsafe due to the presence of asbestos and concerns about its structural integrity. It is not economic to restore the building and it will be removed.

Many of the recorded cultural heritage sites are protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Ecology

The park consists of a mix of regenerating native forest and open pasture, with a central east-west ridge that culminates in a large area of flat land in the east behind the sandy beach. A series of minor ridges fall away from the central ridge to the north and south, where there are areas of native forest and small woodlots. The valley flats contain several streams and wetlands.

Te Muri has a diverse range of native ecosystems, including coastal pōhutukawa forest (WF4),¹³³ kauri-podocarp-broadleaf forest (WF11), kānuka shrublands (VS2), freshwater wetlands (WL19), dunes and estuarine areas with mangroves, saltmarsh and salt meadows (SA1.2, SA1.3).

¹³³ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

A significant feature is the intact ecological sequence extending from the beach up Te Muri Estuary to the freshwater wetlands in Te Muri Stream. There are few remaining ecological sequences of this quality in the Auckland region. Over 300 plant species have been recorded in the park, of which a handful are nationally or regionally threatened.

Much of the existing vegetation and wetlands have been modified through logging and farming activities. There is potential to enhance and buffer these natural ecosystems through protection and revegetation, while retaining spectacular views of the coast and Hauraki Gulf.

Forest and scrublands have kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silveryeye and tūī, along with forest gecko, while banded rail, pūkeko, spotless crane and fernbird occur in the saltmarshes and wetlands. Paradise shelduck, swamp harrier, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow occur in the open country. Variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel breed on Te Muri beach.

Other species present include forest gecko and copper skink.



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4. Recreation provision

The parkland has significant potential to offer a range of recreation activities including walking, biking, horse riding, orienteering and camping. There are two loop tracks for shared walking and mountain biking. The first track is about 4km long and enables visitors to traverse the north-eastern boundary of the park and back down the ridge to the estuary.

The second track is 4.7km long, extending from the estuary to the southern ridge down to the Pūhoi estuary, before traversing the bush covered valley up to the service road and looping into the first track.

The campground is directly behind the beach, which is safe for swimming, kayaking and other beach-related activities. The campground is accessible from Mahurangi West by crossing Te Muri Stream on foot at low tide or by kayak or boat.

Pūhoi Cottage, located on the northern edge of the Pūhoi River estuary, is available as a bach escape. Access to the cottage is by foot through the park or via kayak or boat.

Future recreation opportunities, infrastructure and visitor facilities will progressively be developed once access issues are resolved and the park can be fully opened for public use.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

Te Muri beach is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea level rise and coastal erosion from more frequent storm events. The flat area behind the beach, including the campground may eventually be impacted by sea level rise.

Restoring and stabilising the fragile foredunes by replanting native vegetation, undertaking weed control, removing unnecessary structures and managing pedestrian access will assist in helping protect this sensitive area.

Near the coast there are many important cultural heritage sites, such as the Te Muri urupā / cemetery, which would be severely impacted by sea level rise.

Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and plan for possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation planting or unplanned site disturbance.

Access to the park

Vehicle access into Te Muri will not be possible until the State Highway 1 intersection with Hungry Creek Road has been upgraded. Additional investment is also required to upgrade Hungry Creek Road to allow for two-way traffic. Once this is completed, the council intends to provide an arrival area at the western end of the park just inside the park boundary, that would include a car park, toilets and visitor facilities.

There is no plan to provide vehicle access into the park beyond this location, to preserve the remoteness and natural experience visitors will enjoy walking through the park to the beach.

The footbridge (proposed by a community group and first suggested in a variation to the 2010 plan) has been carried over into this plan. Further work is required by community proponents to investigate the

feasibility of this proposal, and gain community support and regional parks approval before finalising a design.

Developing the footbridge access into the northern area of the park may occur after the alternative access to the western area of the park via Hungry Creek Road is in place. The draft Plan (2021) proposed an additional carpark be developed at the end of Ngarewa Drive to facilitate public access via the footbridge, however following community submissions this intention has been removed on the basis that it could exacerbate traffic issues along the road to Mahurangi West. Signage and visitor information will be located on the northern side of Te Muri Stream, where the track down from Mahurangi West ends before the stream crossing. Providing future water access to the north eastern coastal network of parks from Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi West and East by commercial operators using charter boats or water taxis could be considered.

Recreation and use

Te Muri is a farmed park, and as such it has the potential to offer a wide range of individual and group-oriented outdoor recreation activities on farmed land. Extending the track network for walking, cycling and mountain biking, orienteering and potentially horse riding is proposed.

The park's high natural values provide a context for the future development of environmental programmes that demonstrate the conservation management and sustainable best practice land management strategies used in the park.

Future management of the park will recognise its strategic relationship to the Mahurangi Harbour, Pūhoi River, Hauraki Gulf islands and the adjoining regional parks at Wenderholm and Mahurangi. Council will continue investigating the feasibility of providing pedestrian and cycling and access between Wenderholm, Pūhoi Village, Te Muri and Mahurangi.

The council is also considering a proposal to develop a northern sea kayak trail. There is also potential to create more extensive track networks within the park and to link with external walking links such as the Mahurangi Coastal Trail, the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail and the Te Araroa walkway.

Cultural heritage interpretation

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural way-finding and interpretation of the park's rich history, including the importance of this area within the wider cultural landscape.

Further engagement with mana whenua is required to identify the priorities for the identification, protection and interpretation of Māori heritage.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Te Muri for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
- Maintaining, protecting and enhancing the biodiversity values of the park, including the coastal and kauri forest.
- Implementing a landscape approach to targeted pest management on public and private land.

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- Investigating options for a large-scale revegetation programme to progressively protect eroding slopes, continue to protect and enhance waterways and create connections between existing areas of native bush.
- Developing the necessary infrastructure to facilitate access to the park and progressively providing visitor facilities and recreational opportunities to enable the park to be opened more for public use.
- Retaining the natural character and sense of remoteness at Te Muri.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in the management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions:

Natural

2. Continue to protect and restore the wetlands, riparian areas and coastal forest ecosystems by fencing waterways and implementing a large-scale revegetation programme.
3. Implement a landscape approach to targeted pest management, with integrated pest control initiatives on adjacent public land, including Mahurangi West and Wenderholm regional parks, and private land.
4. Continue to support the Mahurangi East Land Restoration programme by facilitating access for replanting projects to be undertaken on the park that contribute to the programme objectives.
5. Continue to protect wildlife habitats and coastal shorebird nesting areas from undue disturbance by restricting public access during the breeding season.
6. Continue to implement measures in kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.
7. Complete an assessment of all instream culverts to identify those requiring modification to provide for fish passage.
8. Guided by regional priorities, undertake surveys of the indigenous species present in the park, and implement a management plan to enable their protection and restoration.
9. Rehabilitate the potential inanga spawning habitats situated on the edge of Te Muri Stream estuary and in the low-lying basin northeast of the woolshed.
10. Replant harvested woodlots in native vegetation, after considering the potential for developing recreation access routes or activities within the woodlot and prior to replanting.

Cultural heritage

11. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
12. Work with mana whenua to identify and interpret Māori heritage.

13. Prepare a conservation plan with mana whenua to protect and maintain Māori heritage sites within the park including: the ridge pā site (R10/164),¹³⁴ midden, terraces, the logging chute (R10/248), urupā /cemetery (R10/243) (refer also management intention 35), historic settlement (R10/243) and headland pā (R10/91).
14. Remove the fence that bisects the ridge pā site (R10/164), remove grazing cattle and restrict walking access on the site.

Recreation and use

15. Install signage and information on the northern side of Te Muri Stream to support visitor access by foot to Te Muri.
16. Continue to advocate to Auckland Transport and NZTA for an upgrade to the intersection of State Highway 1 and Hungry Creek Road, to provide safe access to the park for buses, vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and horse riding traffic.
17. Once safe road access is achieved, develop a main arrival area near the Hungry Creek Road entrance to the park that includes:
 - a. An automatic entry gate
 - b. Parking for multiple modes of transport, including consideration of EV charging facilities and bike storage
 - c. Visitor information and Wifi access (if possible)
 - d. Public toilets and water supply
 - e. Potential parking for horse floats and certified self-contained vehicles.
18. Regarding the community proposal to construct a footbridge or boardwalk across the Te Muri Stream for pedestrian, cycle and service vehicle access only:
 - a. liaise with the proponents of the footbridge to ensure engagement with the wider community in developing a feasibility assessment
 - b. review the feasibility assessment
 - c. note installation of any footbridge would be after creation of a primary access point off Hungry Creek Road (management intentions 16 and 17).
19. Investigate the feasibility of providing pedestrian and cycle access between Wenderholm, Pūhoi village and Te Muri and Mahurangi.
20. Develop a walking and mountain biking track network within the park, including multi-use tracks, that provides a diverse range of experiences and challenge levels and tracks of sufficient length to become a mountain biking destination.
21. Horse riding is intended to be allowed on the park once safe and appropriate access has been established. This will be managed as a discretionary activity until demand establishes a need to develop dedicated horse trails and facilities, such as a horse float parking area near the Hungry Creek Road entrance.

¹³⁴ [NZ Archaeological Association](#) site reference

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22. Install information hubs and way-finding signs to orientate visitors and facilitate access to the recreation destinations within the park, including key views and vistas.
23. Support Te Muri being included in a proposed northern sea kayak trail that incorporates Wenderholm, Mahurangi and the offshore islands.
24. Develop an orienteering course in consultation with mana whenua, interested parties and other relevant stakeholders.
25. Investigate the feasibility of using existing houses on the park not required for operational purposes as potential bach accommodation, or other recreation or educational uses.
26. Facilitate opportunities to provide new recreational, education or cultural activities or events on the park that are aligned with protecting and celebrating the park's natural and cultural heritage. These will be managed and controlled as discretionary activities.
27. Plan for the removal of Friars Cottage.
28. Consider opportunities for commercial or community operators to provide public water access to the coastal network of regional parks, including Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi East and West.

Farmed settings

29. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
30. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.
31. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Special management zone¹³⁵

Te Muri beach SMZ

Te Muri is a picturesque sandy beach, popular with visitors seeking a remote and relatively undeveloped natural coastal setting. The beach sits on a strip of land that contains a historic urupā (cemetery) and numerous sensitive sites of significance to mana whenua. It is also the nesting habitat for endangered coastal birds such as the New Zealand dotterel.

This area will be managed as a Special Management Zone (SMZ) to protect its natural, cultural and historic values and enable an adaptive response to the environmental challenges it faces.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

32. Continue to restore and stabilise the foreshore dune system by progressively planting appropriate native vegetation, undertaking weed control, protecting cultural heritage and managing pedestrian access through defined entrance walkways.

¹³⁵ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

33. Create a buffer zone to allow for dune expansion inland and investigate creating a restored sandspit sequence adjacent to the open space recreation area, to direct visitors away from the sensitive areas such as the urupā.
34. Plan for the managed retreat of the campground inland in response to potential impacts from sea level rise and storm events.
35. Maintain Te Muri urupā / cemetery with mana whenua and in accordance with Heritage NZ recommendations and the primary purpose it is held for under the Reserves Act.
36. Work with mana whenua and relevant stakeholders to plan for the possible relocation of the Te Muri urupā, in response to the likely impacts of sea level rise and coastal inundation.
37. Maintain the campground behind Te Muri Beach and consider expanding the capacity if demand establishes a need, providing the infrastructure requirements are low considering eventual sea level rise. Any expansion must provide for the increased coastal buffer zone identified in policy 33 above.
38. Limit infrastructure development to a level appropriate to visitor activities, including toilets, walking tracks, visitor information, directional signage and shelters.
39. As infrastructure is upgraded or when additional or new infrastructure is being considered, relocate it away from the foreshore buffer zone.
40. Consider options for the future use of the shed on the foreshore, including equipment storage for group-sized outdoor education activities.

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Green Fleet NZ	Maintenance of offset revegetation plantings on the park
Local residents at Mahurangi West	Park development and potential park use impacts
Mahurangi Coastal Path Trust	Proposes developing a coastal path linking Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi West regional parks
Mahurangi East Residents & Ratepayers Assn	Represents local community interests
Mahurangi Trail Society	Advocates for connections to local and regional trail networks
Mahurangi West Pest Group	Ecological restoration and volunteer pest control
Matakana Coast Trail Trust	Development of connections to local / regional trail networks, including the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail
Waka Kotahi / New Zealand Transport Agency	Responsible for road safety and management of State Highway 1

3. Park description

Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park is located on the east coast of Te Korowai-o-Te Tonga Peninsula / South Head and extends over 340ha. The land contains a mix of rolling open parkland and steep gully systems that form part of the Pataoua Creek valley. Approximately half the park land is farmed.

There are several wetlands and areas of mature native bush which are significant wildlife habitats. To the east, the park adjoins the Department of Conservation (DOC) administered marginal strip at Ōmokoiti Bay, which stretches along the entire eastern boundary of the park on the western shore of the Kaipara Harbour.

The area adjacent to Ōmokoiti Bay in the north contains several constructed ponds formerly used to farm freshwater prawns in the mid-1980s. The ponds are currently being used to produce a variety of fish species and aquatic plants under a licence agreement.

The northwestern and western boundaries of the park are adjacent to the DOC administered Lake Rototoa Scenic Reserve. To the south, the park overlooks the Haratahi Creek and extensive wetlands. The elevated ridges of the park offer spectacular panoramic views across the Kaipara Harbour.

A regionally significant geological site at the mouth of the Pataoua Creek is one of best examples of a six-metre-high coastal terrace formed by the high sea level during the last interglacial period (about 120,000 years ago).

Cultural heritage

There are many cultural heritage sites and areas of importance to mana whenua within the park, including pā sites, platform or terrace complexes, pits and middens. The Ridge Pā (Q09/34)¹³⁷ and Muriwai Pā (Q09/68) sites are scheduled for protection in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

History of the park

The original parkland in the south (225 ha) was acquired in 2005. A middle section known as the McLeod block (78 ha) was purchased in 2015. The property was previously farmed for sheep and beef, later followed by deer and dairying on the McLeod block.

A small block (15ha) in the north at Ōmokoiti Bay was acquired in 2018 and is sometimes referred to as the 'Prawn Farm'.

Ecology

Te Rau Pūriri, along with Lake Rototoa Scenic Reserve, Lake Rototoa and Woodhill Forest links the Kaipara Harbour with the northern end of Te Oneone Rangatira / Muriwai beach on the west coast.

The natural ecosystems in the park include raupō reedlands (WL19),¹³⁸ regenerating kānuka forest and shrublands (WF5), and coastal shrublands in the adjacent Ōmokoiti Bay Marginal Strip overlooking the Kaipara Harbour. These natural areas have been retired from grazing and many are buffered by revegetation plantings. The plantings will enhance existing ecological connections between the Kaipara Harbour and the west coast.

¹³⁷ NZ Archaeological Association site reference (<https://nzarchaeology.org.archsite>)

¹³⁸ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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Forest and scrublands provide habitat for kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, silveryeye and tūī. Australasian bittern, pūkeko and spotless crane occur in the wetlands, while paradise shelduck, swamp harrier, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow inhabit the open country.

On the coast, seabirds and shorebirds include pied and little shags, white-faced heron, royal spoonbill, variable and pied oystercatchers, pied stilt, bar-tailed godwit, lesser knot, New Zealand and banded dotterels, wrybill, black-backed and red-billed gulls and Caspian and white-fronted terns.

Three threatened plant species have been recorded in the park: the native aquatic milfoil *Myriophyllum robustum* (nationally declining, regionally critical); the native herb *Galium propinquim* (data deficient); and kawaka (*Libocedrus plumosa*, nationally naturally uncommon, regionally sparse).

4. Recreation provision

While the park has been in Auckland Council ownership since 2005, the land has not been fully developed as a regional park. The park is presently not heavily used for recreational purposes. Visitor counts show numbers have steadily increased from approximately 3700 in the 2015/16 year to 37,000 in 2021/22.

Te Rau Pūriri offers a range of walking, recreational cycling and horse riding tracks, places for picnicking, fishing and exploring the coastal foreshore. Two loop tracks provide access to the coast and allow more adventurous walkers spectacular hilltop views out over the Kaipara Harbour.

A marked cliff-top walking track connects the parkland along the coastal edge from the McLeod block to the northern area at Ōmokoiti Bay. Horse riding is a controlled activity through the southern end of the park, with horse float and truck parking available at the park entrance off South Head Road.



Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and coastal erosion

The coastal dunes and cliffs along the eastern foreshore of the park are vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise and coastal erosion. Progressively replanting the seaward face of the dunes should protect and stabilise them, together with controlling pedestrian access through defined pathways to the beach.

The freshwater wetlands, especially those in the northern area of the park, will become more vulnerable to saltwater intrusion during sea level rise. Planting to buffer these areas to protect them from intrusion should be considered.

There is a significant amount of cultural heritage, including archaeological sites and wāhi tūpuna (ancestral places), located near the coast at Te Rau Pūriri, which are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation planting or unplanned site disturbance.

Concept plan

A concept plan for the development of the park was prepared in 2018, publicly consulted on in 2020 and is awaiting approval. The proposed development actions are included in this Plan to signal the long-term management direction for the park.

Access to the park

The park is bisected by South Kaipara Head Road, which makes it difficult for park visitors to safely access the park at the current entrance due to the concealed corners in the road alignment.

Under the concept plan the main entry point to the park shifts to the northern area at Ōmokoiti Bay. The adjacent grassed areas are available for picnics and informal play and could also be used as a base area for events or for seasonal overflow parking.

The main arrival area is to be developed on the eastern edge of this area near the foreshore and includes a car park, visitor facilities / information and water for multiple modes including buses and bicycles.

The existing car park at the southern end of the park is to be retained for horse trailer parking.

Access to the Kaipara Harbour

A dilapidated concrete boat ramp is located on the beach front within the DOC marginal strip (outside the park boundary) adjacent to the eastern foreshore of the park. This boat ramp has collapsed in part and is unable to be used. The nature of the terrain and tidal regime means installing a new boat ramp in this location is impractical.

Boat launching currently happens on an informal basis via the DOC marginal strip, where experienced boat users launch their boats by driving across the rock platform on the beach using 4WD vehicles. The extreme tidal range, strong currents and varying beach conditions from firm rock to sandy/muddy based means this is a dangerous activity for inexperienced users.

Options were explored for providing boat access to the harbour during the development of the concept plan. The preferred option is to allow conditional boat launching via a permit system through a new coded

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access gate that would be installed on the access road outside the DOC marginal strip. The implementation of this option will be subject to establishing a robust permit management system.

Improving the visitor experience

The concept plan identified areas for future recreation use on the park, including developing a campground at Ōmokoiti Bay, with designated areas for certified self-contained vehicles, and extending the walking and horse riding track network. There is an opportunity to consider introducing new activities like orienteering and multi-sport events. Event organisers would be encouraged to provide shared transport options to this remote park.

Restoration of the artificial ponds into natural wetlands is planned, to create a haven for native species including aquatic plants, birds and invertebrates. Boardwalks and walkways are proposed to allow park visitors to enjoy improved walking access around the ponds and experience the enhanced birdlife.

Managing activities on the Ōmokoiti Bay marginal strip

The eastern foreshore area of the park is bounded by the Ōmokoiti Bay marginal strip, administered by DOC. During the peak summer period the land within the marginal strip becomes a popular informal camping area. Issues arise in managing visitor use and behaviour on this land, as it is situated just outside the regional park boundary where park rangers have no jurisdiction.

An opportunity exists to investigate the transfer of management of the marginal strip land from DOC to Auckland Council. This has several benefits in addition to being able to address visitor behaviour, such as enabling an integrated approach to pest management and revegetation projects to be undertaken across both the park and adjacent land.

Protecting and interpreting cultural heritage

The park is extremely rich in cultural heritage, geographical features and history. Opportunities exist to work collaboratively with mana whenua to identify and protect Māori heritage, including prioritising sites for preservation and management.

An example is the Ridge Pā (Q09/34) site, which is partially located within the park in the southern area and partly within the adjacent private property. A stock fence runs through the pā site which should be removed, and the area fenced off completely. Options for developing an integrated approach to protecting and managing the site should be agreed between mana whenua and the private landowner.

Developing appropriate interpretation for cultural heritage sites and enabling mana whenua to lead delivery of cultural experiences on the park are other opportunities to be explored.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Te Rau Pūriri for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret cultural heritage.
- Progressively revegetating key areas identified to reduce the potential for sediment erosion and increase connectivity between existing indigenous forest.

- Continuing to protect areas of high ecological value, including the adjoining intertidal area and wetlands, by restoring and enhancing their biodiversity and providing habitats for wetland and shorebird species.
- Progressively implementing the concept plan (once approved) for park development.
- Improving connectivity and access within the park for a range of informal recreational activities including walking, cycling, horse riding and camping.
- Continuing to deliver targeted pest plant and animal control programmes, that are integrated with pest management initiatives being undertaken on adjacent private land.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions

Natural

2. Continue to protect and manage the adjoining intertidal area and wetlands, by restoring and enhancing their biodiversity value and providing habitats for wetland and shorebird species.
3. Develop a formalised arrangement with the Department of Conservation to ensure an integrated approach is taken to the management of the marginal strip on the eastern boundary of the park.
4. Progressively revegetate areas to stabilise steep gullies and slopes prone to erosion and increase the connectivity between existing vegetated areas.
5. Manage the removal of exotic vegetation, particularly in areas prone to erosion and replant with native species.
6. Create a continuous forested link from the west coast through Woodhill Forest, Lake Rototoa Reserve and Te Pūriri Regional Park to the Kaipara Harbour and connect this link to the substantial wetlands on the southern boundary of the park.
7. Work with mana whenua and the Department of Conservation to ensure the ongoing protection of Lake Rototoa from the impacts of adjacent land use.
8. Work with the [Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme](#) to protect the harbour from sediment by demonstrating leadership in sustainable land management practices on the park.
9. Conduct a feasibility study to restore the saline connection between the man-made ponds at Ōmokoiti Bay and the Kaipara Harbour.
10. Work to prevent further erosion of the coastal dunes by replanting native vegetation to create buffer areas, and control foot traffic by creating defined access walkways.
11. Continue to implement integrated pest plant and animal control programmes on the park and work collaboratively with community groups also undertaking pest control on adjacent private land.

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12. Investigate opportunities to support the South Kaipara Landcare Group plant nursery, to assist with revegetation and conservation priorities and improve community participation in planting programmes on the park.

Cultural heritage

13. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
14. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
15. Work with mana whenua to prepare and implement a preservation plan for the management of the interglacial terrace and Muriwai Pā site (Q09/86).
16. Review the conservation management plan for the Ridge Pā site (Q09/34) and with mana whenua, identify practical recommendations to protect the site long term.
17. Work with the adjacent private landowner to protect and manage the Ridge Pā site (Q09/34) in an integrated manner.
18. Work with mana whenua to undertake a cultural heritage survey of the land at Ōmokoiti Bay.
19. Investigate options for the scheduling of other significant sites within the park.
20. Recognise the significance of the grove of pūriri trees that grew in the area and continue to plant more pūriri as areas are revegetated.
21. Maintain access for the cultural harvest of harakeke and other resources on the park.

Recreation and use

22. Progressively develop the parkland at Ōmokoiti Bay in accordance with the actions outlined in the draft Te Rau Pūriri Concept Plan 2021 (subject to final approval).
23. Shift the main entry point to the park to a new entrance at Ōmokoiti Bay and develop a main arrival area, car parking and visitor facilities at this location.
24. Identify locations to develop new picnic areas, seating and lookout sites and ensure key viewpoints and vistas are retained.
25. Investigate developing a permit system to allow conditional boat launching via a new coded access gate that is proposed to be installed at Ōmokoiti Bay.
26. Identify locations to develop recreational opportunities such as orienteering, multi-sport events and potential filming activities.

Farmed settings

27. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
28. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.
29. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Forest & Bird (local branch)	Ecological restoration
Kaipara College	School involvement in ecological restoration and replanting
South Kaipara Landcare Group	Ecological restoration and pest control
Te Kāhui Ako o Kaipara community of learning	School involvement in ecological restoration and replanting
Waioneke School	School involvement in ecological restoration and replanting

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Land status (LGA or RA)	The land is held subject to the Local Government Act 2002, except for one small parcel of Reserves Act 1977 land on the foreshore classified as local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
Category ¹³⁹	2 – Developed natural
Size	169ha
Map 18	Waharau Regional Park



1. Park vision

A protected forested connection between the foothills of the Hūnua Ranges and Tikapa Moana / the Firth of Thames, providing for conservation, cultural and recreational activities within the park and coastal area.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Waharau reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park important to mana whenua are outlined below. The council recognises that further work to strengthen its relationships and partnership will support better understanding of these associations over time.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is also supported through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Whanaunga Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2017, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) all include statements of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may have associations with this park.

¹³⁹ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

3. Park description

Waharau is located on the eastern side of the Hūnua Ranges, extending from the gravel shores of the Tikapa Moana up into the foothills of the ranges.

The park is dissected by East Coast Road with the main entrance leading into the largely forested area of the park. The Waharau Stream touches the northern boundary of the park near the coast while the Waihihi Stream weaves along the southern boundary, through attractive groves of tall kānuka trees, exiting onto the sandy Waihihi Bay which sits to the south of the park.

On the coastal side the park adjoins esplanade reserves held by Hauraki District Council which run further north and south of the park. For consistency and efficiency, Auckland Council manages the immediate foreshore as part of the park. The road providing access into the coastal side of the park is managed by Hauraki District Council.

The highest annual recorded visitor count was in 2013/14 with nearly 97,000 visitors that year, and were approximately 64,000 to 70,000 between 2019/20 to 2021/22.

Ecology

The park protects an almost continuous but modified forest sequence between the coast and the foothills of the Hūnua Ranges. It contains the best example of lowland tānekaha forest on high relief hills and the only example of lowland tōwai-tānekaha forest on high relief hills in the Hūnua Ecological District. Other vegetation includes a mix of kauri, podocarp, broadleaved, beech forest (WF12)¹⁴⁰ with hard beech on ridgelines and upper hillslopes, large areas of tawa-dominated forest (WF13) with abundant tree ferns, areas of taraire-dominated forest (WF9), a lowland kahikatea (MF4) remnant, and kānuka forest and scrub (VS2).

Waharau adjoins the much larger Hūnua Ranges Regional Park and shares many of its forest birds including kererū, kākā, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, tomtit, silvereye, bellbird and tūi. Notable among introduced birds is a small population of white cockatoo. Paradise shelduck, pūkeko, swamp harrier, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow inhabit the open country. Other species present include long tailed bat and Hochstetter frogs.

Revegetation of some former pasture areas has enhanced ecological linkages through the kānuka forest on the lower slopes of the park. Some grassed areas are managed to retain key views and to provide open areas for public use.

On the coastal side of the park a grove of ancient pūriri attract tūi, bellbirds and kererū when in flower and fruit. Coastal birds include pied, little and spotted shags, white-faced heron, variable and pied oystercatchers, New Zealand and banded dotterels, pied stilt, black-backed and red-billed gulls and Caspian and white-fronted terns.

Cultural heritage

The Tainui canoe landed on the beach at the southern edge of the park in the 14th century bestowing the name Waihihi, a name that has its origins in Hawaiki. The Māori name given to the park, Waharau, means 'the ever-changing stream mouth' and refers to the stream that winds its way down from the eastern Hūnua Ranges and flows out into Tikapa Moana on the north side of the park.

¹⁴⁰ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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Ngāti Whanaunga occupied the land from the 17th century and still maintains the Ōpuku and Ōkauia urupā / burial grounds; one on the foreshore adjoining the park's northern boundary has been gazetted as a Māori reservation and the other along the park's southern boundary. Waharau was one of the larger Māori settlements along the coast in the late 1800s and was a summer residence for the Māori king from the 1890s.

European settlers milled the area's kauri and beech from the 1860s. They shipped the timber to Auckland and across the Tikapa Moana to the gold mining settlements on the Coromandel Peninsula.

Waharau was acquired under the Public Works Act from Ngāti Whanaunga between 1970 and 1973 to provide access to Hūnua water catchment land. It was subsequently developed as a regional park and opened by the Māori queen in 1979.

The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 amended the Auckland regional boundary which means Waharau Regional Park now sits within Waikato region and the Hauraki District. However, the Auckland Council still owns and manages the land as a regional park.



Waharau Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

The park provides for a range of recreation within coastal, farmed and remote bush settings. The coastal area offers opportunities for picnicking, barbequing, water-based activities and views across to the Coromandel Peninsula. It is also the starting / finishing point of Te Ara Moana / sea kayak trail.

A series of loop tracks have been developed to provide access from the car parking areas into the foothills of the Hūnua Ranges. These did link to the more rugged tramping tracks in the hinterland, however since 2018 tracks connecting into the ranges have been closed to prevent the introduction of *Phytophthora agathidicida*, the causal agent of kauri dieback disease. This has restricted the walking opportunities to relatively short loops. The Waharau Ridge Loop has recently been upgraded and reopened.

Visitors have several options to stay on the park. There are two vehicle-accessible campgrounds – Blackberry Flats sited by the Waihihi Stream and the Tainui campground sited on the north by the Waharau stream. The Tainui campground is leased to Tainui (Waahi Marae Trust) from the second weekend in December to the second weekend in February. There is a certified self-contained vehicle parking area sited in the main area of the park and a campervan dump station is sited adjacent to the toilets on the coastal side of the park. Campervans may also park within the campgrounds. The campgrounds may be closed to vehicles over winter months if the ground is too boggy.

The Waharau Outdoor Education Camp was established in the park in 1983. It is run by a trust controlled by Howick College, Manurewa High School, Papakura High School and Rosehill College. It is used for their Year 10 camps and is also available to other schools and the occasional external approved group. It incorporates a lodge, five chalets and an ablutions block, with orienteering and high ropes courses on-site. A basic campground on the southern boundary of the park supports the outdoor education camp activities.

Waharau Hall in the park provides a venue for community gatherings and events.

The park is highly valued by the Auckland Astronomical Society because the night sky has minimal disturbance from city lights, overnight facilities and is within easy reach of Auckland for people wishing to view, study and enjoy the sky.

The park occasionally caters for larger scale events such as an annual classic car event.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Kauri dieback

The kauri dieback management focus for the Hūnua Ranges is on preventing the disease entering the park through contaminated soil on footwear and equipment.

The eastern side of the ranges has nationally significant stands of uninfected kauri requiring protection. The track closures that have supported this management approach have resulted in the temporary loss of the connection from Waharau into the Hūnua Ranges. Several tracks that feed off the Waharau Ridge Loop into the ranges remain closed at the time of publication of this Plan.

Climate change

The coastal area of Waharau is susceptible to the impacts of sea level rise and storm surges. Cultural heritage in the foreshore area will be particularly vulnerable, which will include the adjacent urupā. These

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sites need to be considered when managing retreat to ensure they are not adversely affected. The current infrastructure situated close to the coast should be monitored and relocated if at risk of inundation.

Restoration

There is an opportunity to improve vegetation cover across the park recognising the succession from coastal to montane forest. Intensifying pest control will also support the biodiversity work in the Hūnua Ranges, including the Kōkako Management Area and protect the Waharau Biodiversity Focus Area (BFA). This will increase the park's biodiversity and provide habitat for species such as kōkako and Hochstetter's frog that are currently present in Hūnua Ranges Regional Park.

Riparian planting of native species on the Waharau and Waihihi stream banks has been ongoing to restore the ecological values of these waterways.

Progressive revegetation of the park may mean farming on the park managed by council becomes uneconomic. Approximately six per cent of the park area is currently farmed. Alternative ways to manage the remaining open grassed areas to support recreation will need to be assessed, such as adding to the mowing schedule.

Increasing the visitor experience

Closure of the track network into the wider Hūnua Ranges has reduced the numbers of trampers using tracks and staying on the park. The potential to reopen this connection will be further evaluated as part of the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park Recreation Plan, set out in management intention [13](#) of that chapter.

Facilities on the park have capacity to support greater use, particularly outside peak times. This could include the development of a māra hūpara / traditional Māori playground utilising on park natural features such as fallen trees. The hall is reminiscent of its period of development and requires upgrading to provide a more attractive meeting and community space.

The two campgrounds lend themselves to larger group bookings and could be used for events. Further amenity planting could create more intimate camping areas.

The park could be a destination for sport cyclists using the coast road with appropriate bicycle parking facilities.¹⁴¹

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Waharau for the next 10 years.

- Ensuring that the esplanade reserve is managed in accordance with the primary purpose it is held for under the Reserves Act.
- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Implementing an extensive revegetation programme, involving retirement of pastoral areas, planting and maintenance of lowland forest.
- Intensifying pest control on the park.

¹⁴¹ Auckland Transport's [Future Connect](#) sports and leisure network identifies a sport cycling route along the Miranda coast road.

- Promoting the park to increase visitation, including volunteers.
- Managing the impacts of coastal processes on the park.
- Exploring the feasibility of restoring the track links into the Hūnua Ranges.
- Improving the connection between the main area and coastal area of the park.
- Providing interpretation and story-telling around the cultural significance of the park.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to restore the forested corridor with the removal of stock from pastoral areas and further extensive revegetation.
3. Retain open grassed settings within the campgrounds and along the coastal edge, to support recreation and views.
4. Continue to implement measures in the kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.
5. Continue riparian planting in the Waharau and Waihihī stream areas to restore ecological values, encourage native inanga and help prevent scouring during intense weather events.
6. Intensify the pest control, integrating this with the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park's comprehensive pest plant and animal management programme.
7. Continue to protect and restore habitats for and populations of nationally and regionally threatened species and ecosystems, as guided by the council's regional species and ecosystem priorities.
8. Continue to restore and enhance sea and shore bird nesting and roosting habitats along the Tikapa Moana coastline.
9. Monitor the impacts of set netting along the coastal edge.
10. Grow a volunteer network to support the restoration activities on the park.

Cultural heritage

11. Continue to survey and resurvey the state of cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing and developing site specific management actions.
12. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.

Recreation and use

13. Develop the coastal side of the park (Karewa Avenue) in consultation with mana whenua and Hauraki District Council, with an emphasis on:
 - a. protecting the urupā and other cultural heritage sites

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- b. improving pedestrian access from the main park area to the Waihihī Bay coastal area
 - c. increasing shade planting
 - d. protecting the pūriri trees
 - e. potentially removing stock and finding alternate ways of managing the open grassed areas
 - f. improving the connection between the foreshore and main area of the park
 - g. exploring demand to develop bicycle parking facilities to support arrival by e-bike and bicycle.
14. Support promotion of Te Ara Moana, the sea kayak/waka trail.
 15. Investigate re-opening the tracks connecting the park to the wider Hūnua Ranges as part of the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park Recreation Plan.
 16. Enhance camping opportunities and experiences, including providing further amenity planting in the Blackberry Flats campground.
 17. Continue to support the Waharau Outdoor Education Trust to provide outdoor educational experiences.
 18. Develop/upgrade the Waharau contractor house as a bach for bookable accommodation.
 19. Explore opportunities to renovate the Waharau Hall to support greater use, including looking at external funding, and investigating the potential to develop a partnership to manage the hall.
 20. Explore opportunities to broaden the recreational offer on the park through such activities as an expanded orienteering course, disc golf or archery, including the use of commercial operators for kayak hire.
 21. Explore ways to promote the park, through events suitable to the terrain and the park's natural and cultural values.
 22. Consider the potential to develop a māra hūpara on the park.
 23. Explore opportunities to support star gazing through avoiding light pollution within the park to provide a dark night sky.

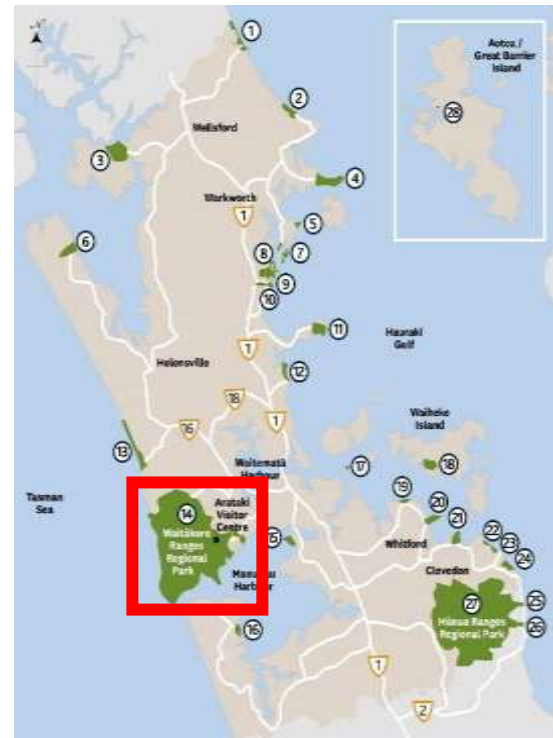
8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Adjacent landowners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Auckland Astronomical Society	Night sky photography
Conservation volunteers	Ecological restoration and pest control
Waharau Outdoor Education Centre Trust Board	Manages the outdoor education camp on the park
Waikato Regional Council	Interests in the park relating to their functions, e.g. pest control
Watercare	Access to water monitoring equipment

Waitākere Ranges Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	25 per cent held under the Reserves Act (various classifications); the rest Local Government Act
Category ¹⁴²	1 – Natural / cultural (low use) in most of the park 1 – Natural / cultural (high use) in 12 special management zones (SMZs) 2 – Developed natural in two SMZs
Size	17,210.446ha
Maps 19.1 – 19.20	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park
Special management structures	Memorandum of Agreement with Te Kawerau ā Maki covering the enablement of public access in the rāhui area
Covenants or specific legal considerations	Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act QEII National Trust management agreement for Lake Wainamu reserve; open space and conservation covenants in several sites (refer to Appendix 2) Agreement with the University of Auckland to control and manage 7.062ha of land at Anawhata



1. Park vision

A park sited in a heritage area of national significance, managed to protect its taonga and restore its mauri, with existing native species flourishing, lost species reintroduced and the heart of the ngahere protected. Recognised for its essential and significant contribution to Auckland’s water supply and offering a range of compatible recreation opportunities. A place for Aucklanders to enjoy a wilderness experience and find respite in nature in a way that manages visitor impacts on the forest and cultivates a sense of stewardship.

The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008

The Waitākere Ranges is subject to the requirements of the [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008](#) (WRHAA). This act created a distinct statutory identity for the heritage area, of which the regional park makes up 60 per cent. It recognises the ranges’ national, regional and local significance, and it promotes the protection and enhancement of the area’s heritage features for present and future generations. The purpose of the WRHAA, the national significance of and heritage features of the area, and the heritage area objectives (sections 3, 7 and 8 of the WRHAA) are reproduced in Appendix 7 of this Plan for easy reference.

The WRHAA sets out specific requirements over and above other legislation and the general policies in this Plan.

¹⁴² Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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This management plan provides for the **integrated management** of the regional park, as required under section 19(1) of the WRHAA.

When preparing, adopting, and maintaining that Plan, the council must **give effect to** the purpose and objectives of the WRHAA (s 19(2)).

The WRHAA states that the council must establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Ngāti Whātua and Te Kawerau ā Maki to contribute to the decision-making processes and the implementation of the Act. The WRHAA also requires that the council monitor and report on aspects of the act every five years.

Deeds of acknowledgement, outlined in s 29 of the WRHAA are proposed as ways of recognising the particular relationships that tangata whenua have with land in the heritage area and identifying opportunities for their contribution to the management of public land.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in the Waitākere Ranges, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The WRHAA acknowledges the park lies within the rohe of Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua.

Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes an acknowledgement of the association and connections of Te Kawerau ā Maki to the Waitākere area. Cultural redress lands include land in Te Henga to the north of the park, in Oratia and to the east of the park, and statutory acknowledgements over the Whatipū Scientific Reserve and Waitākere River within this park.

The Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 include coastal statutory acknowledgements describing the iwi association with this area. The Te Ākitai Waiohū Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) includes a statement of association with the coastal area.

Te Kawerau ā Maki plan to develop their marae and papa kāinga at Te Henga, immediately north of the park and within the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area.

3. Park description

The Waitākere Ranges Regional Park consists of more than 17,000ha of parkland close to the Auckland metropolitan area. It covers a dramatic landscape of steep, forested hill country with spectacular gorges and bluffs. The western coastline is rugged with black-sand surf beaches and cliffs exposed to prevailing winds. To the south, the ranges are bounded by the Manukau Harbour, to the east by suburbs of west Auckland on the foothills, and to the north by the Waitākere Valley and Te Henga / Bethells Wetland.

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Twenty-five per cent of the parkland is held under the Reserves Act 1977, including land at Cascade Kauri, Cornwallis, Lake Wainamu, Pae ō Te Rangi, Parau and Whatipū. Refer to [Te Āpitianga / Appendix 8: Land inventory](#) to identify and locate reserve land.

The park is dissected by roads that provide access through the ranges and to coastal communities. More than 2300 private properties adjoin its boundaries and long-established local communities are nestled next to localities within the regional park.

Small pockets of farmland on the park represent the farmed heritage of the area. Rural landscapes of open pasture contrast with the dense bush and precipitous terrain.

There are magnificent views from a number of locations, across the ranges to the sea, to Āwhitu Peninsula, and to urban Auckland. The Waitākere Ranges also provides an important visual backdrop to the metropolitan area.

The ranges sit on an uplifted dissected plateau of resistant volcanic material, being the eroded remnants of an ancient volcano. They contain numerous geological features that are of regional and national significance, which are described in more detail in the special management zones (SMZs)¹⁴³ and listed in Appendix 5.

The regional park includes some fragmented areas around the fringes, particularly in the Titirangi area. In 2013 some lots previously managed as local parks were brought into the park, including parkland north of Te Henga Road, by Lake Wainamu, and in Karekare. Inclusion of isolated lots in the regional park is due to their significant bush cover consistent with the Waitākere Ranges.

Watercare has a licence over approximately 6619ha that provides for the water catchment, and leases specific areas related to five water supply reservoirs and dams (refer Water Catchment Areas SMZ).

A few parcels in the park are subject to QEII National Trust management agreement, conservation or open space covenants as identified in Appendix 2.

Cultural heritage

The deep relationship Te Kawerau ā Maki have with the Waitākere area is recognised in the names given to the Waitākere forest, which is known as Te Wao Nui ā Tiriwa (the great forest of Tiriwa) while the Waitākere Ranges are known as Nga Rau Pou ā Maki (the many posts of Maki). Te Kawerau ā Maki consider the area their heartland and that they have a kaitiaki role in protecting it. Most of the traditional placenames and the cultural sites within belong to Te Kawerau ā Maki or their ancient tupuna. The whole park was once in their customary title, with large parts held under native reserve title until these were alienated. Until the late 19th century, ‘Waitākere’ was a localised name referring to the Waitākere River Valley / Te Henga area.

Ngāti Whātua have close ancestral ties to Te Kawerau ā Maki. They resided in and made use of the resources in the Waitākere Ranges area for over 400 years, and ancestral connections go back beyond that.

More than 1300 cultural heritage sites are recorded within the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area (the majority within regional park land), including archaeological sites with cultural and/or historic significance.

Numerous significant cultural sites relate to centuries of historic settlement activity. Māori defended and undefended settlements, battle sites, middens, terraces, storage pits, urupā and cultivations were predominantly located along the west coast and northern Manukau shoreline, utilising the rich forest and coastal resources.

¹⁴³ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

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Kauri logging and sawmilling began in the 1830s and ended a century later. A range of sites associated with numerous milling operations remain, including timber mills, housing and services, dams, tramlines, wharves, saw pits and access trails. Only a few un-milled areas in the Cascade Kauri Park, the upper Piha Valley and Huia Valley retain any large specimens of kauri.

Parts of the ranges were burnt to establish pasture, but farming was only ever a marginal proposition except on the foothills.

The Waitākere Ranges were recognised early in Auckland's development as an important future water catchment area. The region's first gravitational supply dam was built at Nihotupu in 1902. Dam construction continued until the last of the five dams that are currently operational was completed in 1971. The Waitākere Ranges water supply system is of outstanding engineering significance¹⁴⁴ because the succession of structures demonstrates the evolving theory, techniques and materials of New Zealand dams in the twentieth century.

Recreation and tourism has had a long history with the wild, west coast beaches and forested ranges attracting visitors seeking a tramping and wilderness experience. Whatipū Lodge was developed for tourist accommodation and continues to be popular with park visitors. Today several historic buildings are used as bookable baches within the park. Historic heritage sites associated with specialised government activity within the Waitākere Ranges also remain, including navigation and communication structures to aid safe maritime transport into the Manukau Harbour and WWII radar facilities established in Piha.

The park has been built up over more than 100 years by land vesting, purchases and gifts. It includes land purchased by Auckland City Council for water catchment purposes and land gifted to, or otherwise progressively acquired by Auckland City Council, Auckland Regional Authority and Auckland Regional Council for reserve purposes. It also includes land progressively acquired by the Auckland Centennial Memorial Park Board, established by the Auckland Centennial Memorial Park Act 1941 to create a scenic park as a memorial to 100 years of settlement and progress in Auckland. Some parcels of the park or adjoining areas were included with the support of Te Kawerau ā Maki to protect them.

Ecology

The Waitākere Ranges are ecologically significant, being one of the largest areas of coastal and lowland forest in the region with intact sequences from wetlands and dunelands to coastal and inland forest. Diverse habitats include forest, shrublands, streams, sand flats, dunes, coastal turfs, salt marshes and wetlands including Whatipū Scientific Reserve, the largest wetland complex in the region. The forest types reflect a history of forest clearing and milling but significant areas of mature kauri (WF10),¹⁴⁵ kauri, podocarp, broadleaf forest (WF11) and coastal forests (WF4) remain, along with large areas of regenerating kānuka and mānuka shrublands (VS2, VS3).

The park is home to more than 500 species of indigenous plants, several thousand insect species, more than 100 snail species, over 70 bird species, a number of lizard species, long-tailed bat and Hochstetter's frog. The streams have at least a dozen species of native freshwater fish including the rare giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu and the region's only known population of lamprey. The park harbours a number of threatened plant and animal species including the Waitākere rock hebe (*Hebe bishopiana*) endemic to the Waitākere Ranges and threatened and at-risk birds, including Australasian bittern, fernbird and NZ dotterel. Indigenous forest birds include swamp harrier, kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo,

¹⁴⁴ The Waitākere Ranges Water Supply System was added to the Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand (IPENZ) Engineering Heritage Register in 2011.

¹⁴⁵ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

welcome swallow, fantail, grey warbler, tomtit, robin, silvereye, tūi and kōkako. Kākā are occasional visitors. Of these species, robin and kōkako have been reintroduced.

Kauri dieback disease has had a significant impact on kauri forest health in the park and surrounding areas. The natural values are also threatened by a range of other pest pressures. Pest plants such as climbing asparagus are a particular challenge for the parkland, due to the numerous roads and private gardens interwoven through the ranges. Dumping of rubbish in the park has reduced due to management practices but remains an ongoing issue and a source of pest plant introductions.

The ranges are currently free of feral deer and goat populations, and it is a key regional priority to maintain this status. Feral pigs must be controlled to low levels to prevent further spread of kauri dieback. Small mammal pests such as possums, rats and mustelids also require control due to the severe threat they pose to many indigenous species.

A number of restoration projects are underway to improve the health of the forest. These include control of possums to very low levels across the entire Waitākere Ranges, control of pest plants, and a mainland island project, the Ark in the Park located at the Cascades, where there is intensive control of pest animals.

4. Recreation provision

The Waitākere Ranges' significant rainforest and coastal settings with their unique natural and cultural values are a major visitor attraction in the region along with access to the wild west coast beaches.

The park's network of over 140 tracks has been impacted by the need to support kauri forest health. At the time of preparing this Plan walking, running and tramping opportunities are predominantly on the periphery of the park. A five-year track reopening programme (the 2019-2024 Track Reopening Work Programme: Waitākere Ranges Regional Park) is progressively upgrading some tracks to protect kauri forest health.

Visitor activity tends to concentrate in particular nodes or arrival areas and their track systems where there is parking, toilets and managed picnic areas. The long wild west coast also attracts many visitors as do popular harbour coastal spots, in particular Cornwallis.

The Arataki Visitor Centre provides a gateway to the park and is popular with school groups who learn about recreation in the outdoors and the natural environment.

Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail, which provided a multi-day tramp in the Waitākere Ranges, has been temporarily closed with the intention of reopening through the current upgrade programme.

There is a range of accommodation facilities within the park, including Huia, Kiwanis and Whatipū Lodges, and baches at Little Huia and Anawhata. Vehicle-based and remote campsites are scattered across the park.

The council is assisted by many interested and active community groups and volunteers who make a significant contribution of their time and resources to assist with maintenance, planting programmes, habitat enhancement, species recovery, pest plant and animal control, as well as the protection of the cultural heritage of the park.



View of Lower Nihotupu Reservoir out to Parau, Waitākere Ranges Regional Park

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Kauri dieback disease and track closures

The Waitākere Ranges have been significantly impacted by kauri dieback, which was first discovered in the Maungaroa Ridge, in Piha, in 2006 and subsequently found in other locations across the park.

In December 2017 Te Kawerau ā Maki placed a rāhui over the Waitākere forest to prevent human access and help heal its mauri. Ngāti Whātua supported the rāhui.

In May 2018, the council acknowledged the rāhui, closed most of the forested area of the regional park and started to work with Te Kawerau ā Maki to protect the mauri of the forest.

Since then the council has significantly increased investment in improving kauri forest health across the region. A five-year programme of track upgrades was confirmed in 2019 following public consultation. By 2024 it will deliver 65km of upgraded tracks in the Waitākere Ranges that meet a suite of standards including those set under the National *Phytophthora agathidicida* (PA) Pest Management Plan,¹⁴⁶ the NZ standard for track and outdoor visitor structures, an agreement with Te Kawerau ā Maki, and the requirements of the Controlled Area Notice.¹⁴⁷ The tracks are supported by signage and phytosanitary cleaning stations to prevent dieback spreading into the wider ranges.

Te Kawerau ā Maki have expressed a desire to continue to limit access to the heart of the forest to give it time to heal. The park vision in this chapter of protecting the heart of the ngahere does not necessarily mean closing access to the centre of the forest. The recreation plan, which includes a track network planning exercise (see management intention 18) will review all currently closed tracks across the park. Appropriate track design will need to support recreational use in kauri areas. This exercise will include consultation and a variation to this Plan.

¹⁴⁶ Refer to <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/52144-This-order-is-the-Biosecurity-National-PA-Pest-Management-Plan-Order-2022>

¹⁴⁷ Biosecurity New Zealand issued Controlled Area Notices for certain open tracks in the Waitākere Ranges and in parts of the Hūnua Ranges in 2018. These notices were issued under section 131 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and specify certain conditions that must be complied with when visiting these areas. Items with visible soil such as footwear, equipment or backpacks cannot be taken into or out of the walking tracks in Controlled Areas. Visitors must use all cleaning stations they encounter and follow all instructions at the site. Refer to <https://www.kauriprotection.co.nz/controlled-areas/>

It is recognised that this precautionary approach has not been supported by all. There has been criticism that too many tracks have been closed and that closures have lasted a long time. Some have also expressed concern that the upgrades have introduced more infrastructure, taking away from their natural feel.

On the other hand, most surveyed users of the upgraded tracks gave positive feedback on the upgrades in a 2021 track users survey.

The extent to which kauri within the Waitākere Ranges are affected by kauri dieback disease is being assessed through a monitoring programme, which led to publication of a survey report in June 2022.¹⁴⁸ This report provides biological information on kauri health and distribution to support track network planning.

Meeting the national standards and protecting the core natural and cultural values of the area means rough natural surface tracks are likely to be limited in future on Waitākere Ranges tracks. Assessment of closed tracks through the proposed recreation plan / track network plan will inform this assumption.

Review of the track network in the Waitākere Ranges is considered timely. The tracks were developed over decades without an overall plan. Many entry points have limited or dangerous parking on roads that are becoming busier. This review will assess recreational demand for a variety of tracks from short and accessible through to multi-day tramps.

Pressures from plant and animal pests

Pest plants are a significant pressure for the Waitākere Ranges. Climbing asparagus is one particularly troublesome species, but with numerous domestic gardens interwoven within the parkland, new pest plant species are continually jumping the fence into the surrounding indigenous ecosystems.

Mammalian pests such as rats, possums, cats and pigs are also pressures in the Waitākere Ranges. Conversely, the ranges are free of feral goats and deer, so maintaining this status is a key priority.

The council's natural environment targeted rate funds ongoing control of plant and mammalian pests and provides support to Ark in the Park and the enormous amount of community pest management undertaken across the ranges.

Visitor pressures

Parts of the park are under pressure from increasing visitor numbers. The total visitor counts taken at approximately 14 arrival areas in the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park have increased from approximately 491,000 in the 2011/12 year to 1.282 million in the 2021/22 year. A similar increase had been seen in the prior decade and this trend is likely to continue due to the proximity of the park to the growing urban areas of Auckland. Therefore managing how these visitors use the park in a sustainable way will be important.

A strong message from the first round of consultation on the review of this Plan was the park needs to be managed in a way that protects its natural, cultural, and landscape qualities, quietness and wilderness values, and also provide for the wellbeing of distinct communities in the area, while also recognising the importance of the park as an accessible public place. Careful management is required to recognise the

¹⁴⁸ Te Rangahau Aroturuki i ngā Rākau Rangatira o Te Wao Nui ā Tiriwa / 2021 Waitākere Ranges kauri population health monitoring survey. Auckland Council, June 2022, Technical Report 2022/8. Available at <https://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz/media/2392/tr2022-08-2021waitakere-ranges-kauri-population-health-monitoring-survey.pdf>

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type, intensity and distribution of activity on the park and ensure the pressure of use does not destroy the very qualities people value about the park.

To protect the primary values of the park, the park Category 1 (high use) is applied to some special management zones where high visitor numbers are already experienced (refer to the [Park categories](#) section in chapter 4). This category is applied to areas where high visitor numbers and recreation demand requires a greater focus on visitor management and may require more supporting infrastructure. Management intentions support the Category 1 (high use) to provide optimal outcomes for the natural and cultural park values and quality of the visitor experience. In addition, park managers may develop and adopt, through consultation, additional [Visitor demand management](#) tools under that section in chapter 11.

Given the limited number of open tracks, some have been experiencing particularly high use. The track upgrades have increased the capacity of these tracks to cater for higher visitor numbers while safeguarding the surrounding environment. As more tracks are opened visitors should be more dispersed. A range of management tools can be used (including digital communications) to manage the impacts of high visitor numbers such as advice on less crowded options, best times to visit, and transport options. Refer also to the [Sustainable access](#) section in chapter 9 and [Visitor demand management](#) in chapter 11.

The council wants all visitors to have a sense of care and stewardship of the Waitākere Ranges. The Arataki Visitor Centre, as the gateway to the parkland, plays an important role here. Emphasis will be placed on providing visitors with a cultural induction to the park to support the messages about stewardship of the Waitākere Ranges environment.

Climate change and coastal inundation

The park is located in a dynamic and exposed west coast environment and while most of its beaches have been subject to accretion over a number of years, the impacts of climate change may change this. Accretion has improved access in places, such as between Karekare and the Pararaha area.

Coastal processes may result in beaches retreating and affect the stability of cliff areas and headlands. Infrastructure providing access to arrival areas or connectivity between areas of the park may be compromised with replacement not being viable, requiring alternate routes be explored.

Increased frequency and intensity of weather events could lead to land instability including increased mobilisation of sediment into waterways and water supply catchments. The impact of increased intensity of rain events has been evident in recent years, with flooding in some areas, in particular the Piha and Whatipū valleys and Cascade Kauri area.

The expected number of very high and extreme fire danger days is expected to increase with climate change. Water supply catchment land is vulnerable to the effects of wildfire. The impacts of a wildfire on the water quality within a catchment are severe. Coordinated effort with Watercare and Fire and Emergency NZ will be needed to reduce the risk of fire affecting the water supply catchment areas.

Extra effort is also required to increase the resilience of native species, and coastal habitats and forest ecosystems.

Loss of sites to coastal erosion has been identified as the biggest threat to cultural heritage sites in the Waitākere Ranges.

Discretionary activity

The park has become increasingly popular for tourism operators, screen production companies and sporting events, all of which require approval to operate on the park. Commercial activity has been high in the Waitākere Ranges relative to other regional parks, though somewhat reduced with the impact of track closures and COVID-19.

The Plan continues a precautionary approach to approving organised activities recognising these should be assessed on their impacts. Refer to the [Discretionary activities](#) policy including for [Filming \(commercial and organised\)](#) and [Events](#) in chapter 12 and to the [Visitor demand management](#) policy in chapter 11.

Higher informal use of a more limited number of open tracks has reduced the ability of these tracks to support large-scale sporting events due to the potential conflict with informal users. The council will work with promoters and organisers to ensure there is no more than a short-term impact on the park of an event, and where this can't be achieved, investigate alternative suitable locations for organised events.

Recognition of cultural heritage

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural way-finding and interpretation on the park's rich history of mana whenua associations and European activity throughout the park. This could relate to specific heritage sites or wider cultural landscapes.

Further work is required to survey and monitor the condition of the park's many heritage features and to establish appropriate management strategies for these.

Ongoing engagement with mana whenua is required to establish the priorities for the identification, protection and interpretation of Māori heritage and opportunities to deliver other activities, such as cultural experiences led by mana whenua or cultural induction programmes for park contractors.

Mana whenua have indicated support to change the name of the park to better reflect the traditional place name for the area and acknowledge the Māori association with the whenua.

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View of Pararaha Valley, Waitākere Ranges Regional Park

Managing the variety of settings and experiences

To manage the variety of settings and experiences provided in the park, three different categories have been applied to parts of the park (see chapter 4 for a description of [Park categories](#)).

- Most of the park will be managed as a Category 1 Natural / cultural (low use),¹⁴⁹ recognising the significant cultural, ecological and geological significance of the whenua. This is aimed at protecting the heart of the ngahere and more sensitive areas of the park, and activities within these areas may be limited.
- Some primary arrival areas have been distinguished as Category 1 Natural / cultural (high use), in recognition of the need to provide visitor infrastructure that supports the existing high numbers visiting these areas to reduce the impact on the natural environment. Management approaches may include providing online information about busy times to help trip planning, increasing car parking capacity generally within existing footprints through marking up park lanes, increased onsite presence on peak days and use of overflow parking areas.
- Pae ō Te Rangi Farm has been identified as Category 2 – Developed natural, given the land's modified nature. Cornwallis is placed in the same category due to its developed setting to cater to the largest visitor numbers by area in the Waitākere Ranges.

¹⁴⁹ All areas of the park, unless identified in the SMZ section as being categorised differently, are managed as Category 1 Natural / cultural (low use)

This park has 24 special management zones¹⁵⁰ to provide specific management intentions based on their particular values, pressures and opportunities. Some of these zones include areas of reserve land and in those instances, they function as a tool to assist decision makers and are not intended to infer that they replace the statutory management requirements. These are: **Anawhata, Arataki Visitor Centre and surrounds, Cascade Kauri / Ark in the Park, Cornwallis, Fairy Falls and Spragg Bush, Kakamatua, Karamatura, Karekare, Lake Wainamu, Lion Rock, Little Huia, Mercer Bay Loop Walk and lookouts, Mt Donald McLean lookout, North Piha / Te Waha Point, Pae ō te Rangi, Pararaha Valley, Pukematekeo lookout, Rose Hellaby House and lookout, Taitomo / Tasman and Gap and lookouts, Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail, Wai o Kahu / Piha Valley, Water Catchment Area, Whatipū, and the Whatipū Scientific Reserve.**

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for the Waitākere Ranges for the next ten years.

- Ensuring the park is managed in accordance with its national significance and the purposes and objectives of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008.
- Ensuring that the reserve land is managed in accordance with the primary purpose it is held for.
- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Ongoing protection and restoration of the forested ranges, recognising its significant contribution to the region's water supply.
- Continuing protection of cultural heritage places and resources.
- Improving monitoring and reporting, including through the incorporation of mātauranga or cultural indicators.
- Developing a recreation plan that recognises the growing visitor numbers whilst ensuring the park continues to provide a place of respite with wild and remote experiences.
- Completing the current track upgrade programme and reviewing the entire track network to ensure it provides a coherent range of opportunities to meet different visitor needs while protecting kauri forest health.
- Managing the impacts on the park from climate change and coastal processes.
- Providing interpretation and story-telling of the cultural and ecological significance of the park.
- Continuing to support opportunities to build an ethic of kaitiakitanga / stewardship amongst park visitors, volunteers, friends-of-the-park groups and local community groups, and participation in the park's conservation programmes.

¹⁵⁰ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

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7. Management intentions

The management intentions are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Whātua and other mana whenua in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.
2. Work with mana whenua to investigate changing the name of the park to better reflect its traditional name and to explore the naming of park features.
3. Seek an order-in-council under section 139 of the Local Government Act to protect in perpetuity all parkland added to Waitākere Ranges Regional Park since 2010, including the area of the mainland at south Piha identified as Taitomo.

The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act

4. Work with Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua on a deed of acknowledgement as set out in section 29 of the [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act](#) including consideration of priorities and actions to manage the park.
5. When making a decision regarding the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park, give effect to the purpose and objectives of the [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act](#) set out in s 3, s 7 and 8, and follow the council's general decision-making obligations under Part 6 of the [Local Government Act](#), and s 17 and s 22 of the WRHAA.

Natural

6. Maintain an integrated pest plant control programme that enhances the viability of habitats for native flora and fauna, prioritising areas of high ecological value.
7. Undertake comprehensive and integrated pest animal control programmes to maintain forest health, with particular focus on:
 - a. maintaining the threshold for possum control, aiming to keep possum numbers below two per cent residual trap catch over the whole park to improve ecosystem health
 - b. maintaining the goat-free status of the Waitākere Ranges
 - c. working with the Department of Conservation to prevent the incursion of deer into the Waitākere Ranges
 - d. suppressing feral pigs to below ecological damage thresholds and to near zero density where possible
 - e. continuing integrated control of all mammalian pests at selected sites within the ranges, including the Ark in the Park, to create mainland islands to allow for complete ecosystem recovery and reintroductions of rare and threatened species
 - f. investigating opportunities to expand integrated control of mammalian pests, such as rats and mustelids
 - g. continuing the integrated pest animal management programme in the Waitākere Ranges onto neighbouring reserve land and private property

8. Continue to minimise the impact of dogs on the park's natural values through education and enforcement of the council's policy and bylaw on dogs.
9. Continue to partner with Te Kawerau ā Maki to implement measures to support kauri forest health.
10. Continue to protect and restore habitats for and populations of nationally and regionally threatened ecosystems and species guided by the council's regional species and ecosystem priorities.
11. Continue to restore and enhance sea and shore bird nesting and roosting habitats along the Waitākere coastline.
12. Continue limited revegetation, with emphasis on riparian planting; coastal forest, wetland and dune enhancement; creating ecological linkages between ecosystems and habitats; and amenity planting at main activity areas.
13. Continue to work with neighbouring property owners on biosecurity pest plant control programmes.
14. Continue to support and work with community and interest groups to undertake ecological restoration programmes such as wildlife habitat enhancement, reintroduction programmes, and pest plant and animal control, where such initiatives are consistent with this plan.

Cultural heritage

15. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places.
16. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
17. Investigate preparing a conservation assessment of the Piha Tramway that runs from Anawhata Stream in the north to Paratūtae in the south.
18. Plan for the protection and interpret built heritage sites on the park, guided by the sites' conservation plans or heritage condition assessments,¹⁵¹ and in addition include:
 - a. historic steam boilers, Conservation Assessment 2010
 - b. Spragg Memorial to Wesley Spragg and other WWI soldiers, Heritage Assessment 2012.
19. Acknowledge the land formerly held as part of the Auckland Centennial Memorial Park on relevant park interpretation.
20. Support proposals to seek appropriate dark sky heritage status for areas within the park where the dark sky can be enjoyed.

Recreation and use

21. Complete the implementation of the 2019-2024 Track Reopening Work Programme: Waitakere Ranges Regional Park.
22. Develop a Waitākere Ranges Regional Park Recreation Plan that:
 - a. gives effect to the purpose, objectives and values identified in the [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act](#)
 - b. assesses the current and future visitor recreation needs and likely levels of demand

¹⁵¹ These are referenced in the specific special management zones where the structures are located.

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- c. includes a review of the track network according to the principles and criteria set out in the [Tracks](#) section in chapter 11
 - d. explores options to maximise parking efficiency (including for car, shuttle, bus, bike) generally within existing carpark footprints including options other than sealing to increase capacity by demarcation of parking spaces, and options to better manage roadside parking
 - e. reviews other visitor infrastructure at key arrival areas, such as toilet and picnicking facilities, lookouts, way-finding signage, visitor information and gaps in toilet provision
 - f. explores options to improve access to various popular locations other than by private vehicle, including by public transport or commercially-provided group transport, bicycle and e-bike
 - g. reviews the accommodation offer across the park to determine where upgrades are required and where a different management approach may result in better outcomes
23. Consult on the Recreation Plan following the process required to make a variation to this Plan (so that consequential changes to this Plan can be made).
24. Alongside the criteria in the [Tracks](#) section in chapter 11, within the track network review, consider:
- a. rationalising the track network and reducing the number of track entrances, particularly those off the side of busy roads with insufficient or unsafe parking
 - b. the range of activities appropriate across the track network (including cycling/mountain biking)
 - c. how the network connects to communities and public transport options
 - d. the provision of safe parking areas near track entrances
 - e. safety improvements of any road walking sections providing track connectivity, with Auckland Transport.
25. Within the accommodation offer review, consider:
- a. Liebergreen Cottage and in the longer term the former Huia dam caretaker's house (Whare Puke) as baches, ensuring use is compatible with their heritage values and conservation plans¹⁵²
 - b. the South Titirangi Road house's potential to support activities on the park
 - c. how to enable use of the Auckland University Tramping Club's Ōngāruanuku Hut in its current location
 - d. camping opportunities for organised groups (such as Scouts and Sea Scouts)
 - e. reopening closed campgrounds where the connecting track is reopened, with the exception of the Whatipū Caves campground which will remain closed
 - f. expanding opportunities for overnight stays by certified self-contained vehicles in appropriate locations.
26. Continue to actively discourage off-track activity within forested areas, unless formally approved as a discretionary activity, because of its impact on the park environment, particularly indigenous vegetation and fauna, and riparian margins.

¹⁵² outlined in the Liebergreen Cottage Conservation Plan 2003, and the Liebergreen Cottage Guidelines for the Conservation, Repair and Continued Use of the Interiors 2007 and the Whare Puke Heritage Assessment 2009

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

27. Retain designated viewshafts and lookouts: with specific lookouts managed at the Arataki Visitor Centre, Huia Lookout, Mercer Bay, Te Rau-o-te-Huia / Mt Donald McLean, Rose Hellaby House, Spragg Memorial¹⁵³ and Parkinson's Lookout.
28. Continue to take a precautionary approach to discretionary activities on the park, with consideration given to:
 - a. limiting access to kauri areas or sensitive environments
 - b. limits of acceptable change methodology¹⁵⁴ and other monitoring and recreation management tools
 - c. the high level of informal visitation in some areas
 - d. any concurrently planned activities on nearby local parks approved by the Waitākere Ranges Local Board to avoid conflicts.
29. Investigate opportunities to provide educational and interpretive and cultural awareness experiences, such as guided walks.
30. Prohibit unauthorised, dangerous or damaging use of vehicles on beaches and dune areas in accordance with policy [129j](#) in chapter 11 and policy [270](#) in chapter 12 including at Cornwallis, Mill Bay, Little Huia, Karekare, Piha and North Piha beaches and in the Lake Wainamu area.
31. Continue advocacy of safe fishing practices on West Coast beaches.

¹⁵³ In accordance with the Deed of Gift

¹⁵⁴ Refer to a description of the Limits of Acceptance Change methodology in the [Tracks](#) section in chapter 11

8. Special management zones¹⁵⁵

Anawhata SMZ

The SMZ includes Anawhata Farm, the Anawhata Stream and catchment and foot access to a wild, west coast beach from the end of Anawhata Road, where there is a small gravel car park and toilet.

The area offers a remote experience within a unique, ancient volcanic setting that has retained many of the intrinsic natural qualities of the west coast, including unmodified coastal dune systems. The deeply incised Anawhata Gorge and adjoining beach are of regional geological significance.

Some tracks remain open or will be upgraded as part of the five-year track reopening programme. In recognition of the presence of wildlife, such as New Zealand dotterel, penguins and burrowing seabirds, under the council's policy and bylaw on dogs, dogs are prohibited from the Anawhata Beach Track.

Much of Anawhata beach and dune areas is in private ownership but used by members of the public (not always with owners' permission).

Accommodation is available at the historic Keddle House and at Craw Homestead, located in a farmed setting off Anawhata Road. A vehicle-accessible campground is behind Craw homestead.

The council has a formal agreement with the University of Auckland to control and manage 7ha of land at Anawhata that was gifted to the University that sits adjacent to regional parkland on the north side of Whites Beach.

The main area of Anawhata Farm is classified as recreation reserve. The campground and Craw Homestead are on land held as local purpose (community building) reserves. The eastern lot of the farm, which is predominantly in bush, is classified as a scenic reserve under section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act. Refer to Appendix 8.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

32. Retain areas of farmland as open pasture to maintain farming heritage, landscape and recreation values, and views, while continuing to implement the Anawhata Farm revegetation plan where it aligns to this Plan, for riparian enhancement, stock shelter and erosion control, in accordance with the purposes of the land.
33. Continue to protect and maintain coastal habitats and the dune ecosystem.
34. Subject to the review outlined in 22 g above, continue to manage Keddle House with the assistance of the Auckland Outdoor Activities Club, with guidance from the Keddle House Conservation Plan 2003, as a bach.
35. Manage the fire risk around Keddle House and its access road through regular vegetation maintenance and low-fire risk plantings.
36. Retain Hettig clearing as open space for group recreational opportunities.
37. Explore installation of a causeway in the lower Anawhata Farm to support the loop walking track and to facilitate stock movement, including secure ways to move stock through the conservation block.

¹⁵⁵ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

38. Provide interpretation at the end of Anawhata Road and replace existing signs with clearer information on where public tracks cross private land, recreation opportunities including on the farm, hazards and conservation requirements.
39. Liaise with private owners over the management of their private tracks that are being accessed by the public.
40. Maintain the Fisherman's Rock Track in accordance with the agreement with Auckland University (identified for reopening in the five-year track reopening programme).

Arataki Visitor Centre and surrounds SMZ

Arataki (refer to Map 19.4) is the primary visitor information centre for the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park, and is managed as Category 1 (high use). It contains the park administration headquarters, interpretation displays and services, an education centre for school groups, the main works depot, a plant nursery for the park and entrances to the track network.

Arataki is designed as a gateway to the Waitākere Ranges to introduce and orient people to the features and values of the Waitākere Ranges. It houses taonga of Te Kawerau ā Maki and pou whenua that reflects the mana whenua status of Te Kawerau ā Maki in the area.

Arataki caters for 200,000 visitors per year. It provides information on the park's history and ecology, the recreational opportunities and supports activities such as school education programmes. It caters for visitors wishing to obtain an experience of the Waitākere Ranges without the need to enter further into the park. The centre offers merchandising and limited light refreshments.

Friends of Arataki are a local community group that support the services provided at Arataki and a range of other projects throughout the park.

The Beveridge Track which links Arataki to Titirangi along Exhibition Drive provides the only cycling track in the park and is very popular with families. Several loop tracks can be accessed from the centre including the Nature Trail. Longer connections into the ranges are currently closed due to kauri dieback. The Parau Track is due to be upgraded and will be part of the re-routed Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail.

Working more closely with partners and promoting Arataki as the gateway to the park include opportunities to increase the educational offer, provide guided walks and promote its use as an events space. There are opportunities to find parties to resource a tree canopy walkway, which could be a major drawcard.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

41. Enhance the role of Arataki in educating visitors and inducting commercial operators to develop an understanding of the cultural significance and wider conservation values of the park and encourage responsible behaviour and a sense of stewardship.
42. Maintain and extend Arataki as a centre for environmental and school education programmes including the bush-camp and a nature trail.
43. Expand the displays, activities and events provided at the centre, utilising digital technology where appropriate.
44. Conserve, maintain and interpret the pou.
45. Promote the use of Arataki as a community centre and venue for hire.

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46. Review options to enhance the food and beverage offer, including mobile services that can operate seasonally.
47. Review and maximise the capacity of parking, and consider providing electric charging for bikes and vehicles and secure bicycle parking.
48. Improve and maintain visibility of the centre from Scenic Drive through appropriate vegetation clearance.
49. Enhance recreational walking opportunities within the park from Arataki by:
 - a. finding partners to develop and operate a tree canopy walkway
 - b. considering as part of the track network review, creating a link between Slip Track and Jacobsons Depot utilising the tramline to create an additional one hour loop walk.
50. Maintain a nursery to support revegetation programmes.

Cascade Kauri / Ark in the Park SMZ

The Cascade Kauri arrival area and golf course, shown on Maps 19.2 and 19.12, is managed as Category 1 (high use) and the Ark in the Park area is managed as Category 1 (low use). This SMZ has high conservation values including the best remaining stands of mature kauri forest (WF10) in the ranges, along with lowland podocarp broadleaf forest (WF11). Some of the large kauri have been significantly affected by kauri dieback, which presents an ongoing challenge to the management of the area.

The Ark in the Park mainland island project, a partnership between the council and the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand (Forest & Bird), began pest control over a 300ha area around the Cascades in 2002. The project now covers approximately 2350ha, and involves intensive pest animal and plant control to improve the health of the forest and enhance the habitat for reintroductions of locally extinct fauna. Whitehead, hihi, North Island robin and North Island kōkako have been reintroduced with the latter two species successfully establishing new populations. The project also monitors native species and participates in a national seedfall project run by the Department of Conservation.

Cascade Kauri has been a popular walking and tramping spot, providing accessible walks and access to an extensive network of tramping tracks within mature forest with picturesque streams and waterfalls. These tracks have been closed since 2018. Some will be reopened as part of the five-year track reopening programme, including the Auckland City Walk and the Montana Heritage Trail. There are relatively large spaces for picnicking and the area lends itself to events.

A pou whenua is located on the Auckland City Walk.

The Cascade Falls along with their conglomerate bluffs and the larger Waitākere Falls further south are both of regional geological significance.

The Waitākere Golf Course has been located on the site since 1948 and is managed under a licence. The open spaces of the golf course form a natural amphitheatre, providing expansive views of the forested escarpments.

In recognition of the restoration programme and the presence of threatened wildlife under the council's [policy](#) and [bylaw on dogs](#), dogs are prohibited from all of the Cascade Kauri area.

The bush-covered northern area of this SMZ is classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act. The golf course is classified as recreation reserve.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

51. Manage the impacts of high numbers of visitors at Cascade Kauri on the significant ecological values and in accordance with its reserve purposes, focus on:
 - a. undertaking conservation programmes in the upper Waitākere River catchment in partnership with Forest & Bird in accordance with the Ark in the Park Operational Plan
 - b. providing for a range of recreational activity based on golf, an upgraded walking and tramping track network and picnicking
 - c. supporting facilities such as car parking, toilets, seating, park information and interpretation and in collaboration with the Ark in the Park, improving facilities to support community conservation capacity.
52. Explore options for creating viewing opportunities of the Waitākere Waterfall.
53. Develop picnic areas for group activities and events on the grassed areas, as indicated on Map 19.2.
54. Improve the amenity of the horse paddock with planting while maintaining an area of open space.

Cornwallis SMZ

Cornwallis includes reserve land on the peninsula, Cornwallis Beach and Mill Bay, refer to Map 19.16. This SMZ sits largely within land held under the Reserves Act and is classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a). Due to its developed setting to cater for high recreational use it is managed as Category 2.

There are a number of significant cultural sites within this area, known to mana whenua as Karangahape. These include the Karangahape pā and one of the largest known middens in the Waitākere Ranges. A pou whenua on Cornwallis Beach acknowledges mana whenua associations to the area. European heritage features are the Orpheus Graves Monument overlooking Kakamatua and the McLachlan Monument on Puponga Point.

It is a major beach destination with swimming and extensive picnicking areas that are popular with families and large groups. Visitor numbers have increased fivefold in the decade before the COVID-19 pandemic and are high compared to other areas, catering for a record 435,000 visitors in the 2021/2022 year. There are three main entrances, one off Pine Road and two off Cornwallis Road.

The recently upgraded Cornwallis wharf and the boat ramp is a popular boat launching and fishing spot and is a launching area for search and rescue. There are four bookable picnic sites, two with barbecues and shelters.

The peninsula, with its unique gumland (WL1) and regenerating shrubland (VS2, VS3) communities, with low scrub, sedgeland and fernland, offers an open landscape that contrasts with the verdant forests of the rest of the Waitākere Ranges. The gumland (WL1.2) around Spragg Monument is one of Auckland's best remaining examples. Gumlands were once much more widespread, but this ecosystem type now has a regional threat ranking of critically endangered. Gumlands provide habitat for fernbird, native lizards and a range of plant species that only occur in these special ecosystems.

A pine forest on Cornwallis Peninsula was planted in the 1920s, but owing to the impoverished gumland soil, never thrived. Wilding pines are an ongoing problem in the area.

Little penguin and reef heron breed around the rocky coastline. A small colony of grey-faced petrels exists at the tip of Cornwallis Peninsula.

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The cliffs on the western side of the Cornwallis Peninsula are a geological feature containing excellent exposures of a sequence of marine sediments.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

55. Recognise the name Karangahape Peninsula locally known as the Cornwallis Peninsula as set out in Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Act.
56. Manage vegetation on Karangahape Pā and provide interpretation of the site.
57. Manage the Puponga Point pines to ensure public safety and protection of grey faced petrels and progressively remove all wilding pines.
58. Protect the historic aloe at Cornwallis Beach.
59. Aim to protect nesting penguins and petrels as part of the pest control programme for this area, working with volunteers.
60. Continue to manage the McLachlan Memorial with guidance from the McLachlan Memorial Heritage Assessment 2011, and maintain the views from the memorial in terms of the Deed of Gift.
61. Replace and/or update interpretation which includes stories from mana whenua and of the historic bach community and gumlands ecosystem.
62. Review opportunities to provide overflow parking at Pine Avenue and Firebreak Road areas.
63. Investigate formalising pedestrian access to the beach near the Cornwallis Wharf and provide access to the wharf for people with limited mobility.
64. Provide signage to identify the park entrance at Firebreak Road and walkways at the south end of Cornwallis.
65. Continue to monitor the impacts of coastal processes on the park, and if necessary, look to:
 - a. retreat arrival zones from the coastal edge
 - b. consider the long-term outcome for the Cornwallis wharf.
 - c. explore improving boat launching facilities to reduce damage to the beach from vehicles.

Fairy Falls and Spragg Bush SMZ

Fairy Falls has been one of the most popular waterfalls to visit in Auckland, refer to Maps 19.11 and 19.13 and it is managed as Category 1 (high use). Fairy Falls and a small lot within Spragg Bush are held under the Reserves Act and classified as scenic reserves under section 19(1)(b), refer to Appendix 8.

The tramping tracks leading through mature native forest with significant kauri (WF10) and kauri, podocarp (WF11) stands to the scenic Fairy Falls have been closed since 2018. The Fairy Falls Walk is in the five-year track reopening programme and is being upgraded in 2022.

The Fairy Falls Walk includes track platforms and stairs to facilitate safe visitor access. A toilet and a small parking area on Scenic Drive support access to the falls tracks. Due to the topography of the site there is no opportunity to expand the arrival zone.

Spragg Bush along Scenic Drive provides an entrance to easy bush loop walks recently upgraded and an historic cemetery.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

66. Investigate with Auckland Transport and the local community the potential to formalise a safer parking area on Tawari Road.
67. Provide interpretation at Fairy Falls.
68. Conserve and interpret the historic Spragg Cemetery.

Kakamatua SMZ

Kakamatua, with its large sand flats, offers a remote coastal experience for visitors. It is an extremely popular area for dog walkers (dog walking is permitted off leash in open areas of the Kakamatua Inlet, but required to be on leash on tracks accessing this area under the council's policy and bylaw on dogs). It has a gravel car park off Huia Road, a toilet and track access to the beach. Refer to Map 19.16. This SMZ sits within land held under the Reserves Act and classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a), refer to Appendix 8.

Saltmarshes and sand flats at Kakamatua provide habitat for banded rail, white-faced heron, variable and pied oystercatchers.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

69. Protect and enhance the coastal estuarine and wetland habitats.
70. Improve the interpretation and protection of the Māori and early European cultural heritage places of the area.

Karamatura SMZ

Karamatura, on the south coast of the ranges, is managed as Category 1 (high use) (refer Map 19.8). A dramatic mountainous landscape with high rock cliffs, waterfalls, gorges and valuable stands of remnant forest including kauri, podocarp broadleaf forest (WF11), and significant kauri (WF10).

Within this area is the highest point in the ranges, Te Toiokawharu (474m) with upland forest (WF13) containing Quintinia, tāwari, rimu, miro, kahikatea, thin-barked totara and northern rātā. The lower slopes have regenerating ecosystems including kanuka (VS2) and broadleaf scrub/forest (VS5) with abundant māmāngi. Kōkako, Hochstetter's frogs and long-tailed bats are present.

The Karamatura Stream catchment is of regional geological significance. Pastures are remnants from the area's farming past.

Karamatura has traditionally been a popular area for trampers, walkers and runners providing access into a wide network of tracks, most of which are currently closed. The upgraded Karamatura Track was reopened in January 2021 and more tracks will be upgraded as part of the five-year track reopening programme by 2024.

Karamatura has accessible picnicking areas, two campgrounds and a bookable event site. The area is particularly popular with schools and other community groups for outdoor education, with two lodges – the Kiwanis' Huia Camp, including the historic Hinge House, and Huia Lodge, including the historic Huia Schoolhouse.

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A pou whenua located by the Karamatura car park recognises the connection of Te Kawerau ā Maki to the place and depicts a Te Kawerau story.

The area also contains the Huia Settlers Museum (operated under licence), orienteering courses, the Huia Community Hall (owned and managed by the Huia-Cornwallis Residents and Ratepayers Association), and a depot.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

71. Retain areas of farmland as open pasture to maintain heritage landscapes, views, access and farm experiences, while planting riparian margins and lower lying areas, and monitor the frequency of flooding in the Huia Dam Road paddock, with a view to retiring it from grazing and revegetating the area if flooding continues.
72. Continue to implement improvements as identified in the Karamatura Concept Plan 2010 and other enhancements, including:
 - a. daylighting of the Karamatura Stream on the seaward side of Huia Road
 - b. progressively removing eroding coastal structures
 - c. monitoring the capacity of the parking areas including potential shuttle bus parking and considering overflow parking.
73. Continue the Kiwanis Huia Camp and Huia Lodge as short-term accommodation and manage these buildings with guidance from the Huia Lodge (former school, Huia) Conservation Plan 2000 and the Hinge House, Huia, Conservation Plan 2003.
74. Continue to licence the Huia Settlers Museum Society Inc. to operate the Huia Settlers Museum, considering upgrade and extension to buildings.

Karekare SMZ

Karekare is a popular surf beach, and a coastal settlement surrounded by parkland, refer to Map 19.5. The arrival zone is managed as Category 1 (high use) due to the congestion experienced in this area at peak times. Karekare is geographically contained with constrained vehicle access and limited parking capacity. A pou whenua, picnic tables and public toilets are located by the car park.

The landscape is dominated by the Watchman and extensive dunelands. The conglomerate cliffs and steep hills around Karekare are clothed with coastal pōhutukawa forest (WL4), flaxlands (CL1) and windswept kanuka (VS2). Further up the valley there are patches of taraire forest which is rare and local in the ranges. The extensive dunelands (DN2, DN5) at Karekare shelter groves of large pōhutukawa growing on sand.

Access routes to the beach are from the end of Watchmans Rd, along the track towards the Surf Club which requires crossing Karekare Stream, from the entrance to the Pōhutukawa Glade on the south side of the stream and through the Pōhutukawa Glade.

The Karekare stream traverses the park. Oioi and restiad rushland/reedland communities (WL10) occur along the margins of the stream. The beach and dunelands are habitat for variable oystercatcher, NZ dotterel and pipit, little penguins breed in crevices and sea-caves along the rocky coast, while grey-faced petrels have been seen coming ashore to breed on the Watchman.

The Watchman, a dacite dome, along with the cliffs above Union Bay which are the exposed remains of a crater formed by a volcanic eruption, are features of national geological significance. Cliffs at the south end

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

of the beach also contain exposures of stratified conglomerate rock, which accumulated on the submarine slopes of the ancient and now much-eroded Waitākere volcano.

The area provides access to a number of popular tramping routes, including the Pararaha Valley and the Whatipū Scientific Reserve to the south and Mercer Bay to the north.

The Karekare Surf Lifesaving Club has recently developed new clubrooms on their site below The Watchman.

The Karekare Falls are popular with visitors and as a setting for picnics, photography, filming and weddings.

The area around the falls is classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act. The site of the overflow parking and toilets by the Karekare car park is classified as recreation reserve and there is no intention to seal this area as it is also used for informal recreation. The car park itself sits on road reserve. Approaching the SMZ along Lone Kauri Road are three small reserves, separate from the rest of the regional park, all classified scenic reserve under section 19(1)(b).

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

75. Recognise the names Tāhoro / Union Bay and Paratahi Island rather than Panatahi Island as set out in Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Act.
76. Protect and enhance the dune and forest ecosystems, and habitats of threatened species, working with community care groups on pest plant and animal control.
77. Explore ways to increase the safe viewing area at the Karekare Falls to enable people to access the falls without unduly impacting the natural environment.
78. Improve the layout of the car parking within the current footprint to ensure efficient use, considering alternatives to asphalt.
79. Not permit vehicle access in the Pōhutukawa Glade unless for operational or emergency response purposes.
80. Continue to monitor the changing coastal processes and realign pedestrian access through Pōhutukawa Glade as required.
81. Continue to support the Karekare Surf Lifesaving Club to provide an effective lifesaving and emergency response service at Karekare.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Lake Wainamu SMZ

Lake Wainamu SMZ is 155ha comprising Lake Wainamu Reserve and a large area of predominantly duneland providing access to the lake, refer to Map 19.2. It is managed as Category 1 (high use), recognising the increasing visitor numbers to Lake Wainamu and the need to sustainably manage it to reduce the negative impacts of existing high visitor numbers, rather than to promote or develop Lake Wainamu.

The reserve is owned by the QEII National Trust and since its establishment has been managed on their behalf by the council subject to a management agreement. The reserve has significant ecological, wilderness and recreational values identified as an Outstanding Natural Landscape within the Auckland Unitary Plan. It has been managed as a scenic¹⁵⁶ reserve under section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act. It contains regenerating native bush, areas of grass, part of a large dune lake, wetlands fringing the lake and a small area of dunes.

The other area of parkland bordering Lake Wainamu Reserve is owned by the council.

Part of the lake and lake boundary including a large part of the dune area is in private ownership. The council holds an easement to enable public pedestrian access around the western section of the lake frontage.

Te Kawerau ā Maki have a particular interest in this area and will be developing a new marae on land near the park. A pou signifying this interest sits at the head of the lake. Their involvement in the management of Lake Wainamu is valued by the council and the QEII National Trust.

Lake Wainamu, a unique lake covering 14ha, is the largest natural waterbody in the Waitākere Ranges. It formed when the valley was dammed by the inland advance of wind-blown sand. It is up to 12m deep and fringed by wetlands including *Machaerina* sedgeland (WL11), raupō reedland (WL19), along with jointed twig rush and kuta. The Waitohi Falls flow into the head of the lake, which drains via the Waiti Stream into Te Henga / Bethells Wetland. The lake and reedbeds support open water and wetland birds, including black, little black and little shags, spotless crane and fernbird, however water quality in the lake is poor due to introduced aquatic weeds and pest fish. The large area of open iron sand dunes are habitat for NZ pipit.

Restoring the indigenous ecosystem at Lake Wainamu is an objective but achieving it is complicated and difficult. Lake Wainamu is relatively large by dune lake standards and contains virtually the entire suite of Auckland pest fish species. A restoration strategy should be based on diagnostic monitoring that identifies the key drivers of decline and assesses the feasibility of mitigation measures. An additional difficulty is the absence of reliable control and eradication methods, but trials are underway at other dune lakes to find these methods.

Due to the lake's high conservation value, fishing is not permitted in accordance with the Regional Pest Management Plan.

The lake and dunes are a popular recreational area (recorded visitor numbers have risen dramatically in 10 years from 4500 in 2011/12 to between 20,000 and 30,000 in each of 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2021/22, with a peak of nearly 48,000 in 2020/21). A track circles the lake. The extensive black sand dunes are vulnerable to uncontrolled recreation, particularly unauthorised motorised vehicles. The constrained parking area is congested at peak times resulting in unsafe parking along the rural road. The increasing visitor numbers are also creating demand for permanent toilet facilities at the entrance and impacting the reserve

¹⁵⁶ The reserve has been managed as a scenic reserve for decades but has not been gazetted as such. QEII National Trust is currently working on formalising the reserve classification. This section of the plan requires the QEII National Trust to recommend to the Minister of Conservation their approval under s 41(6)(e) of the Reserves Act. Until then it is in draft.

environment and the naturally quiet and remote community. Large groups have been leaving rubbish and making excessive noise.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

82. Recognise the significant Māori values of Lake Wainamu and the wider area.
83. Renew the management agreement with the QEII National Trust and manage Lake Wainamu Reserve in accordance with the management agreement and in consultation with adjoining landowners and Te Kawerau ā Maki.
84. Participate in a joint working group including neighbour representatives, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Auckland Transport and QEII National Trust to work out options to manage the visitor pressures and impacts in this area.
85. Keep the sand dunes free of exotic vegetation to preserve their integrity and natural dynamics.
86. Work with Auckland Transport to review options to improve the safe and efficient use of the car parking area within its existing footprint.
87. Install a permanent toilet in the vicinity of this parking, following consultation with the local community on the toilet location.
88. Prohibit visitor use of loud amplified music on the basis that it is not appropriate in this location (refer to policy [164](#).b.v.).
89. Prohibit fishing in the lake, unless part of an authorised pest control programme.
90. Work with adjoining land owners and the QEII National Trust on implementing an integrated pest plant control programme and revegetation of the riparian margin.
91. Continue to monitor lake health.
92. Identify appropriate measures to enhance the lake ecosystem and implement these in the longer term.
93. Prohibit unauthorised motorised vehicles from the dune area managed by the council and prohibit watercraft from the lake area managed by the council.
94. Work with Te Kawerau ā Maki and the QEII National Trust to upgrade signage at Lake Wainamu to better prioritise messaging and communicate cultural and historical stories.

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Lion Rock SMZ

Lion Rock or Whakaari is an iconic feature of Auckland's west coast with high natural, scenic and cultural significance, refer to Map 19.4. The distinctive, high lion-shaped rock stack is an eroded remnant of an ancient volcanic plug. It was once a fortified pā and the significance to Te Kawerau ā Maki is represented by the carved guardian pou whenua. Plaques to commemorate people who served in the World Wars are embedded in the rock base.

A track leads to a lookout on a natural ledge two-thirds of the way up with spectacular views along the Piha coastline and the Tasman Sea. Because of the safety risk the track beyond this point is closed.

A few little penguins breed in crevices around the base of Lion Rock and grey-faced petrels have been observed prospecting for nest sites in the higher parts of the rock.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

95. Work with mana whenua on the protection and interpretation of the pā site.
96. Manage the plaques on Lion Rock in accordance with the Lion Rock Plaques Heritage Assessment 2012.
97. Restore the coastal vegetation and protect nesting penguins, taking into account the archaeological sites on the rock.

Little Huia SMZ

Little Huia is a small, farmed area of regional park land on the southern coast shown on Map 19.8. As a high use area it is managed as Category 1 (high use). The Marama Stream catchment is of regional geological significance.

Little Huia contains a public boat ramp, parking within the lower paddock on the Marama farm and toilets. It is a popular spot for boaties, but suffers from a lack of parking space, especially for boat trailers, causing congestion in peak periods.

Barr Cottage, operated as a bach, sits in low-lying land at risk of inundation. The Project K Lodge is used for volunteer programmes and rented for community recreation programmes, but needs investment to bring this up to a better standard.

A thriving population of kauri snails, introduced from Northland many years ago, exists in the hills above Little Huia, and empty shells are sometimes washed down Marama Stream onto the beach during storms.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

98. Review the development plan for Little Huia.
99. Retain areas of farmland as open pasture to maintain heritage landscapes, while undertaking riparian planting on the lower reaches of the Marama Stream in a manner that enables public access to stream and retains community harbour views, and revegetating Haultains paddock.
100. Investigate the upgrade of the boat ramp.
101. Explore opportunities to renovate the Project K Lodge to a level suitable to support volunteer, education or community programmes, including looking at external funding, and investigate the potential to licence out lodge management.

102. Continue to operate Barr Cottage as short-term accommodation, manage with guidance from the Barr Cottage of Little Huia: Conservation Assessment 2006, update interpretation and monitor the impact of coastal processes on the cottage.

Mercer Bay Loop Walk and lookouts SMZ

The Mercer Bay Loop Walk provides access to lookouts with elevated, spectacular views of the rugged west coast shoreline, Whatipū and the Tasman Sea, refer to Map 19.5. As a primary arrival area it is managed as Category 1 (high use). It is accessed off the end of Log Race Road where there is a parking area and toilet.

The area provides access to tramping tracks leading down to Karekare in the south and in future to Piha in the north when the Taitomo track is completed. Some members of the public attempt to reach Mercer Bay by scrambling down the dangerous cliff face. This needs to be discouraged and changing the name of the track so it does not suggest access to the bay will be investigated.

The area is of historic and cultural significance. This is part of the peak known as Hikurangi which is the name Te Kawerau ā Maki came to call the general district of west Auckland. A pā, known as the Te Ahua pā sits on the headland surrounded by steep natural defences. A World War II radar station is now a marine navigation beacon.

In the cliffs of Te Ahua Point at the northern end of Mercer Bay is a nationally significant geological feature, a sea cave that has eroded vertically to form a 100-metre chimney.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

103. Recognise the name Te Unuhanga-a-Rangitoto / Mercer Bay as set out in Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Act and investigate renaming the Mercer Bay Loop Walk with Te Kawerau ā Maki.
104. Work with mana whenua on the protection of the Te Ahua pā and on updating the interpretation of the site.
105. Continue to review the layout of the arrival area to maximise parking capacity and to improve visitor convenience and safety while maintaining the rugged nature of the area and its heritage values.
106. Investigate developing a short disability access walk to the coastal lookout.
107. Ensure track maintenance is sensitive to the nationally and regionally threatened flora that exists on the track edges.
108. Develop a plan for the protection of the World War II radar station site.
109. Maintain visibility of the marine navigation beacon.
110. Explore formalising the paragliding site at Te Ahu Ahu.

Mt Donald McLean lookout SMZ

Mt Donald McLean at 388m is one of the highest points in the Waitākere Ranges and provides a lookout, refer to Map 19.8.

The lookout offers panoramic views of the southern Waitākere Ranges, Manukau Harbour and beyond. Access is via a steep gravel road and a short walk. It also provides access to several tramping tracks in the southwest of the park.

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The area supports *Hebe*, wharariki flaxland/rockland communities (CL6), which include the endemic Waitākere rock koromiko *Veronica* (formerly *Hebe*) *bishopiana*. On several occasions roadside vegetation maintenance on Mt Donald McLean Road has damaged a population of the rock koromiko.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

111. Recognise the name Te Rau-o-te-Huia / Mt Donald McLean as set out in Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Act.
112. Minimise damage to the rock koromiko *Veronica bishopiana* population when undertaking road-side maintenance.
113. Explore installing a composting toilet and interpretation at this site.

North Piha / Te Waha Point SMZ

North Piha is popular with surfers, provides access to the northern end of the beach and leads to tramping tracks to Whites Beach and Anawhata, refer to Map 19.4. As a primary arrival area it is managed as Category 1 (high use). A local purpose (esplanade) reserve with a thin strip of recreation reserve behind it runs along the dunes, while the lot donated by the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society (Lot 2 DP 211491), is classified scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act.

It contains a sealed car park and picnic area.

The dunelands at North Piha abut coastal broadleaf forest (WF4) and pōhutukawa forest on coastal cliffs (CL1) around Te Waha Point. Sea-caves along the coastline provide breeding sites for little penguins, while Te Waha Point is a local breeding site for grey-faced petrels. North of Te Waha Point, the track to Whites Beach descends through a grove of rare tawāpou. The cliffs surrounding Whites Beach and Paikea Bay form one of the best exposed volcanic craters in the ranges.

Under the council's policy and bylaw on dogs, dogs are prohibited from this area.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

114. Protect dune systems by providing defined access points from the car parks and the road, and enhance dune revegetation areas through pest plant and animal control.
115. Protect fauna, especially nesting penguins, grey faced petrels and burrowing seabirds through ongoing pest animal control, and by developing and implementing protection measures for wildlife frequenting the area.
116. Install public toilets, following consultation with the community on their location.
117. Work with the North Piha Water Supply Society to formalise arrangements for their water tanks to occupy park land.
118. Consider installing interpretation about the grey-faced petrels and other wildlife.

Pae ō te Rangi SMZ

The name Pae ō te Rangi was gifted by Te Kawerau ā Maki. It is the largest farmed area in the park which, due to its pastoral setting, is managed as Category 2. Refer to Map 19.2.

The farmed area includes the lower paddocks accessed off Te Henga Road with a small car park and stockyards. The upper paddocks are accessed off Long Road. Between these sits an area included in the Ark in the Park conservation programme.

A small native *Machaerina* sedgeland (WL11) wetland is present with a large patch of rautahi (*Carex geminata*). It provides an important role in filtering water draining from the surrounding grazed hillslopes and removing sediment and nutrients before the water flows into the nearby Waitākere Stream.

The elevated areas offer panoramic views over the northern end of the Waitākere Ranges and to the Tasman Sea, Kaipara, Manukau and Waitematā Harbours. Tramping tracks link to Cascade Kauri. Wider connections to the Anawhata catchment and Lake Wainamu are currently closed.

A small remote campground is located in the lower paddocks. Pae ō te Rangi is the only area in the Waitākere Ranges that provides for horse riding. A disc golf course has also been set up on the lower farm.

An established pā harakēkē (flax reserve for cultural purposes) is adjacent to the lower paddocks.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

119. Work with Te Kawerau ā Maki to provide interpretation of Pae ō te Rangi being the name of this area and associated stories.
120. Retain areas of farmland as open pasture to maintain heritage, landscape and recreation values, while continuing planting for riparian enhancement, stock shelter and erosion control, and to supplement natural regeneration in retired farmed areas.
121. Investigate opportunities to restore natural water levels in the wetland and undertake pest plant control to allow natural regeneration of native wetland species.
122. Maintain and enhance the pā harakēkē planting with Te Kawerau ā Maki.
123. Continue to provide horse riding, except at wetter times of the year to protect the environment.

Pararaha Valley SMZ

The Pararaha Valley, containing the Pararaha and Cowan Streams, shown in Map 19.6 offers a remote wilderness experience with ancient volcanic cliffs, wetlands and historic features associated with the timber industry, such as remnant kauri dams.

The valley contains the most significant areas of lowland taraire forest (WF9) in the Waitākere Ranges, along with extensive communities of kānuka and mānuka scrub and forest (VS2, VS3), which reflect former logging and repeated burning. The bluffs have *Hebe*, wharariki flaxland/rockland communities (CL6). The Pararaha Stream drains across the northern end of the Whatipū dunelands through an extensive wetland, which sits within the Whatipū Scientific Reserve, refer Map 19.7. Many wetland and coastal birds inhabit the area.

Sites significant to mana whenua include a pā and wāhi tapu sites. It is also the location of the scheduled Pararaha Mill, an early timber and flax mill.

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A remote campground with a shelter sits in the lower end of the Pararaha Valley and is currently sited within the flood zone. A small bush campground off the Odlins Timber Track is currently closed.

The valley is popular with trail runners, walkers and tramping groups and can be accessed via tracks from Karekare and Whatipū. A track off Lone Kauri Road is currently closed.

This area is anticipated to receive higher numbers of visitor as many of the longer tramping loops are closed. It will be important to provide sufficient facilities to both protect the environment and retain the wilderness experience that visitors are seeking.

In 2020 a new bridge was installed over the Pararaha Stream to provide safe operational and visitor access and because higher visitor use was degrading the stream banks.

There is no intention to provide visitor facilities upstream of the Pararaha Campground.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

124. Protect the wetlands, coastal ecosystems, threatened species, and nesting seabirds and wetland birds, by undertaking pest plant and animal control and supporting community restoration initiatives.
125. Encourage visitors to stay on tracks and maintain structures, such as ropes and boardwalks to prevent damage to riparian vegetation and wetlands.
126. Relocate camping in the Pararaha campground away from the Pararaha Stream and install further toilets.

Pukematekeo lookout (Scenic Drive) SMZ

Pukematekeo is a popular lookout. This SMZ sits within land held under the Reserves Act and classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a), refer to Appendix 8.

It offers panoramic views across the northern parts of the Waitākere Ranges and the Waitematā Harbour, refer to Map 19.2. The historic and unique Pukematekeo Bridge (pedestrian access) is a point of interest as a bridge to nowhere.

Access to the lookout is via a driveway to a sealed car park, gated to restrict vehicle access to park operating times.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

127. Maintain the Pukematekeo Summit Bridge with guidance from the Pukematekeo Summit Bridge Condition Report, 2004.

Rose Hellaby House and lookout (Scenic Drive) SMZ

Rose Hellaby House, also known as Aranui, is a historic house with period gardens off Scenic Drive with a small car park and a lookout that offers panoramic views over the Waitākere Ranges foothills and the city. Refer to Map 19.13.

The site was gifted to the people of Auckland to be held as part of Centennial Memorial Park. In the past it has operated as tea rooms and an antique shop.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

128. Explore opportunities to licence Rose Hellaby House and gardens as a commercial operation aligned with its heritage status and managed with guidance of the Aranui Rose Hellaby House Conservation Plan 2001.
129. Maintain public access to the gardens and maintain the gardens and historic structures with guidance from the Rose Hellaby House Garden: Historical Investigation and Planting Proposal 2005.
130. Provide interpretation about Rose Hellaby and her house and gardens.

Taitomo / Tasman Gap and lookouts SMZ

The area on the mainland known as Taitomo is above the southern end of Piha Beach, refer to Maps 19.4 and 19.5. It is accessed off Marine Parade South or Log Race Rd. Taitomo was acquired in 2014.

A thin slither of land along the northern boundary is held under the Reserves Act and classified as local purpose (accessway) reserve, refer to Map 19.4.

Its deep valley systems are contained by the steep slopes to the south and east and terminate at coastal cliffs along its western edge. The area contains a sandy beach known as 'The Gap' and a coastal blowhole which is a unique visitor attraction.

The Tasman lookout and track provides spectacular views over the southern reaches of Piha beach, Lion Rock and The Gap. The Gap lookout overlooks Taitomo Island, owned by Te Kawerau ā Maki. The island and surrounding area is sacred to Te Kawerau ā Maki.

The new Taitomo track is scheduled to be completed by 2023, providing an important new coastal connection for Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail.

The land contains areas of mature native bush containing kauri and kōwhai and areas of regenerating coastal vegetation (WF4, VS3), including coastal herbfield (SA5). Much of the northern coastal portion of the land consists of low shrubland infested with pest plants that are vulnerable to fire.

A variation to the 2010 Regional Parks Management Plan to include Taitomo prepared in 2016 recognised the vulnerability of the site to fire and proposed low key visitor infrastructure to facilitate access to key points of interest. Taitomo contains features such as coastal cliffs, steep slopes, narrow tracks that pose a level of risk to visitors as well as wāhi tapu sites. While some safety structures will be installed at critical points, signage will inform visitors of the potential dangers and that they must take responsibility for their own personal safety.

At the southern end of the beach there is a gate on the regional park, near the entrance to the Tasman Lookout Track, which is currently utilised by the Piha Deep Sea Fishing Club to access the beach.

The Piha Design guidelines¹⁵⁷ apply to any new structures and developments on this site.

Under the council's policy and bylaw on dogs, dogs are prohibited at this site.

¹⁵⁷ Piha Area Design Guidelines 2010 were prepared to guide asset development on the regional parkland.

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Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

131. With Te Kawerau ā Maki determine how their ancestral relationship with the area can be recognised, including signage to warn visitors of the potential dangers on entering cultural sites, and developing strategies to prevent visitors gaining access to Taitomo island.
132. Progressively implement the Restoration and Vegetation Management Plan for Taitomo Reserve 2020.
133. Develop and implement protection measures for wildlife frequenting and breeding in the area.
134. Consider new tracks within Taitomo giving regard to the concept plan developed in 2016 with recognition of:
 - a. utilising previously disturbed alignments, including maintaining the existing service road as a pedestrian and service vehicle link only
 - b. the fire risk management plan and restoration programmes.
135. Monitor the need for additional parking at Taitomo, recognising the management intention in the Mercer Bay Loop SMZ section to maximise parking at the end of Log Race Road, and consider providing additional parking off Piha Road on the central service road on Taitomo.
136. Install visitor information including signage on the prohibition of dogs in this area, and interpretation about the natural and cultural features at the main entrance, at viewpoints, at The Gap, the entrance to the blowhole and at the 'tennis court' herb field.
137. Consider locations for safety signs to support visitor safety.
138. Monitor the need to provide toilet facilities, and if a need is demonstrated ensure these are located discreetly.
139. Manage fire risk on Taitomo in accordance with the Fire Risk Management Plan prepared for the site.
140. Facilitate a volunteer programme for pest animal and plant control, replanting programmes and management of the herb field.

Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail SMZ

The Hillary Trail, named after Sir Edmund Hillary, was opened as a multi-day tramp in January 2010. It is the only named multi-day tramping or hiking experience in the regional park network and as such is an important recreational offering. In 2021 a te reo Māori name for the trail was gifted by Te Kawerau ā Maki: Te Ara Tūhura, meaning the journey of discovery. Refer to the blue track on Maps 19.2 to 19.10, 19.12 and 19.14. The entire length of the trail is managed as Category 1 (high use).

The trail is divided into seven sections covering 70km and taking four to six days to complete. The full trail travels from Arataki Visitor Centre¹⁵⁸ to Huia, along the coast to Anawhata, to Lake Wainamu and along the Te Henga Walkway (managed by Te Kawerau ā Maki and the Department of Conservation) to Muriwai Regional Park.

¹⁵⁸ Arataki Visitor Centre is the gateway to the trail, though people may choose to start at Titirangi, particularly if using public transport

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Some tracks making up the trail were closed in 2018. Some sections have remained open or have been reopened between Huia and Whatipū, Karekare and Anawhata and Lake Wainamu and Muriwai. Within the five-year track reopening programme the full trail is planned to be reopened in 2023. Some re-routing of the trail will take it away from significant kauri areas, which will create more of a coastal walk representing the traditional routes walked by Māori.

The trail travels through a variety of settings, reflecting the diversity of the Waitākere Ranges and surrounding areas.

The aim of the trail is to encourage people with suitable fitness to enjoy multi-day overnight tramping and to gain confidence in encountering an adventure in the outdoors. Continued day walker use of the tracks is also expected.

The trail brings walkers past several local communities who will have the opportunity to provide accommodation, providing a boost to the local economy and an extra experience for trail walkers.

When the 2010 regional parks management plan was prepared the trail had only just opened and a cautious approach was taken to allowing commercial operators to be associated with the trail. Te Kawerau ā Maki have expressed an interest in establishing cultural tours on the trail that would assist trampers discover the broader history of the ranges and a greater appreciation of the importance of the ngahere.

The trail passes through land held under the Reserves Act, at Parau, Ōmanawanui, and Gibbons Tracks, the Whatipū Scientific Reserve, and Anawhata Farm. Refer to Appendix 8.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

141. Reopen Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail with the Hillary family and Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua as a multi-day trail, re-routed away from significant kauri areas.
142. Further develop Te Ara Tūhura / the Hillary Trail with investigation into:
 - a. supporting opportunities to tie in cultural experiences on the trail with the new Te Kawerau ā Maki marae in Te Henga, including an accommodation option within the marae
 - b. levels of support required
 - c. updating interpretation to tell stories of people and place
 - d. ongoing monitoring of the trail use, experience and management.
143. Consider allowing commercial operators providing services to trail users, particularly where they:
 - a. are operated by mana whenua and provide an enriched experience for visitors to the park
 - b. provide transport support.

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Wai o Kahu / Piha Valley SMZ

Wai o Kahu, shown on Map 19.4, is managed as Category 1 (high use).

It has high ecological value with rich mature broadleaved forest, including regenerating kauri, exposed coastal vegetation (WF4) to the south and kauri forest (WF11) in the upper Piha catchment. The Piha Mill, one of the ranges' major timber milling operations, operated here from 1910 to 1921.

It experiences high visitor numbers being a favoured spot for people seeking accessible walks within mature native bush and views of the scenic Kitekite Falls. Visitor arrivals recorded at this location have exceeded 200,000 per year since 2018/19.¹⁵⁹ Some swim in the falls pool. The falls are regionally significant reflecting the interaction of fluvial erosion processes with the varied lithology of the Waitākere Ranges. The Piha Gorge is the best example of a gorge in the Waitākere Ranges.

It is popular as a picnic area. An extensive network of tramping tracks started from this point, but most are closed. The Maungaroa Lookout, Kauri Grove and Winstone Tracks will be upgraded in the five-year track reopening programme. Sir Algernon Thomas gifted 42 hectares on the south side of Maungaroa Ridge, including the flat picnic area known as the Sir Algernon Thomas Green, the site of the Nigel Hanlon Hut.

Piha Mill Camp, an outdoor education camp based at the foot of the valley, was operated under licence. However in 2019, following a flooding event, overnight use of the area was no longer authorised. It was further impacted by a flooding event in 2021. The front of the site is used for overflow car parking.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

144. Improve facilities to meet the high visitor numbers to Kitekite Falls, including:
 - a. maximising car parking within the current footprint (including the overflow parking)
 - b. considering bridging the Kitekite Stream for visitor safety
 - c. interpretation of the Piha Mill, Kitekite Falls and natural values.
145. Review the future of the Piha Mill Camp site taking into consideration the:
 - a. site's vulnerability to flooding
 - b. feasibility of operating the outdoor education camp
 - c. significant heritage and archaeological values of the site.
146. Reassess management of the Nigel Hanlon Hut noting current community use and the flooding risk, and explore the relocation of the hut, with guidance from the Nigel Hanlon Memorial Hut Heritage Assessment 2010.
147. Continue riparian planting and pest plant control in the Piha Mill Camp area, retaining vistas of the Piha Mill historic site, particularly from Glen Esk Road.
148. Undertake pest plant control and restoration including riparian planting at Sir Algernon Thomas Green and parkland at the beginning of Glen Esk Road.

¹⁵⁹ Visitor counts at Piha (Glen Esk) are: 213,930 in 2018/19; 214,421 in 2019/20; 254,526 in 2020/21; and 292,644 in 2021/22. These are markedly up on the counts from a decade earlier: 41,730 visitors were counted in 2011/12.

Water Catchment Area SMZ

More than 6600 hectares of native forest filter rain that flows into five reservoirs, which supplies around 20 per cent of Auckland's water supply, an essential service for the city. This catchment land (refer to Maps 19.9 to 19.15) includes the five water supply dams, the headworks land and associated structures (which includes the Buffer Land and Exclusive Use Land)¹⁶⁰ are managed by Watercare under a lease and licence agreement. There is significant infrastructure associated with the dam structures, including access tracks, overland and buried pipelines, tunnels and bridges. Several of the dams and pipelines are more than a hundred years old and will need to be renewed as they reach the end of their operational life. Watercare intends to take a flexible and adaptive management approach to the operation of the water catchment infrastructure and areas.

The primary purpose of this SMZ is to protect the cleanliness of, and to prevent contamination of, the metropolitan water supply. For this reason, restrictions apply to this area; public access to the water in the dams is prohibited and access to the Exclusive Use and Buffer Land is minimised.

The public may access the area and Watercare has provided visitor facilities, such as toilets and picnic facilities, near the dams. Service roads within the catchment area, some of which are sealed, offer relatively easy access to a number of remote areas within the interior of the Waitākere Ranges.

This wide catchment area includes a few parcels held under the Reserves Act classified as local purpose (water conservation) reserves, refer to Appendix 8.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

149. Recognise the importance of the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park to Auckland's current and future water supply network noting its protection is identified as an objective in the [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act](#) and facilitate its continuing operation by:
 - a. managing the Water Catchment Area in association with Watercare in accordance with the Deed of Lease, Licence and Agreement to Licence and the associated Annual Operations Plan, and
 - b. recognising Watercare's need to renew infrastructure with minimal environmental impact.
150. Implement pest plant and animal control programmes with Watercare as lessee, Forest & Bird and other care groups, to protect high ecological values in the catchment.
151. With Watercare investigate opportunities to increase native fish populations within and upstream of the reservoirs.
152. Manage the decommissioned dam site in accordance with Upper Nihotupu Auxiliary Dam Heritage Assessment 2004 and the Building Act 2004, including periodic monitoring to minimise the risk of ponding at the dam outlet.
153. With Watercare continue to facilitate public pedestrian access into the dam sites, including:
 - a. ongoing provision of interpretation, public toilets and recreational facilities in the water catchment lands
 - b. investigating increasing recreational access in some areas through the proposed track network plan.

¹⁶⁰ Exclusive Land is the term used to describe the operational areas associated with the dams and filter and pumping stations etc. Buffer Land is the term used to describe land generally providing buffers around the reservoirs.

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154. Ensure that approvals for discretionary activities in water catchment 'exclusive use land' and the 'buffer land,' as defined in the Watercare Lease and Licence, are only given when Watercare has provided written approval and consult Watercare on any proposed use and applications for discretionary use on the remaining water catchment parkland, as shown in Maps 19.9 to 19.15.
155. Actively discourage off-track activity particularly noting this includes within the primary buffer land (20 metre margin around the exterior boundary of each reservoir).

Whatipū SMZ

Whatipū is a remote wilderness area with high scenic qualities providing access to an exposed coastline and extensive wetland, refer to Map 19.7. Its arrival zone is managed as Category 1 (high use).

The Whatipū SMZ sits within Reserves Act land classified as scenic reserve under section 19(1)(a), refer to Appendix 8.

Whatipū is accessed by a 8km winding gravel road via Huia. It has a car park, toilet block and an information board and interpretation shelter with a pou. The area is popular for tramping, sightseeing and fishing. The hinterland behind the sand dunes consists of open grassed areas extending up the Whatipū Valley. Former pastoral areas are being revegetated. The valley is surrounded by native forest covered hills and cliffs.

Features of cultural, historic and natural interest include Māori heritage, heritage buildings, logging industry remnants and sea caves. Between 1866 and 1886 Whatipū was the centre of a major timber milling enterprise. A coastal tramway hauled the timber to Paratūtae wharf, of which remnants remain.

Whatipū Lodge has been providing accommodation since the early 1900s. It is a collection of buildings, the oldest of which is the Gibbons' Homestead, built in 1867. The lodge and associated campground are operated under licence. The historic Liebergreen Cottage requires restoration. Continued use could further protect its heritage value.

All tracks extending from this node have remained open or been upgraded and reopened except the Kura Track.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

156. Work with mana whenua on the protection and interpretation of the significant Māori heritage in the area.
157. Emphasise in interpretation and public education the role of the scientific reserve, the historic and cultural significance of the area and conservation activities.
158. Explore options to improve the water quality and habitat of the giant kōkopu in the Whatipū Stream, including ways to reduce silt run-off from the unsealed road such as sealing the portion of the road to the bridge and the car park.
159. Continue to undertake revegetation in the Whatipū Valley. Retain suitable areas of open space and plant riparian margins of the Whatipū Stream to help control alligator weed and flooding issues affecting access to the lower campground and tracks in the area.
160. Maintain the signage in the car park regarding safe fishing practices.

161. Continue to manage the lodge, bach and campground under licence, for short-stay accommodation, and:
- a. refurbish and manage the Whatipū Lodge with guidance from the Whatipū Lodge Conservation Plan 2000 and the Proposed Remedial Works for Whatipū Lodge 2003
 - b. consideration of use of Liebergreen Cottage as a bach.

Whatipū Scientific Reserve SMZ

The reserve is Crown land and covers 820ha extending from Paratūtae in the south to Karekare Point in the north, refer to Maps 19.6 and 19.7. The extensive accreted sand flats and largest wetland in the region were classified as a scientific reserve in 2002, at which time the Department of Conservation transferred management to the council.

The Reserves Act specifies that a scientific reserve is for “protecting and preserving in perpetuity for scientific study, research, education, and the benefit of the country, ecological associations, plant or animal communities, types of soil, geomorphological phenomena, and like matters of special interest.”

In the early 20th century, the sea washed the cliffs at Whatipū, but rapid accretion during the 1930s-1940s created the dunelands which are up to 2km wide. Extensive wetlands have formed on low-lying dune flats south of Tunnel Point, in the lower Pararaha, and below Ohaka Head where there is also a shallow lake. These dunelands are unique in the region and a landform of international significance.

The vegetation associations, sequences and habitat values of Whatipū are unique in the region and occur at only a few sites nationwide. The cliffs and dunelands have a wide range of ecosystems including coastal pōhutukawa and pūriri forest (WF4); pōhutukawa treeland (CL1) and hebe, wharariki flaxland on cliffs (CL6); coastal turf (SA5); spinifex and pingao (DN2) and oioi, knobby clubbrush sedgeland (DN5) on the dunes; areas of flaxland (WL18) at the toe of the cliffs; and *Machaerina* sedgeland (WL11) and raupō reedland (WL19) in the wetlands. Threatened plant species occur in the wetlands and on the interface with the sea. The extensive pingao on the dunes is regionally unique.

The diverse range and large extent of habitat at Whatipū provides many feeding, roosting and breeding sites for birds. It is home to threatened species, including NZ dotterel.

Forest and scrublands support kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, tomtit, silvereye and tūī. The open country and sand flats have swamp harrier, variable oystercatcher, NZ and banded dotterels, spur-winged plover, NZ pipit and welcome swallow. The wetlands harbour Australasian bittern, pūkeko, spotless and marsh crakes and fernbird, along with waterfowl including dabchick, black swan, paradise shelduck, grey duck, shoveler and grey teal. Sea and coastal birds include little penguin, grey-faced petrel, black, pied and little shags, reef and white-faced herons, gulls and terns, including white-fronted terns which breed on Ninepin Rock. Notable introduced birds in the cool, coastal scrublands are dunnock and redpoll, which are scarce in urban and farmed settings elsewhere in the region.

There are also a number of nationally significant geological features and unique associations including the rock platforms, caves and sand plains. The sand flat itself is the best example in New Zealand of rapid recent coastal sand aggradation. The Whatipū caves and the pyroclastic dikes are also nationally significant.

Due to the sensitive nature of the scientific reserve, the council takes a precautionary approach to its management. Recreation is not provided as a function of scientific reserves. Use for recreation may be compatible where it does not impact on the primary purpose of the reserve. Low impact informal activities will generally be allowed, but high impact group activities, such as organised sporting events, will be restricted.

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Camping has been available within the reserve in two small remote campgrounds that pre-date the scientific reserve status. The one at Tunnel Point near the entrance to the Pararaha Valley, which caters for 20 campers and includes a toilet will be retained. The one near the Whatipū Caves has recently been closed and will be removed due to misuse of the site.

Bicycle and e-bikes are prohibited in the scientific reserve as well as motorised vehicles. Under the council's policy and bylaw on dogs, dogs are prohibited from the Whatipū Scientific Reserve, except for operational purposes.

Management intentions

Subject to resourcing being available, the council intends to:

162. Manage this SMZ in accordance with its scientific reserve status to protect: its ecological values, including native species, natural habitats, biodiversity and ecosystems; and to protect its geological and geomorphological values.
163. Develop and implement an ecological management plan for the scientific reserve to assist with coordinating efforts to protect biodiversity values.
164. As a priority implement integrated pest plant and animal control, including over adjoining parkland, to protect the nationally important biodiversity values of the site, acknowledging its status as the only scientific reserve within the regional park network and the vulnerability of the ecosystems to pest plants.
165. Support community initiatives and work with community groups to deliver protection, restoration and education programmes.
166. Protect the reserve against biosecurity threats by:
 - a. adhering to a biosecurity standard operating procedure for all staff, researchers and volunteers working in the reserve
 - b. promoting biosecurity messages to those visiting the reserve to reduce the risk of spreading pest plants or diseases.
167. Support and provide opportunities for research within the reserve, developing a list of preferred research topics.
168. Limit the impact of park visitors on the reserve by:
 - a. directing visitor to use appropriate access points and tracks, clearly identifying them with marker posts and boardwalks if necessary
 - b. continuing to provide the Tunnel Campground and removing the Caves Campground
 - c. prohibiting use of bicycles and e-bikes.
169. Undertake remedial work to minimise corrosion of Tunnel Point boiler and develop interpretation of this heritage feature.

9. Key stakeholders

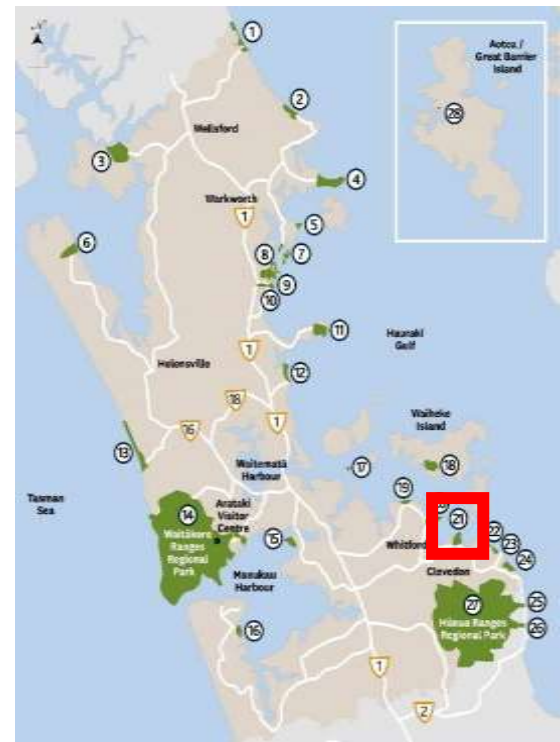
In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

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Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Adjacent landowners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Anawhata Pest Control Group	Ecological restoration and volunteer pest control at Anawhata
Auckland Outdoor Activities Club	Contribution to maintenance and upkeep of Keddle House and surrounds
Forest & Bird – Ark in the Park	Project partner for ecological restoration in the Ark in the Park
Friends of Anawhata	Protection of the values of Anawhata
Friends of Arataki	Support and promotion of the visitor centre and projects within the wider park including running the annual Children’s Day
Friends of Whatipū	Protection of the natural and historic heritage of Whatipū and ecological restoration
Huia Settlers Museum committee	Gathering and display of historical items representing the early settler’s way of life
Karekare Landcare	Ecological restoration at Karekare
Pest Free Piha	Ecological restoration and volunteer pest control at Piha
Pest Free Waitākere Ranges Alliance	Ecological restoration
Petrel Heads	Protection of petrels
Piha Coastcare	Preservation of the Piha coastal area and surrounding forested areas
Protect Piha Heritage Society	Advocates for the protection of the natural and historic heritage of Piha
QEII National Trust	Administering body of Lake Wainamu under the Reserves Act; management agreement for the reserve
All residents’ and ratepayers’ groups including Henderson Valley, Karekare, Titirangi, Piha, Waiatarua, Henderson Valley-Spragg Bush neighbours and the Waitakere Ranges Combined Ratepayers Group	Represent local communities’ interests
Save Cornwallis Old Wharf	Protection of the wharf at Cornwallis
Surf lifesaving clubs – Bethells and Karekare, North Piha and Piha United	Surf lifesaving and search and rescue
Tramping clubs including Auckland Tramping Club, West Auckland Tramping Club, Women’s Outdoor Pursuits	Advocates for recreational use of the trail network
Volunteer fire services at Bethells, Waiatarua and Waitākere	Firefighting, search and rescue, and emergency management
Waima to Laingholm Pest Free	Volunteer pest control, aiming for eradication in their area
Waitākere Golf Club	Manages Waitākere golf course on the park
Waitākere Ranges Protection Society	Conservation and protection of the park’s biodiversity, environmental and aesthetic values
Waitākere River Care group	Ecological restoration on the Waitākere River
Watercare	Manages water supply and infrastructure. Interests in visitor use of the Watercare leased area and the wider catchment
West Auckland Historical Society	Gathering and promoting stories of the area’s history

Waitawa Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ¹⁶¹	3 – Developed recreation
Size	188ha
Map 20	Waitawa Regional Park



1. Park vision

Waitawa is valued for its access to a diverse range of active recreational experiences and water-based activities, all within a scenic coastal setting. The park’s rich cultural heritage and significant sites are protected, while the restored wetlands provide highly valued habitat for a range of threatened species.

2. Mana whenua association

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Waitawa Regional Park, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Te Ākitai Waiohua Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may also have associations with this park.

¹⁶¹ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

3. Park description

Waitawa Regional Park sits on a headland in the Tāmaki Strait, two kilometres west of the small coastal settlement of Kawakawa Bay. The 188ha of parkland is managed as a working farm, however it was acquired primarily because of its accessible active recreation potential, vistas, environmental restoration potential and significant cultural heritage value.

The park is characterised by hilly landscapes including coastal and exotic forests, pastures, three small peninsulas and two beautiful coastal bays with access to a third. The north-eastern part of the site fall steeply from the central ridge, which runs southwest to northeast towards Wairoa and Waitawa Bays, with several small gullies and minor ridges bisecting this coastal slope.

Ecology

Much of the seaward side of Waitawa was pine forest that was cleared, and the land has been revegetated with native species. A coastal forest remnant (WF4)¹⁶² grows in a gully on the southern side of the park. The coastline is fringed by large pōhutukawa. There is also a population of the nationally threatened shrub *Pomaderris rugosa*.

In addition to small wetlands in some coastal gullies, there are extensive inland raupō swamps (WL19), fenced from the pasture, which support a good population of spotless crane. Australasian bitterns have recently bred there.

The bush remnants and open country have the usual range of common native birds including swamp harrier, pūkeko, spur-winged plover, kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, welcome swallow, fantail, grey warbler, tomtit, silvereye and tūi. Weka that have dispersed from the population at Kawakawa Bay, have occasionally been seen in the park.

Cultural heritage

The parkland at Waitawa is of great importance to Māori as it is located upon a traditional boundary line between Te Urikaraka (Ngāti Paoa) and Ngāti Kohua (Ngai Tai / Te Waiohua). The area has a long and rich history of human occupation which is reflected in the numerous archaeological sites recorded within the park and in the wider area. Sites of significance include Waitawa, Waipatukahu and Ruakakariki kāinga / settlements, the inland kāinga / settlements of Papaporutu, Oamio and Karioi, and the Pawhetau, Orakau, Mataitai, Koheruarahi and Kauri pā, as well as cultivations at Te Aroaro.

History of the park

From 1958, the land was used for the importing and manufacturing of explosives and contained several period factory buildings and explosive stores known as “magazines”. In late 2004, Auckland Regional Council purchased the land for use as a regional park and leased it back to Orica Mining Services Limited until June 2011. During the first three years there was no public access to the park land because of the volatile nature of the business and the need to ensure employee and public health and safety.

In July 2008, council took over the farming operations on Waitawa and occupation of one of the property dwellings for farm management purposes. Since 2008, the council has upgraded farm roads, fencing, water supply, yards and the woolshed and undertaken significant weed control and restoration planting. Approximately one third of the parkland is farmed.

¹⁶² Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

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In 2010, a small parking area was developed at the main entrance to provide access via a walking track to Pawhetau Pā.

Since Orica left the site in 2011, the council has developed walking and cycling tracks, toilets, a campground for sea kayakers, an area for certified self-contained vehicle camping, and facilities for disc-golf and horse riding.



Waitawa Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

The park offers a range of outdoor active recreation including walking, trail running, mountain biking, horse riding, fishing, disc golf, swimming and kayaking. Recorded visitor counts over the past five years show numbers have increased from around 77,000 in 2015 to 115,400 in 2021.

The internal access road through the park provides easy access to, and between, several recreation hubs in the park.

There is a network of tracks for walking, mountain biking and horse riding. Four main loop walking tracks circulate through the park. They pass through farmland, native bush, alongside wetlands and provide expansive views across the Tikapa Moana, the inner Hauraki gulf and the park.

Mountain bike tracks are suitable for beginner riders and families through to advanced level. Some are shared with walkers and horse riders.

Horse riding is permitted in most areas of the park except the downhill mountain bike trails. Horses can also be ridden on the beach and in the water at Waitawa Bay near the sea kayak campground.

Waitawa and Mātaitai Bays offer sandy beaches, picnic spots, toilets and access to the water. Mātaitai Bay has gas barbecues and easy launching spots for kayaks and other small watercraft.

The Waitawa wharf on the northern side of Kōherurahi Point offers direct access to a deep channel, making it ideal for recreational fishing. A disc golf course through Waitawa is popular and showcases various areas of the park.

The park also provides opportunities to stay overnight in a bach, a certified self-contained vehicle campground and a separate kayak campground. The sea kayak campground at Waitawa Bay has a toilet and open shelter. The certified self-contained vehicle campground located on the former Orica manufacturing site has hard stands for vehicles. The bach is located above Waitawa Bay.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Improving the visitor experience

The park offers recreation and restoration opportunities with room for expansion. However, resource constraints make it challenging to maintain these to the standards expected by the public, particularly the mountain bike track network. A review of the existing recreation provision would be useful as some activities, such as mountain biking, haven't been utilised as much as expected. Developing a recreation plan for the park that considers current and future trends would assist in establishing the focus for future recreation provision and investment.

Better wayfinding and signage are needed to help guide visitors around the park, find key recreation destinations and understand track grades, use and regulations. Multi-lingual signage should be considered, particularly around the Waitawa wharf.

Fishing is popular at Waitawa wharf and off the Waitawa shoreline. Competition for space can be an issue during peak season. Fires lit by fisherman staying in the park overnight are also an issue, as demonstrated by the fire in 2020 which burnt a significant area of vegetation on the cliff above the wharf. Education on removing rubbish and respecting fire regulations is required to avoid such events.

Expansive views make Waitawa a prime destination for filming, but this often requires exclusive use which affects visitors and uses limited ranger resource. Filming applications need to be carefully assessed to ensure they align with park values and minimise visitor impact.

Current car parking is often at capacity during peak summer periods. Options for increasing temporary overflow parking could include opening the certified self-contained vehicle campground for parking or repurposing the bunker at Mātaitai Bay.

Instability of cliffs and banks, along with blind spots and limited passing space present road safety issues on the long narrow central road to the Mātaitai Bay car park. Options include creating passing bays, improvements to line-of-sight and safety barriers where feasible. These factors, combined with the lack of space for trailer parking near the ramp at Mātaitai Bay make Waitawa unsuitable for trailer boat launching.

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The certified self-contained vehicle campground is not used as much as expected, perhaps because of its location away from the beach and the lack and/or quality of facilities such as showers and toilets needed to support longer stays. Further investigation is required to understand the potential of this space and how to develop it to align with visitor needs, or if relocation of the campground or creating a new camping area closer to the coast is feasible and likely to be a better option.

Several park operational areas are spread throughout the park, including sheds, stock yards, storage sites and multiple bunkers. Consolidating these areas will improve the visitor experience as it will enable these areas to be available for uses such as conservation and recreation.

The Sir Peter Blake Marine Education and Recreation Centre (MERC) is interested in using the park as a satellite base. The former explosives storage bunker behind Mātaitai Bay is a possible location to establish a base for this activity. A partnership with MERC would increase the range of recreation and education opportunities for park visitors. There is an opportunity to remove or convert this bunker for a MERC facility and/or an overflow car park in the interim and provide interpretation of the site's former use for public interest.

Enhancing biodiversity values

Waitawa has significant conservation and ecological restoration potential. It would benefit from an increased volunteer network and continued investment in conservation programmes. Conservation priorities are replanting unproductive and erosion-prone pasture, wetland restoration, continued weed and predator control, raising awareness with park users, and protecting threatened species such as spotless crane, Australasian bittern and shrub *Pomaderris rugosa*.

Waitawa pest animal control plays an important part in protecting the values of the Hauraki Gulf islands as they are a swimmable distance for rats and stoats from Waitawa.

Pest plants are also an issue, particularly in the regenerating former woodlot blocks.

Enhancing mana whenua connections

Waitawa has a long history of human occupation, and contains many sites of significance to mana whenua, including three well-preserved pā on the park's headlands. There are numerous opportunities to expand and improve cultural wayfinding, promote cultural identity and improve the visitor experience, including developing interpretive signage, carvings or other tohu to express mana whenua values and aspirations for the area.

Mana whenua have expressed aspirations to promote cultural activities and education at Waitawa as well as inform and educate the public about the land's cultural significance and unique natural features. This includes cultural experiences such as guided walks to pā and other significant sites, waka displays, carving workshops, opportunities for cultural education and rejuvenation of customary practices and mātauranga Māori.

Mana whenua support the completion of a comprehensive archaeological survey of significant sites at Waitawa. They have requested participation and involvement in conservation management planning for these sites to ensure to ensure taonga in these areas are protected and preserved.

Mana whenua also support the focus on improving environmental sustainability and biodiversity, to maintain and improve the mauri of the park, including revegetation reintroduction of native species.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Waitawa for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Reviewing the current recreation offer and developing a new recreation plan.
- Identifying and protecting cultural heritage places within the park.
- Supporting opportunities to enhance interpretation and story-telling particularly around the cultural significance of the park.
- Progressing investigation of the establishment of a marine education and recreation centre at the park.
- Improving signage and wayfinding.
- Improving the camping experience to encourage more use and longer stays.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in the management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue pest animal and plant control programmes to protect and enhance the park's coastal forest remnants, wetland areas and threatened species, including spotless crane, bittern and the shrub *Pomaderris rugosa*.
3. Recognise the strategic location of the Waitawa peninsula and its relationship to the inner Hauraki Gulf islands, such as Pakihi and Ponui, and the important role pest management at Waitawa plays in supporting and protecting biodiversity on these islands.
4. Continue to progressively restore and revegetate harvested woodlots, coastal forest and wetlands and stabilise erosion prone slopes with native planting and weed control programmes.

Cultural heritage

5. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management actions.
6. Plan for the protection of Pāwhetau, Koherurahi and Mātaitai Pā and other heritage sites in the park, by considering existing conservation plans, heritage assessments and other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of these places.
7. Continue to restrict horse riding, cycling and motor vehicle access to pā sites, and all public access on the seaward terraces of Pāwhetau Pā, where urupā have been previously disturbed.

Regional Parks Management Plan

Recreation and use

8. Review the current recreation offer and prepare and progressively implement a recreation plan that considers:
 - a. a track network for walking, mountain biking and horse riding that provides a diverse range of experiences and challenge levels
 - b. retaining, rationalising or modifying current recreation assets and investigating and assessing new opportunities that will meet user and potential user needs
 - c. enhancing the quality of existing recreational facilities and experiences before investing in new or additional facilities and experiences
 - d. the range of recreation experiences provided at nearby regional parks or by private operators and avoids options that competes with these
 - e. potential partners who can work with the council to develop and deliver recreational opportunities.
9. Manage the frequency of filming, particularly where exclusive use of space is required, to minimise the impact on the park experience for other visitors.
10. Identify and investigate locations for temporary overflow parking in the area back behind the beach / wharf.
11. Investigate and develop a plan to improve use of the certified self-contained vehicle campground, including connection of the site to the wider park and recreational opportunities, and investigating relocation or creating a new camping area closer to the coast.
12. Continue to provide the public walking access to Pawhetau Pā, provided this remains consistent with any conservation management plan for the site.
13. Continue to provide for hand launched watercraft only from the wharf and ramp at Mātaitai Bay.
14. Facilitate opportunities to promote cultural identity and enable mana-whenua led cultural and educational experiences, such as guided walks and other activities, to acknowledge the cultural significance and association with the park.
15. Consider provision of an outdoor education centre on the park, in partnership with the Sir Peter Blake Marine and Recreation Education Centre.
16. Consider removal and/or repurposing the remaining former bunker/magazine store sites within the park, including enabling the Mātaitai Bay site to be repurposed for additional public car parking and/or a future marine education facility.
17. Rationalise park operational areas and infrastructure spread throughout the park, including sheds, buildings and bunkers, to enable these areas to be repurposed.
18. Improve park signage with a focus on:
 - a. installing way finding signs and markers for walkers, mountain bikers and horse riders
 - b. displaying consistency with national standards for mountain bike tracks
 - c. creating sign posted and poled routes for horse riders to follow through the park
 - d. providing multi-lingual sign content where safety awareness and regulatory information is displayed, particularly near the wharf.

19. Continue to maintain, update and expand interpretation throughout the park.
20. Continue to maintain and enhance the track network for walking, mountain biking and horse riding, to create a destination that provides a diverse range of experiences and challenge levels.
21. Consider opportunities to cater for recreation activities on the park, including activities delivered by commercial operators, mana whenua and other organisations, who will facilitate active recreation and education activities on and from the park, such as mountain bike or kayak hire, events and outdoor education.
22. Investigate and implement management approaches, including promotion and education, for controlling fishing activities and reducing litter and fire risk along coastal areas and the wharf.
23. Investigate the upgrade of buildings around the bach to improve the accommodation offering and capacity.

Farmed settings

24. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views, and provide visitors with farm experiences and opportunities for active recreation.
25. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for stock.
26. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Horse Riding Association	Recreational horse riding
Local Mountain Biking club(s)	Interest in the use, development and maintenance of mountain biking tracks
Sir Peter Blake Marine Education and Recreation Centre	Interest in future provision of marine education and recreation activities on the park

Wenderholm Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Local Government Act 2002
Category ¹⁶³	3 – Developed recreation
Size	149ha
Map 21	Wenderholm Regional Park



1. Park vision

A compact, highly scenic coastal park located on the Pūhoi River estuary, very popular with visitors for informal picnics, walking, camping, beach and boating activities. The park's rich Māori and European cultural history is celebrated and enjoyed.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Wenderholm, reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below (refer cultural heritage section). The council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012, the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and the Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 all include coastal statutory acknowledgements describing the iwi association and connections with this area.

The Te Ākitai Waiohū Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) also include coastal statements of association describing their association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

Other mana whenua may have an association with this park.

¹⁶³ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

3. Park description

Wenderholm is located on a coastal peninsula and cradled between the mouth of the Pūhoi and Waiwera Rivers. It contains an elevated, forested headland and salt marshes, river flats and a large sand spit extending along Pūhoi River which features an extensive grove of pōhutukawa. The Wenderholm spit, its low beach ridges and the drowned river valley of Pūhoi River are regionally significant features.

The parkland extends across 149ha and contains areas of pasture and scattered bush in the north western area of the park. Approximately seven per cent of the park is farmed.

This is a mature coastal park with well-established recreation patterns based largely on picnicking and water-related activities. Boat and kayak launching is provided for at the river and there are extensive campgrounds and opportunities for bach stays.

Wenderholm is an extremely popular park and receives between 200,000 and 300,000 visitors per year.

Cultural heritage

Wenderholm has a long history of Māori occupation and was favoured for its strategic position and plentiful seasonal food supplies. The Waiwera and Pūhoi Rivers provided sustenance while the hot springs at the southern end of Waiwera Beach supported health and wellbeing.

The importance of the area is reflected in the numerous well preserved undefended and defended settlement sites located within the park, many of which are protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Te Akeake kāinga / settlement and urupā, and the rocky island pā named Mahurangi (located off the eastern tip of the headland and after which the area is named) are sites of significance to mana whenua.

Maungatauhoro headland is a significant site containing a pā and urupā. It is the location of an historic mihirau / peace making agreement which took place at Te Kakaho pā between Te Kawerau and Ngāti Paoa in the 1780s.

Robert Graham was the first European owner of the land in 1868 and built the original homestead after which the park and locality are named. The original house has been re-sited, extended and restored into the building now known as Couldrey House. It is surrounded by a historic garden that contains large exotic trees planted in the 1880s, many of which were gifted to Graham by his friend Sir George Grey.

Ecology

The Maungatauhoro headland at Wenderholm has one of the best examples of coastal forest (WF4)¹⁶⁴ on the north-east coast of the region. The forest has abundant taraire, along with pōhutukawa, pūriri, karaka, tawaroa, kōwhai, wharangī, kānuka and nīkau. Several threatened plants also occur here including tawāpou, tūrepo, coastal brake and carmine rātā.

Animal pests have been intensively controlled since the early 1990s resulting in a productive forest and abundant kererū and tūi populations. The sandspit extending into the Pūhoi River has the country's largest 19th century-planted grove of pōhutukawa. Mangrove saltmarshes (SA1) extending inland along the Pūhoi River have a strong population of banded rail and fernbird.

¹⁶⁴ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Coastal birds include pied shag, variable and pied oystercatcher, NZ dotterel, black-backed and red-billed gulls and Caspian tern. As with other parks in coastal Rodney, a notable introduced species is the kookaburra, descended from birds released by Sir George Grey on Kawau Island in the 1870s.

History of the park

The parkland at Wenderholm was purchased in 1965 by the Auckland Regional Authority under the provisions of the Public Works Act, to protect it from a proposed subdivision that would have created lifestyle blocks on the sandspit. Wenderholm is one of the original parks purchased to form the modern regional parks network.

The Couldrey family retained ownership of the homestead and surrounding land until 1973, when it was purchased and incorporated into the park. Couldrey House operates as both the park office and a historic house, open to the public and managed by the Friends of Couldrey House.

In 2002, an additional 34ha of land known as the Schischka Block was added to the park which now covers 149ha.



Wenderholm Regional Park

4. Recreation provision

The purchase of the Schischka block secured the south-western visual catchment of the park and increased the recreation and river-related recreation opportunities available in the park.

The park has extensive bush walks with spectacular views over the Waiwera and Pūhoi Rivers and the northern coastline and islands in the Hauraki Gulf. The Te Araroa Trail passes through the park from south to north.

Grassed picnic areas provide designated picnic sites suitable for large groups. A campground, Eco Shelter site and two houses (Schischka House and Beach House) are available as bookable bach accommodation. Certified self-contained vehicles currently stay overnight in the main car park.

There is a pier with all-tide pontoon access which extends into the Pūhoi River and a boat ramp for access to the Mahurangi Harbour and wider Hauraki Gulf. The Pūhoi River is popular with recreational kayakers who can access the park by water.

Wenderholm has limited on-leash and off-leash dog walking areas available. Dogs are allowed on-leash on the walking track to Waiwera Estuary and Kokoru Bay, the Schischka Camp Track (outside lambing/calving season 1 July-1 December), and off-leash on the grassed areas south of the service road, near the park entrance.

Subject to the council's policy and bylaw on dogs, dogs are prohibited in the main car park, beach and foreshore areas, the bush headland, the campground and all areas near the baches and Couldrey House.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Climate change and sea level rise

The impacts of climate change and sea level rise, including coastal erosion during storms and inundation are a significant concern at Wenderholm, particularly on the low-lying sandspit. A one-metre sea level rise is likely to result in the large grassed recreational areas, car parks, beach and campground being completely inundated.

Built infrastructure, including Couldrey House, will also be seriously affected. Planning for the managed retreat of buildings and infrastructure will be necessary in the long term.

There is an opportunity to enhance the beachfront environment by removing the failing timber seawall, recontouring the dunes to lower their height and then replanting this whole area with suitable native vegetation. Controlled pedestrian access to the foreshore would be included, subject to resource consent being obtained for the proposed works.

A significant amount of cultural heritage, including archaeological sites and built heritage structures is located near the coast at Wenderholm and is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Further work is required to prioritise sites for protection and possible relocation if this becomes necessary.

Cultural heritage also needs to be considered in planning for coastal protection and managed retreat, to ensure sites are not adversely affected by revegetation planting or unplanned site disturbance.

Recreation and use

The park's popularity means the car park and boat ramp access area are often congested, particularly during busy holiday periods. Cars, boat trailers and visitors with certified self-contained vehicles are all seeking space in the same area and conflicts can arise. It is proposed to relocate the certified self-contained vehicle sites from the main car park to a more suitable location. This will free up space and reduce some of the current congestion.

Despite the proximity to Auckland there is no public transport option available for visitors to travel to the park. A bus service currently runs from Auckland to Waiwera and to Warkworth, suggesting there are opportunities to advocate for these connections to add a drop-off near the park's entrance.

Wenderholm is strategically located for several proposed walking and cycling trails, such as the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail and a northern kayaking trail. There are many opportunities to create connections from Wenderholm to other trail networks.

The existing walking track network within the park, the Maungatauhoro headland track, requires regular maintenance to enable all-weather access. Part of the Maungatauhoro Track needs to be relocated away from a sensitive site.

Dogs are a major issue at Wenderholm, with visitors taking them into the main car park, recreation areas and onto the beach. Dogs are a primary threat to nesting shorebirds and can also disturb other park users.

While the park already has designated on/off-leash areas there is an opportunity to create a dog walking loop on the tracks in the western area of the park.

Cultural heritage interpretation

Wenderholm is part of the wider north-eastern coast that extends from Waiwera to Te Ārai that has been occupied by various mana whenua groups since the time of initial settlement.

There are significant opportunities to expand and improve cultural wayfinding and interpretation on the park's rich history of mana whenua associations and European activity throughout the park. This could relate to specific heritage sites or the wider cultural landscape.

Further engagement with mana whenua is required to identify the priorities for the identification, protection and interpretation of Māori heritage, and opportunities to deliver other activities such as cultural experiences led by mana whenua for park visitors or cultural induction programmes for park contractors.

The council has invited mana whenua to provide a Māori name and narrative for this park to enrich the stories of the regional parks and support use of te reo Māori. It is expected the Māori name will be adopted as a dual name alongside the existing English name.

A dual Māori / English name for the park will acknowledge and reflect both Māori and European heritage associated with the land and support the outcomes outlined in chapter 8 ([Naming parks and park features](#)).

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Wenderholm for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Working with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage.
- Continuing to protect and enhance the biodiversity values of the park, including the extensive pōhutukawa grove on the sandspit and the significant coastal forest on Maungatauhoro headland.
- Implementing a landscape approach to targeted pest management on adjacent public and private land.
- Continuing to protect the coastal dunes by progressively undertaking supplementary planting with native vegetation.
- Planning for upgrading and replacing aging park infrastructure to meet visitor and operational requirements.
- Planning for managed retreat or relocation of park infrastructure vulnerable to sea level rise.
- Investigating opportunities to improve the trail network on the park and supporting the creation of connections to other trail networks.
- Investigating opportunities to diversify the range of accommodation on offer.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to protect and enhance the biodiversity values of the park, with particular emphasis on the Maungatauhoro headland and the saline wetlands on the Pūhoi River.
3. Implement a landscape approach to targeted pest management, by undertaking pest control initiatives on adjacent public land including Mahurangi West and Te Muri Regional Parks and on private land.
4. Continue to protect the saline marshes extending along the Pūhoi River and continue to protect and revegetate the riparian margins and wetlands on the Schischka block to enhance ecological linkages.
5. Continue to protect the NZ dotterel and other native shorebird species habitat on the beach, by restricting public access during the breeding season.
6. Continue to restore and enhance the dune systems by supplementary planting and dune restoration works, to protect recreation areas from coastal erosion and the potential impacts of sea level rise.

7. Investigate removing the failing timber seawall and steps on the beachfront, recontour the dunes and replant this area with native revegetation. Include new, controlled walking access to the beach in the redesign of this area.
8. Maintain a small nursery at the park depot to service the volunteer revegetation programmes on the northern regional parks.
9. Continue to maintain the viability of the pōhutukawa grove on the spit by controlling the level and type of activity immediately adjacent to the trees and actively managing any outbreaks of myrtle rust.

Cultural heritage

10. Continue to survey and monitor the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing or developing site specific management actions.
11. Work with mana whenua to identify and interpret Māori heritage in the park.
12. Plan for the protection of Couldrey House by considering the existing conservation plan, heritage assessment or other relevant information, before prioritising practical recommendations for the ongoing management of the building.
13. Prepare and implement a heritage assessment for the historic Wenderholm jetty.
14. Investigate flood mitigation measures including relocation, for built and cultural heritage places on the park.
15. Adopt a Māori name alongside the English name for this park once a name has been provided by mana whenua.

Recreation and use

16. Maintain all existing bush walks to enable all weather access and ensure they meet kauri safe standards.
17. Re-route the Maungatauhoro track away from sensitive Māori heritage sites.
18. Investigate improving the track network on the Schischka block.
19. Relocate the existing certified self-contained vehicle camping sites from the main car park to a more suitable location. Consider expanding the number of sites available based on demand.
20. Plan for the managed retreat or relocation of buildings and infrastructure in the park susceptible to coastal inundation.
21. Advocate for public transport services to be provided to the park.
22. Investigate how connections linking Wenderholm to the proposed Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail and other trails can be established.
23. Support in principle the development of the Mahurangi coastal path, noting that responsibility for investigating the proposal sits with the parties promoting the path.
24. Provide secure bicycle parking and consider providing e-bike charging and other facilities to support bicycle users once cycle trail access is established.
25. Support the future development of a sea kayak trail between Wenderholm and the northern parks.
26. Investigate additional opportunities to diversify the range of accommodation on offer.

27. Improve educational opportunities for groups seeking to engage in learning about New Zealand conservation values.

Farmed settings

- 28. Retain areas of farmland to maintain a pastoral landscape, views and provide visitors with a farm experience and opportunities for active recreation.
- 29. Retain trees in grazed areas and, where necessary, plant further trees for shade and shelter for farm stock.
- 30. Progressively replace and upgrade farming infrastructure as required.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Friends of Couldrey House	Occupies and manages Couldrey House, protection of historic heritage
Mahurangi Coastal Path Trust	Proposes developing a coastal pathway linking Wenderholm, Te Muri and Mahurangi West regional parks
Matakana Coast Trail Trust	Development of connections to local / regional trail networks, including the Pūhoi to Mangawhai Trail

Whakanewha Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	The entire park is held under the Reserves Act 1977, classified scenic reserve under section 19(1)(b)
Category ¹⁶⁵	2 – Developed natural
Size	247ha
Map 22	Whakanewha Regional Park



1. Park vision

Whakanewha Regional Park is a haven for native flora and fauna. Recreation activities are flourishing, while preserving the park’s outstanding cultural heritage and conserving the special natural features, including the Poukaraka wetland, Cascades Stream and a dotterel and shorebird breeding area on the foreshore.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Whakanewha Regional Park reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park that are important to mana whenua are outlined below, however the council recognises that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is supported through the general policies (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) and through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Te Ākitai Waiohū Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2020, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) include a statement of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may have an association with this park.

¹⁶⁵ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

3. Park description

Whakanewha Regional Park is located on the southern coast of Waiheke Island, on the inner Tikapa Moana / Hauraki Gulf. The name Whakanewha translates from te reo as “to shade the eyes from the setting sun”.

The park contains several important restored habitats and ecosystems that support rare New Zealand bird species. Visitors can explore the track network that extends to other parks on Waiheke Island by foot or on horseback, stay overnight in the campground or enjoy beach-related activities.

Whakanewha receives close to 55,000 visitors each year.

Cultural heritage

Whakanewha Regional Park has a rich Māori and European history, reflected in the numerous recorded cultural heritage sites within the park. Archaeological sites signifying generations of Māori settlement in the bay include food processing middens, kūmara storage pits and terraces. A pā site located high on the southern promontory provided defence and protection to the bay’s inhabitants. Historic Māori settlement continued in the bay with extensive cultivation of the coastal flats, principally to supply the Auckland market during the 1850s.

Early Europeans used the land for trading, boat building and forestry in the 1830s. The land was also developed as a sheep farm by the pioneering O’Brien family, before largely reverting to scrubland. There were at least two 19th century dwellings on the land, as well as a shell lime kiln on the foreshore.

The park’s strategic coastal location was vitally important to both Māori and early Europeans because of the direct passage it offered between the Hauraki Gulf and the Waitematā Harbour, as well as access to the Tāmaki River with its historic portages to the Manukau Harbour.

History of park formation

Whakanewha Regional Park was purchased in 1994 with funds provided by the Auckland Regional Council, Auckland City Council (Waiheke Community Board), the Forest Heritage Fund (later Nature Heritage Fund) and Forest & Bird.

Whakanewha Regional Park was formally opened to the public in February 2007.

Ecology

Whakanewha has a range of intact habitat sequences from the foreshore to lowland forest, which support populations of shore, saltmarsh, wetland and forest species.

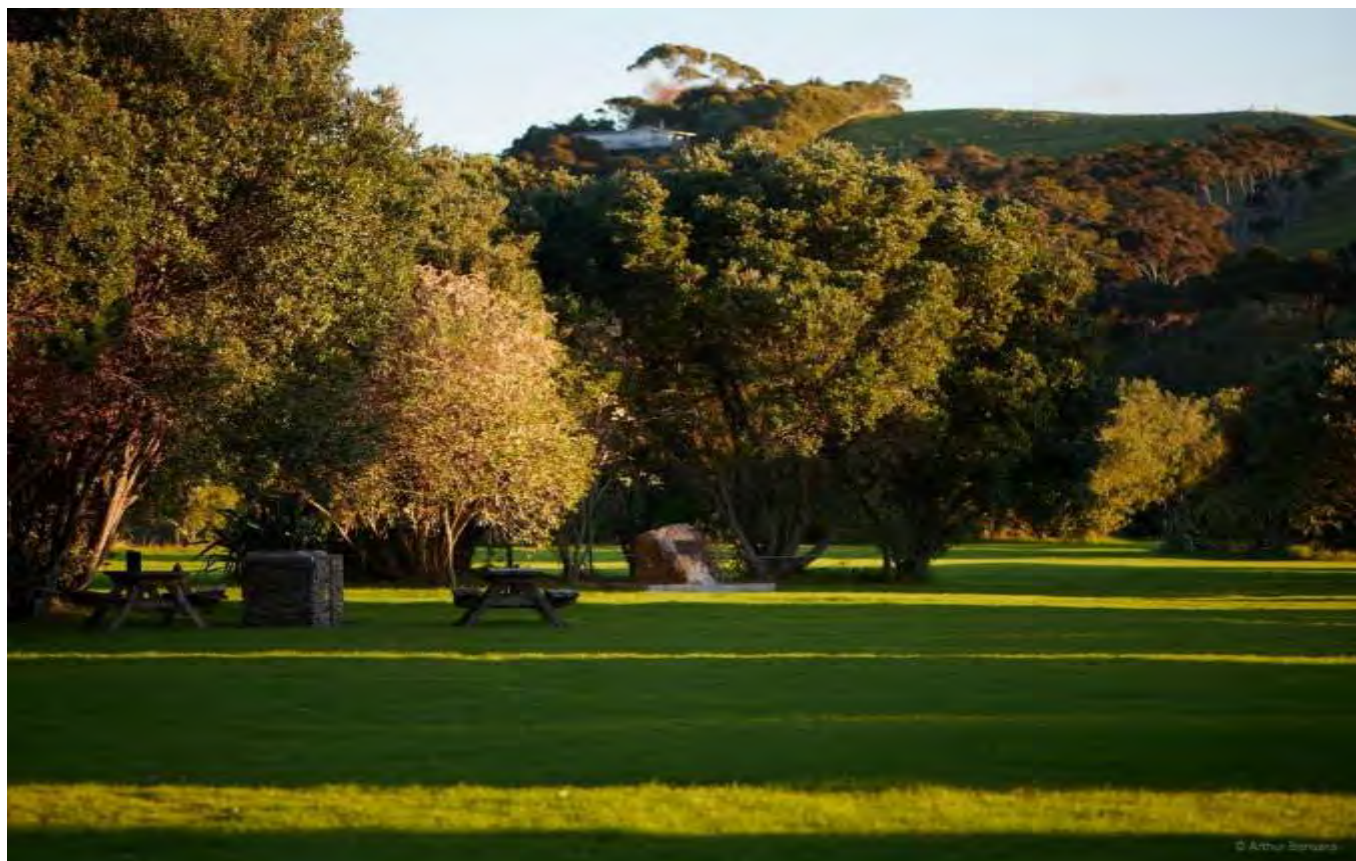
The forest comprises several mature coastal forest remnants (WF4),¹⁶⁶ buffered by large areas of regenerating forest and scrub (VS2 and VS5). The Poukaraka wetland and saltmarsh is one of the larger habitats of this type on Waiheke. The wetland grades from raupō (WL19), to oioi-dominated freshwater wetland (WL10) and then to saltmarsh (SA1) downstream. A shell and sand barrier beach extends along most of the Rocky Bay foreshore with a band of saltmarsh on the inland side. Whakanewha Stream and two other streams flow through the freshwater wetlands and saltmarshes and discharge onto the beach at Whakanewha Bay.

Several threatened and at risk species occur in the park, including Auckland green and forest geckos, banded rail, spotless crake, variable oystercatcher, New Zealand dotterel and kākā. Other native birds include swamp harrier, kererū, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, welcome swallow, fantail, grey

¹⁶⁶ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

warbler, silvereye and tūī. Giant kokopu have previously been reported in Cascades Stream. The flourishing wildlife on the park can be attributed to the lack of some key mammalian pests on Waiheke such as deer, goats, possums, ferrets and weasels, along with the protection provided by intensive predator control work carried out by park staff and local volunteers.

The park's volunteer network has done a huge amount to protect and enhance the biodiversity at Whakanewha over the years and will continue to be vital to strengthening conservation activities in the park in the future. Recently a new purpose-built facility was erected as the base for park rangers and volunteers.



Poukaraka Flats campground at Whakanewha Regional Park (photo credit Arthur Bensana)

4. Recreation provision

Whakanewha provides many recreational opportunities, such as walking, picnicking, kayaking, mountain biking, horse riding, and areas for dog walking. Whakanewha is also popular for community events and education walks with school and community groups. Some commercial operators stop off at Whakanewha as part of guided tours on the island.

Recorded visitor counts over the last five years shows numbers have varied from a peak of around 59,000 in 2016 down to 33,452 in 2021, which represents a 32 per cent drop from the previous year.

The track network provides park visitors with the opportunity to experience lengthy walks and currently features three loop tracks. The Cascade Walk, with its beautiful small waterfalls, is a big attraction for

tourists. The Rua Loop Track is named after distinctive kūmara storage pits that are visible from the track, while the Pā Loop Track explores a headland pā.

The island's walking festival is always popular and utilises tracks in the park well.

The Te Ara Hura track network passes through the park connecting from Omiha Road onto Upland Road Track and exiting from Mamaku Track onto Trig Hill Road. The park is also connected to Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park and smaller local reserves on neighbouring bays via walkways.

Poukaraka Flats campground is the only campground on Waiheke.

There is a certified self-contained vehicle parking area at the Poukaraka Flats car park, accommodating up to five vehicles for one night.

The open space at Poukaraka Flats is regularly used by school groups and picnickers. A large bookable site is located under a large pōhutukawa tree on the southern end of the main beach, separate from the campground area. This site is popular for weddings, picnics and community events.

Whakanewha / Rocky Bay is sheltered from the elements, with sweeping views of the beach and a bush clad backdrop, making it a great swimming location when the tide is in. The adjoining coastal area is popular with recreation boaties and sea kayakers.

The horse riding and mountain biking trails in the park are part of a wider bridle network on Waiheke.

Dog access is prohibited on the beach side of Gordons Road, including in the campground and foreshore areas. Dogs are permitted on leads on some tracks on the other side of Gordons Road. Dog access is controlled by the council's [policy on dogs](#) and [bylaw](#) (refer to the council's website).

An open space area by the sculpture car park and another across the road from the main car park entrance are used for overflow parking during busy times.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Conservation opportunities

Improving Cascades Stream and Poukaraka wetland

In the 1990s, Cascades Stream and associated wetland was home to species of giant kōkopu and New Zealand's largest whitebait. Over the past decades, significant sediment discharges from upstream development has caused potentially irreversible damage to these aquatic populations. Large volumes of sediment continue to flow into the wetland from an unsealed private road, infilling the critical giant kōkopu pool habitat.

Reintroduction of giant kōkopu may be feasible once sediment run-off is mitigated and would create a viable cluster of three geographically linked giant kōkopu sites on Waiheke by boosting juvenile fish in two nearby wetlands at Awaawaroa and Te Matuku. This cluster would represent Auckland's only significant giant kōkopu populations.

Protecting the dotterel and shorebird breeding area

The shell spit wildlife area encompasses the dotterel and shorebird breeding area and other areas of shorebird habitat along the foreshore. The shell spit wildlife area changes size and location in response to coastal processes.

The breeding area contains a permanently fenced off section, in place since the early 2000s, with pest control around its circumference. The fenced area extends to the high-tide mark, restricting access along part of the beach when the tide is in. During breeding season temporary fencing is also erected around nests outside the permanently fenced breeding area.

Many signs strongly but playfully encourage people to walk along Dotties Lane (also known as “the dotterel diversion”) to help avoid the breeding area. During the breeding season park rangers regularly patrol the area and encourage visitors to take alternative routes. However, recreation activities often conflict with the conservation efforts. Visitor noise and activities such as kite surfing disturb breeding birds and reduce the chances of a successful breeding season. There is an opportunity to raise awareness of the birdlife protection programme and increase visitor understanding and support.

Aspirations for bird release into the park

There are community aspirations for Whakanewha to be considered for release of threatened birds into the park. The site should be considered in accordance with policy [35](#) on translocations in chapter 7 under [Restoring indigenous ecosystems](#).

Pest pressures

While there are relatively few mammalian pest pressures on Waiheke, the island is one of the weediest parts of the Auckland region. Pest plants such as climbing asparagus pose a significant threat to indigenous ecosystems at Whakanewha. Waiheke Island is currently free of kauri dieback, but a key issue is the implementation of phytosanitary measures at the ferry terminal/wharf to reduce the risk of visitors bringing this disease with them. Prevention measures at Whakanewha are helping to keep the park free of the disease.

Working with the community

There is potential to extend the use of the park depot and nursery and to work more closely with other conservation efforts on the island

The park’s nursery provides around 1000 trees per year, sufficient to help replenish native vegetation at Whakanewha. Opportunities exist to consider expanding the nursery into a community-based activity that will draw in younger volunteers to support programmes on the park. Partnerships with local nurseries could also be explored.

Cultural heritage threats and opportunities

Cultural heritage near the coastline is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Ongoing monitoring of effects is required to appropriately address threats or recover archaeological information. Cultural heritage also needs to be considered when planning coastal protection in the park.

There are many significant cultural heritage features in the park. The priorities for conservation management need to be identified, by working with mana to review conservation plans, heritage assessments and other relevant information to prioritise practical management actions.

There are opportunities to encourage more cultural experiences led by mana whenua on the park, such as guided tours of heritage sites. Expanding and improving cultural wayfinding throughout the park is another opportunity. Some interpretation of Māori heritage exist along the Rua and Pā Loop Tracks, and there is potential to interpret historic features near Dotties Lane such as old farm gates.

Education programmes could help raise awareness of cultural heritage and mātauranga Māori, especially Māori knowledge and practices such as rongoā / medicinal native plants.

Recreation opportunities

Greater use of Poukaraka Flats

Poukaraka Flats is recognised as having significant cultural heritage in the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan. Its open area has potential for greater recreational use, by adding a new bookable site and more sheltered areas with shade.

The campground could offer a wider range of accommodation options, such as glamping, and installing more shower facilities.

Changes to recreational horse riding

Recreational horse riding has long been associated with Whakanewha and continues to be supported in areas of the park on many identified tracks. Horse riding access is seasonally limited, subject to ranger discretion, and managed under a controlled activity permit for horse riding in regional parks.

Walking or riding horses onto the beach and into the water is possible directly from where hitching rails are provided to the existing bookable site under the large pōhutukawa tree. Horse access to the beach is managed because it can conflict with bird breeding season and other recreation activities in the limited space available. Signage boards in the park are regularly updated by rangers to inform users of local conditions such as where birds may be nesting or if sites are booked.

Arrival areas

Improvements to Poukaraka Flats car park could be made with better defined car parks, cycling facilities, a shuttle drop-off area, amenity planting, raised concrete edges and security cameras.

The campground could be made accessible from within the park instead of from Gordons Road, with a new internal park road from the main arrival car park. This could improve safety by reducing the volume of traffic slowing down on a blind corner on Gordons Road and also reduce the number of gates to lock at night.

The sculpture car park is used informally as a second certified self-contained vehicle parking area. Formalising this use would provide clarity, by specifying the number and type of vehicles allowed, and enable a variety of recreational visitors to use this area.

The car park on Carson's Road often attracts anti-social behaviour and is under-utilised. Improving recreational use and surveillance of this area would help reduce undesirable behaviour.

Public safety along Gordons Road

Park users continue to raise traffic speed and pedestrian safety concerns about Gordons Road. This public road bisects the park and many of the park tracks cross the road or involve walking, cycling or horse riding alongside it. Signs on walkways linking with Gordons Road alert people that a busy road lies ahead while road signs alert drivers to the presence of walkers.

Working with Auckland Transport to explore options to improve public safety on Gordons Road will be increasingly important as park use grows.

Accessibility could also be increased by improving public transport services to the park and by providing cyclists with secure parking.

Tracks and kayak access opportunities

New tracks and accessways that could be developed include:

- A new bush track alongside Gordons Road to create an alternative to walking along the public road, improving public safety and track connectivity.

- A track segment from Gordons Road to Tarata Track, historically used for weed management access could be used more. The track is well formed and wide, with potential for mountain biking and horse riding use.
- The New Zealand Walking Access Commission has a proposal to extend walking trails from Whakanewha to incorporate a headland in the south, which will require liaison with neighbouring landowners.
- Whakanewha could become part of Te Ara Moana, a self-guided sea kayak trail that links regional parks from Ōmana near Maraetai to the Firth of Thames. The route follows one traditionally used by Māori to move around Tikapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf. Whakanewha could be a contributing campsite along this trail.

The walkway from Upland Road was formally integrated into the regional park in 2021. It will continue to be managed to provide a connection from Omiha.

Signage to guide shared use of tracks and track etiquette will continue to be important.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Whakanewha for the next 10 years.

- Ensuring that the park is managed in accordance with the primary purpose it is held for under the Reserves Act.
- Strengthening the council's relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Continuing restoration of wetland and native habitats to enhance native bird species, including managing the dotterel and shorebird breeding area for conservation outcomes.
- Optimising recreational opportunities for visitors, including by improving the track network and public safety along Gordons Road and encouraging greater use of Poukaraka Flats.
- Identifying and protecting cultural heritage places by developing a plan for the headland pā and cultural interpretation along trails.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural

2. Continue to improve the health of waterways in the park by:
 - a. monitoring waterway health, especially Cascades Stream for high sediment rates
 - b. investigating options with adjacent landowners to reduce sediment run-off into Cascades Stream from a private road, including the option of sealing the road
 - c. working with the community to develop a wetland and freshwater stream ecology restoration project.

3. Continue to support planting, pest plant and animal control programmes, such as the work of Te Korowai o Waiheke striving towards a predator free Waiheke, and pest plant control efforts in Poukaraka wetland.
4. Continue to protect dune systems by providing defined access points and maintaining dune revegetation areas through pest plant and animal control.
5. Continue to protect and enhance the dotterel and shorebird breeding area and permanently restrict public access within the fenced off area, except access for maintenance or research requirements.
6. Develop and improve interpretation on the dotterel and shorebird breeding area and at the wetland edge, to raise awareness of the high conservation values of these areas.
7. Continue to recruit park volunteers to support protection, enhancement and restoration of the park's significant ecology and natural values.
8. Look to partner with other island-based conservation groups, volunteers and schools to encourage initiatives such as:
 - a. pest plant and animal control
 - b. landowner conservation
 - c. events and ranger talks
 - d. the potential for the park's seedling nursery to assist with infill planting and local planting programmes
 - e. considering ways to support the nearby injured bird rescue centre.
9. Support investigations into native bird release programmes in Whakanewha Regional Park in accordance with this Plan's policy [35](#) on translocations in chapter 7.
10. Continue to implement measures in the park to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback disease.

Cultural heritage

11. Continue to survey (and resurvey) the state of the cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and review or develop site specific management intentions.
12. Develop a plan to prioritise practical recommendations for the ongoing management of the pā sites and kumara pit sites.
13. Identify and interpret cultural heritage in the park and develop cultural heritage interpretation or a trail near/on the Pā and Rua Loop Tracks
14. Identify, protect and interpret the historic pūriri timber post and rail fence.
15. Retain designated viewshafts and lookouts through the park to enable people to enjoy vistas across the park and to the coast.

Recreation and use

16. Continue to promote Whakanewha as a visitor destination that offers a range of recreation opportunities.

17. Develop new segments of track:
 - a. between Kowhai Track and Nikau Track alongside Gordons Road, to create a bush track parallel to the road that provides a safe alternative to people walking along the road and improve connectivity of the track network
 - b. from Gordons Road to Tarata Track. This track would head up hill to a small pā and kumara pits with a great view of the bay, then link to Tarata Track
 - c. between Nikau Track and Central Track, to improve walkway connectivity by providing another walking loop.
18. Consider creating access through the southern corner of the park near Poukaraka Flats by bridging the creek and creating a walkway along the ridge to the peninsula.
19. Work with the horse riding community to ensure compliance with horse riding permit conditions, and to identify potential improvements to the horse riding areas.
20. Consider whether Whakanewha could become a stop on the Te Ara Moana sea kayak trail and whether additional facilities are required to support this.
21. Investigate shifting the location of the toilet block nearest to the sculpture car park, to within sculpture car park when it is renewed.
22. Formalise the second certified self-contained vehicle parking area at the sculpture car park for bookings, setting a maximum number of sites and promote the installation of offsite waste disposal/dump stations at a suitable location on the island.
23. Investigate recreation uses for the Carson's Road car park and options to improve public safety and deter anti-social behaviour, including creating a third bookable site for certified self-contained vehicles with a lockable gate or alternative recreation uses such as horse rider access.
24. Work with Auckland Transport to improve public safety along Gordons Road for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders, including:
 - a. monitoring traffic
 - b. investigating opportunities to reduce the speed limit approaching and within the park
 - c. improving signage at park entrance to improve pedestrian safety.
25. Work with Auckland Transport to promote and improve public transport access to the park and existing walkway connections.
26. Support a range of educational programmes in the park to raise awareness of the park's significant wetland and freshwater stream ecology and promote the park's role in helping to restore of the mauri of Tikapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf.

8. Special management zone¹⁶⁷

Poukaraka Flats SMZ

27. Continue to protect the coastal dunes at Poukaraka Flats from the impacts of coastal erosion by replanting them with native species to stabilise the coastal edge.
28. Investigate options to protect the grove of pōhutukawa trees along the foreshore.
29. Manage the campground within its existing footprint and:
 - a. explore ways to extend camping options, both budget and quality options
 - b. consider installing a second family friendly shower facility
 - c. consider installing a shelter in the campground area with hardstand ground.
 - d. consider water and wastewater management capacity when investigating any extension to camping options.
30. Develop a second bookable site at Poukaraka Flats with potential site features such as shade/shelter and barbecue.
31. Provide more shade at the bookable sites, campground, and other areas.
32. Investigate preparing a spatial plan to transform the layout and function of the main arrival zone and park entry zone at Poukaraka Flats by:
 - a. redesigning the car park for safe and optimal use by walkers, cyclists, shuttles and private vehicles.
 - b. redesigning the road access to the car park and the campground
 - c. eventually restricting horse riding access at Poukaraka Flats to make way for greater use by others
 - d. ensuring the spatial plan identifies and seeks to mitigate any impacts on the natural environment and park amenity.

¹⁶⁷ Refer to chapter 4 Management Framework – [General and special management zones](#)

9. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Birdsafe Waiheke	Protection of birdlife
Forest & Bird (Hauraki Gulf Islands branch)	Conservation and protection of the park's biodiversity
Local schools	Recreational use and education programmes
Native Bird Rescue	Protection of birdlife
Omiha Welfare & Recreation Society (Rocky Bay)	Represents local community interests
Te Korowai o Waiheke	Ecological restoration and pest control
Volunteers	Ecological restoration and pest control

Whakatīwai Regional Park

Land status (LGA or RA)	Land is held subject to the Local Government Act 2002
Category ¹⁶⁸	1 – Natural / cultural (low use)
Size	324ha
Map 23	Whakatīwai Regional Park



1. Park vision

A protected forested connection between the foothills of the Hūnua Ranges and Tīkapa Moana / the Firth of Thames. Pastoral areas are progressively retired, conserving significant cultural and ecological values, including the stone field habitat. Recreational tracks provide walking access into the Hūnua Ranges.

2. Mana whenua associations

Several mana whenua have associations with and overlapping interests in Whakatīwai reflecting their connections, occupation and activities over a long period to the present day.

Some of the cultural values of this park important to mana whenua are outlined below. The council recognises that further work to strengthen its relationships and partnership (refer chapter 5 [Mana whenua partnerships](#)) will support better understanding of these associations over time.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the story of the park is also supported through the management intentions below.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2015 includes a coastal statutory acknowledgement describing the iwi association with this area of the Hauraki Gulf.

The Ngāti Whanaunga Deed of Settlement (initialled in 2017, still to be ratified) and the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021 (still to be enacted) all include statements of association with the coastal area.

Other mana whenua may have associations with this park.

3. Park description

Situated on Tīkapa Moana / the Firth of Thames, Whakatīwai Regional Park is a relatively undeveloped park that extends up and into the eastern foothills of the forested Hūnua Ranges.

The park is characterised by a series of gravel fields which are unique to the Auckland region. These extend nearly 1km inland and abut the foothills of the ranges.

¹⁶⁸ Refer to chapter 4 – Management Framework for the [Park categories](#) descriptions

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Large areas of the park remain in pasture, and while approximately half of the parkland is farmed, there has been extensive revegetation over the past decade. The upper reaches of the park have steeply divided topography with associated watercourses.

There is a small visitor car park off East Coast Road, stock yards, a composting toilet, a barn and service area used for park operations. Watercare uses an access way to service rain gauges within the ranges.

The park entrance is off East Coast Road that dissects the main area of the park from a foreshore strip.

Ecology

The gravel fields are internationally significant because of their association with the chenier plains between Kaiua and Miranda and the record they provide of prehistoric sea level changes (also refer to Appendix 5: Geological features on parks). The fields are composed of a series of ridges and hollows, with a height difference of approximately 1m. The gravel itself is eroded greywacke, carried down rivers from the ranges. The fields have been significantly modified through farming and roadworks. They are now one of the few legally protected portions of the Whakatīwai Gravel Fields and require special management to protect and enhance the remaining area.

The fields support small remnants of the original shore-bindweed, knobby clubrush-gravel field / stonefield ecosystem (SA4),¹⁶⁹ which includes patches of kōwhai forest, sparse tānekaha, and lichen communities growing on gravel. This ecosystem also has a shore skink population, the lizards finding refuge from predatory rats in gaps amongst the cobbles. This ecosystem, threatened by invasive weeds such as blackberry and fennel, requires intensive management.

Kānuka and mānuka plantings in fenced gullies link with regenerating forest on the steep foothills of the Hūnua Ranges. Tawa and taraire forest (WF11) grows in the gullies and kauri, hard beech and tanekaha (WF12) on the drier slopes and ridges. Clearings and disturbed sites on some ridges hold small populations of the nationally threatened shrub *Pomaderris hamiltonii*.

Whakatīwai adjoins the much larger Hūnua Ranges Regional Park and shares many of its forest birds, including kererū, kākā, morepork, kingfisher, shining cuckoo, fantail, grey warbler, tomtit, silvereye, bellbird and tūī. Paradise shelduck, pūkeko, swamp harrier, spur-winged plover and welcome swallow inhabit the open country.

The park's undeveloped shell foreshore attracts migratory birds such as kuaka /godwits, huahou / knots and tikpape moana / turnstones. It marks the northern end of the Seabird Coast, one of the foremost wader bird areas in New Zealand. In this area a translocated population of green mistletoe has been established growing on *Coprosma propinqua* host trees.

Cultural heritage

Whakatīwai Regional Park takes its name from the stream and settlement of that name 1.5km to the south of the park. Traditionally, the park was referred to as Puwhenua for the lower area and Turangamiromiro for the foothills of the ranges. The area is significant to Ngāti Paoa and Ngāti Whanaunga, who jointly maintain a marae at Kaiua. The iwi settled predominantly around the middle and lower reaches of the main stream valleys because these areas were warm, sheltered from the prevailing westerly winds and offered the rich natural resources of both the land and the sea.

Three pā are located on the park. At the western extremity is an important hill known as Taheremarama ('where the moon lies suspended') that marked the inland boundary between the two iwi. A strong fortified

¹⁶⁹ Refer to Appendix 6 [at page 476](#) for a description of the indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystem types

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

pā (Peahoka Pā S12_77)¹⁷⁰ was located on a spur near the Mangatangi River. The Karamu Pa (S12_304) is on the eastern boundary of the park. The third, Maramarua Pā (S11/305) is a reported pā of uncertain location. There are numerous other recorded archaeological sites in the area including Te Mokomoko (papa kāinga / village S12_302), middens, terraces and pits.

There are also European sites in the park including logging tracks and gum digging huts.

History of park formation

The majority of the park was acquired in 1967 under the Public Works Act to provide access to Hūnua water catchment land. It was also recognised that it was beneficial in developing areas of the Hūnua Ranges for recreational use.

The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 amended the Auckland regional boundary, which means Whakatīwai Regional Park now sits within Waikato region and the Hauraki district. However, the Auckland Council still owns and manages the land as a regional park.



Whakatīwai Regional Park

¹⁷⁰ [NZ Archaeological Association](#) site reference

4. Recreation provision

Whakatīwai Regional Park has a limited recreational offering, particularly with the current Whakatīwai track connecting into the Hūnua Ranges being closed due to kauri dieback.

The steep Whakatīwai and Workman Tracks provided pedestrian access into the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park as well as spectacular views across Tikapa Moana to Te Tara o te Ika a Maui / Coromandel Peninsula.

Access to the coast is not developed, but the area is suited to fishing, sea kayaking and bird watching.

5. Pressures, challenges and opportunities

Kauri dieback

Kauri dieback management in the Hūnua Ranges focuses on preventing the disease entering the park through contaminated soil on footwear and equipment. The eastern side of the ranges has nationally significant stands of uninfected kauri that require protection. The track closures supporting this management approach have resulted in the temporary loss of the connection from Whakatīwai into the Hūnua Ranges. The Whakatīwai, Waharau Ridge and Workman Track connections remain closed.

Climate change

The coastal area of Whakatīwai is susceptible to the impacts of sea level rise and storm surges. The watercourse within the upper reaches of the park may also be subject to flooding in heavy rain.

Revegetation

Pastoral areas of the park will be progressively revegetated, and this may eventually make council-managed farming uneconomic. Alternative ways to manage the remaining open grassed areas to support recreation may need to be assessed.

Increasing the visitor experience

The park entrance, while signed, could be made more obvious. Closure of the track network into the wider Hūnua Ranges has reduced visitor numbers. Upgrading tracks to prevent kauri dieback may open up this connection for tramping. The council is looking at options to reopen a section of the Workman Track as far as the Workman Camp. This will be assessed as part of the part of the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park Recreation Plan, set out in management intention [13](#) of that chapter.

6. Management focus

This is the management focus for Whakatīwai for the next 10 years.

- Strengthening the council’s relationships with mana whenua and exploring ways for more involvement in park management.
- Continuing to protect and enhance areas of high biodiversity value on the park, including the gravel fields and remnant kōwhai forest, and riparian and wetland areas.
- Continuing the revegetation of the park to enhance the succession from coastal to montane forest.
- Identifying and protecting cultural heritage sites in the park.

- Promoting the park to increase visitation, including volunteer partnerships associated with revegetation programmes.
- Managing the impacts of coastal processes on the park.
- Exploring the feasibility of restoring the track links into the Hūnua Ranges.
- Providing interpretation and storytelling around the cultural significance of the park and the protection of the Whakatīwai gravel fields.

7. Management intentions

The management intentions listed below are subject to resourcing being available and need to be read alongside the general policies of this plan.

1. Work with mana whenua to explore their involvement in management of this park and delivery of the following management intentions.

Natural and farmed settings

2. Continue to protect and restore habitats for, and populations of, nationally and regionally threatened species and ecosystems, as guided by the council's regional species and ecosystem priorities, including:
 - a. Restoring the ecological values and visual amenity of the gravel fields and remnant kōwhai forest; with particular emphasis on:
 - i. maintaining a comprehensive weed control programme to minimise the impacts of vegetation on the gravel field habitat and encourage the regeneration of kōwhai forest and wetland
 - ii. maintaining integrated pest animal management to protect regenerating kōwhai forest and shore skink
 - iii. progressively retiring the area from livestock grazing and restoring the remaining area through continued trialling of various management techniques
 - iv. the nationally threatened shrub *Pomaderris hamiltonii*.
3. Continue to integrate Hūnua Ranges Regional Park's comprehensive pest plant and animal management programme in Whakatīwai Regional Park, including control of peacocks, cockatoos, mustelids, rodents and rabbits to support conservation efforts and biodiversity in the Hūnua Ranges.
4. Continue to implement measures in the kauri areas to reduce the risk of spreading kauri dieback.
5. Revegetate areas identified on Map 23 and give emphasis to:
 - a. progressively retiring stock from the upper pastoral areas and revegetating these
 - b. developing a forested corridor from the coast to the interior of the Hūnua Ranges
 - c. restoring wetlands associated with the gravel fields and enhancing threatened species habitat
 - d. completing riparian planting to protect water quality
 - e. restoring and enhancing sea and shore bird nesting and roosting habitats along the Tīkapa Moana coastline

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- f. planting more trees for stock shade and shelter
 - g. erosion control
 - h. protecting identified view shafts.
6. Grow a volunteer network and foster partnership opportunities to support the restoration activities on the park.

Cultural heritage

7. Continue to survey and resurvey the state of cultural heritage places on the park, including defining their spatial extent, and reviewing and developing site specific management actions.
8. Work with mana whenua to identify, protect and interpret Māori heritage on the park including developing plans, as required, for the pā on the park, and implement recommendations for the ongoing management of the sites.

Recreation and use

9. Investigate re-opening the tracks connecting the park to the wider Hūnua Ranges as part of the Hūnua Ranges Regional Park Recreation Plan.
10. Improve the visitor experiences by:
 - a. enlarging the park entrance sign to make the park more visible
 - b. exploring demand to develop overnight certified self-contained vehicle opportunities in the main car park
 - c. improving appropriate access through farmed settings by formalising tracks and installing purpose-built gates, ramps and stiles
 - d. improving information and directional signs
 - e. interpreting the significant natural values, including the gravel fields and associated habitat.

8. Key stakeholders

In addition to supporting partnerships with mana whenua, the council also seeks to work with many other community and governmental groups and volunteers in preserving important park taonga and improving parks. Key stakeholders include the regional stakeholders listed in Appendix 4 and:

Key stakeholders	Activity or interest
Adjacent landowners	Interests in boundary management, park use impacts, pest control
Conservation volunteers	Ecological restoration and pest control
Hauraki District Council	Management of East Coast Road
Waikato Regional Council	Interests in the park relating to their functions, e.g. pest control
Watercare	Access to water monitoring equipment
Wharekawa Marae	Restoration programmes

Ngā Āpitihanga / Appendices

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Te **Āpiti**hanga / Appendix 1: **Horopaki ā-ture, ā-kaupapa** here hoki / Statutory and policy context

Horopaki ā-ture / Statutory context

This section outlines Treaty principles of most relevance to park management and the main statutes and policies that influence the management of regional parks. The list is not exhaustive and is subject to change.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti is the founding document of Aotearoa New Zealand. Auckland Council recognises the fundamental importance of Te Tiriti and is committed to a Treaty-based partnership and meeting its broader legal obligations to Māori.

The Local Government Act 2002 (see below) sets out various obligations on Auckland Council regarding Māori involvement in council decision-making. The council also has an obligation under the Reserves Act (see Reserves Act, below). In practice, the council works to achieve better outcomes for Māori by lifting economic, social and cultural wellbeing, recognising the link between Māori and whenua through whakapapa, strengthening the council's effectiveness for Māori and optimising post-Treaty settlement opportunities to benefit Māori and all Aucklanders.

Treaty-related matters are overarching and not something to be considered or applied after all other matters are considered; they should be an integral part of the process at the inception of a proposal.

The principles of Te Tiriti likely to be most relevant in making decisions on the management of parks are:

- partnership – the mutual duties to act towards each other reasonably and in good faith are the core of the Treaty partnership
- informed decision making – being well-informed of the mana whenua interests and views. Early engagement is a means to achieve informed decision-making
- active protection – this involves the active protection of Māori interests retained under Te Tiriti. It includes the promise to protect te tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty and self-determination) and taonga.

Local Government Act 2002

The [Local Government Act 2002](#) (LGA) states the purpose of local government, provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and how they will do this.

The LGA prescribes a decision-making approach, promoting the accountability of local authorities to their communities. It provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach. It includes a requirement for the council to consider impacts on affected communities.

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For significant decisions in relation to land or a body of water, the LGA requires councils to take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.

The LGA contains obligations to Māori, including to facilitate Māori participation in council decision-making processes. This requires ensuring the council has processes in place to provide Māori with the opportunity to contribute. The council considers ways to foster Māori capacity in this area and to provide relevant information to Māori amongst other things.

The LGA also provides for protection for regional parks from disposal in perpetuity, where they are protected under an order in council under section 139 of the LGA. Most regional parkland is protected under orders in council and the council is progressing with placing all regional parkland under this protection.

Reserves Act 1977

Approximately 26 per cent (by land area) of regional parks is held under the [Reserves Act 1977](#).

The role of the council as an administering body under this act is to administer, manage, and control a reserve for the purpose for which it has been classified and to prepare a reserve management plan for all applicable reserves held under the Act.

Other key responsibilities under the Reserves Act are to:

- classify reserves for their primary purpose (this is the means for determining the management focus and in turn relevant objectives and policies)
- manage reserves for their primary purpose and in compliance with any management plan
- keep management plans under continuous review
- grant third party rights such as leases and licences and easements in accordance with the act.

The general purpose of the Reserves Act is to:

- provide for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public
- ensure, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna
- ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public
- ensure, as far as possible the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape
- ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

In respect to land held under the Act, the policies in this document are subject to management of land under the provisions of the Reserves Act.

The Reserves Act is one of the acts in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act contains an obligation to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti and case law has held that this provision applies to all the Acts in the First Schedule. As such, in performing functions and duties under the Reserves Act, the council must give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti.

The Reserves Act has additional powers to the council's bylaws to control certain activities such as camping, preservation of trees and bush, restrictions on using reserves for permanent or temporary accommodation, and carrying out any trade, business or occupation on a reserve.

The Reserves Act gives the council the power to grant leases, licences, easements and other agreements for reserve land in regional parks. The Act contains specific provisions based on the classification of the reserve land that prescribe the types of activities that the council can grant for leases, licences, easements and other agreements.

Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008

The [Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008](#) acknowledges the national significance of the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park and its surrounding area.

This includes recognising the significance of the ranges and protecting and enhancing their heritage features for future generations. (See also Appendix 7 where sections 3, 7 and 8 of this Act are reproduced.)

The council must give effect to the purpose and objectives of the Act in preparing a management plan for the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area and must review the management plan at least every 10 years.

At least every five years, the council must report on the state of the environment in the heritage area. This Plan was prepared with reference to the [2018 State of the Environment report](#).

The council must also establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua to contribute to the decision-making processes of the council in its implementation of this Act.

Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000

The [Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000](#) established the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park (marine park). The legislation recognises the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf and seeks to integrate the management of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the gulf, its islands and catchments. It establishes objectives for its management and recognises the historic, tradition, cultural and spiritual relationship of mana whenua with the area.

To promote sustainable and integrated management involving mana whenua, the Act established the Hauraki Gulf Forum.

Land that contributes to the catchment of the gulf can be considered part of the marine park by a formal process set out under the Act. Any reserve land controlled and managed by the council under an appointment to control and manage Crown owned land is automatically included in the marine park under section 33(2)(b) of the Act.

In 2017, Motukorea / Browns Island was declared to be included in the marine park.

Under s37(1) of the act, any person administering land in the marine park must recognise and give effect to the purpose of the Park. Under s32 the purposes of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park are:

- a. to recognise and protect in perpetuity the international and national significance of the land and the natural and historic resources within the Park:
- b. to protect in perpetuity and for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the people and communities of the Gulf and New Zealand, the natural and historic resources of the Park including scenery, ecological systems, or natural features that are so beautiful, unique, or scientifically important to be of national significance, for their intrinsic worth:

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- c. to recognise and have particular regard to the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of tangata whenua with the Hauraki Gulf, its islands and coastal areas, and the natural and historic resources of the Park:
- d. to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the soil, air, water, and ecosystems of the Gulf in the Park.

All regional parks on the eastern side of the region contribute to the catchment of the gulf.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The [Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014](#) contains provisions to help identify, promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of Aotearoa New Zealand. It establishes Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as a Crown entity charged with a statutory role to identify, record, investigate, assess and protect heritage.

Under this Act, the council must advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga of any resource consent application received, or being considered, for a wāhi tapu area entered on the New Zealand Heritage List.

Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019

The [Climate Change Response \(Zero Carbon\) Amendment Act](#) provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies.

Amongst other things, it requires production of a National Adaptation Plan and an Emissions Reductions Plan to set out government strategies and policies to respond to climate risks and to meet emission reduction targets respectively. Both plans may impact on the management of regional parks by driving further central government reform or regulation.

Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. It regulates the management of Aotearoa New Zealand's land, air and water, including their use, development and protection.

As a land owner, the council is subject to the same legislative requirements and council must apply for resource consents under the RMA to undertake works on a park.

The RMA also provides for national directions which have an impact on regional parks management including:

- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020
- National Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2021
- National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007
- Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020.

Ture Takutai Moana 2011 / Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

The Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACAA) provides for the special status of the common marine and coastal area¹⁷¹ as an area that cannot be owned and provides for public access to and

¹⁷¹ The common marine and coastal area is the area between the line of mean high-water springs (the landward boundary of the part of the beach covered by the ebb and flow of the tide) and the outer limits of the territorial sea (12 nautical miles).

use of this area for activities such as recreational fishing and swimming. The MACAA includes a purpose to recognise mana tuku iho and to provide for customary interests exercised by iwi, hapū and whānau in the marine and coastal area.

Under section 11(4) of the MACAA, regional park land that through erosion or other natural occurrences after the commencement of the act falls below mean high water springs becomes part of the common marine and coastal area.

Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009

[This Act](#) sets out a framework for division of decision-making responsibilities between the governing body of Auckland Council and its local boards. Under this framework, governance of regional parks sits with the governing body as stated in the [Long-term Plan 2021-31](#): Volume 2, Part 3, 3.5(c). The Act also requires the governing body to consider any views and preferences expressed by a local board prior to making a decision that affects or may affect the responsibilities or operation of the local board or the wellbeing of communities within its local board area.

Treaty settlements in the Auckland area

This Plan refers to the settlement deeds with the following mana whenua (and related legislation where it has been enacted), noting that other relevant deeds and legislation may be completed over time:

- Te Uri o Hau
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Ngāti Manuhiri
- Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara
- Te Kawerau ā Maki
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Ngāti Paoa
- Te Ākitai Waiohua
- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Waikato-Tainui.

Other relevant legislation

Other relevant legislation includes:

- Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Conservation Act 1987
- Civil Defence Emergency Act 2002
- Building Act 2004.

Current legislative and regulatory reforms

The following legislative, policy and regulatory reforms may impact the management of regional parks. This list is likely to change over time.

Wai 262 implementation

Through a whole-of-government programme of review of legislation, national strategies, and regulations the government is implementing its response to the Waitangi Tribunal's 2011 recommendations in respect to the 1991 Wai 262 claim.

The Wai 262 claim focused mainly on the Crown's existing laws, policies and practices. The claim related to te tino rangatiratanga o te Iwi Māori in respect of indigenous flora and fauna me ō rātou taonga katoa / and all their treasures, including but not limited to mātauranga, whakairo, wāhi tapu, biodiversity, genetics, Māori symbols and designs and their use and development and associated indigenous cultural and customary heritage rights in relation to such taonga.

The Tribunal said that the objective should be to establish genuine partnerships – including through the creation of new partnership bodies – in which the interests of Māori and other New Zealanders are fairly and transparently balanced.

The Crown's policy response is flowing through to local government in the way central government agencies reflect working in partnership with Māori in key guiding and regulatory documents that are relevant to local government. These include the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy, the upcoming National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity and the resource management reforms. As the council in turn responds to these central government policy changes, its partnership approach with mana whenua will be strengthened over time.

RMA system reform

At time of writing the Government is undertaking significant reform of the Resource Management Act.

The RMA system reform is expected to lead to repeal of the RMA and its replacement with three separate pieces of legislation. The purpose of the reform is to move to an outcomes-based system for resource management, with greater system integration.

The timeline for passing of the new legislation is similar to that of finalising this Plan. It is likely to take some time to be fully implemented and will have wide impacts on many aspects of the council's functions under the RMA, and indirectly, management of regional parks.

The government continues to produce national policy statements and national environmental standards under the RMA. These regulatory instruments are expected to be integrated into the proposed national planning framework in the new system.

A National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity is expected to be finalised in 2022. This is expected to require councils to prioritise ecosystems management and develop a regional restoration plan. It will influence the council's biodiversity protection work and will likely lead to an update of the council's 2012 Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.

Te Mana o te Taiao / New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020

The government's [strategy for biodiversity management](#) will influence the council's biodiversity protection work, alongside the upcoming National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity.

Three Waters reform

This major government reform programme proposes to move water services to separate entities and increase regulation of three waters and drinking water sources to drive improved water quality and cost efficiencies. Some regional parks contain bulk drinking water supply assets or former assets and Watercare, a council-controlled organisation, currently manages them.

Regional parks also contain small water systems to supply drinking water to park users and staff. The new arrangements could result in a transfer of these small water and bulk drinking water assets to the new Water Service Entities.

Planning context

The section below gives an overview of some relevant council plans and strategic plans by regional mana whenua entities relevant to regional parks management. It is not a complete list.

Te Mahere Whakakotahi a Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) is prepared as a requirement of the Resource Management Act 1991.

For any work on regional parks, as a land owner / manager the council is subject to the requirements of the AUP. Where the council wishes to develop the land outside the boundaries of what is allowed in the regional layers of the AUP, the council must apply for a resource consent.

Te Mahere a Tāmaki Makaurau 2050 / The Auckland Plan 2050

The [Auckland Plan 2050](#) is Auckland's long-term spatial plan to ensure Auckland grows in a way that will meet the opportunities and challenges of the future. It is required by the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 to contribute to Auckland's social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing.

Key directions and focus areas which set the direction for the council's parks and open spaces include:

- having access to a range of inclusive public places
- optimising the use of current parks
- providing accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people's evolving needs
- protecting and caring for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

Long-term plan

The long-term plan is developed by Auckland Council to describe the activities and the community outcomes it wants to achieve and sets a long-term focus to provide for integrated decision-making and co-ordination of council resources over ten years. It covers a 10-year period and is updated every three years as a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002.

The allocation of funding for regional parks development and management is determined through public consultation on the long-term plan.

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Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau 2021

Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau is the council group's performance measurement framework for Māori outcomes under the Long-term Plan 2018-2028. It brings together Māori aspirations, the council group's contribution towards achieving those aspirations, and performance measurement of the council's mahi.

For example, Māori have identified that te reo Māori is fundamental to a thriving sense of identity. An objective for the council group is to support te reo Māori to be seen, heard, spoken and learned throughout Tāmaki Makaurau. One measure of this objective is the number of te reo Māori or bilingual signs in parks.

The parts of Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau most relevant to this plan are:

- Kia ora Te Taiao (outcome statement: Mana whenua exercise kaitiakitanga of te taiao in Tāmaki Makaurau), and
- Kia ora Te Hononga (outcome statement: Mana whenua and Māori are active partners, decision-makers and participants alongside Auckland Council Group).

The Māori Plan 2017

The Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau has been developed by the Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB).

The IMSB has specific responsibilities and powers under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 to promote issues of significance to Māori to the Auckland Council.

Key directions in the Māori Plan include:

- Whanaungatanga: Develop vibrant communities
- Rangatiratanga: Enhance leadership and participation
- Manaakitanga: Improve quality of life
- Wairuatanga: Promote distinctive identity
- Kaitiakitanga: Ensure sustainable futures.

Two IMSB members sit on the committee of the governing body of the council that approves this Plan.

Mana Whenua Forum Ten Year Strategic Plan

The Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum (until 2021 the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum) has membership of the 19 mana whenua entities with interests in the Auckland Council area. The purpose of the Forum is to support Mana Whenua in their role as Te Tiriti partner with Auckland Council and the Crown by partnering on all region-shaping decisions that require a collective voice. It is an independent governance-level Forum operating under its own Terms of Reference, and while the Forum does not represent or act on behalf of the individual mana whenua groups, each maintaining their mana motuhake, the Forum will come together to provide a collective view on appropriate region-wide matters.

The Forum's Strategic Plan 2030 vision is for mana whenua and mataawaka to thrive and lead in Tāmaki Makaurau. It focuses on five pou / pillars that set governance, culture and identity, natural environment, wellbeing and economic outcomes:

- We are exercising our role as a Te Tiriti partner across Tāmaki Makaurau
- Our culture and identity are seen, heard, felt and celebrated across Tāmaki Makaurau

- Te taiao (the environment), te wai (the water) and te hau (the air) in Tāmaki Makaurau are thriving and cared for
- Our whānau in Tāmaki Makaurau are happy, healthy, thriving, and achieving
- Mana whenua are an economic force in Tāmaki Makaurau at the whānau, hapū and iwi levels.

Te **Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan**

[Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan](#) helps deliver the Auckland Plan's high-level vision on climate change. It drives action through three elements:

- an overarching Tāmaki Makaurau response
- greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets
- preparing Auckland for the impacts of climate change.

The overarching response reflects the uniqueness of Tāmaki Makaurau, and the need to embed issues like equity, te ao Māori and a strong rangatahi voice.

The plan prepares Auckland for the impacts of climate change with a stronger focus on how Aucklanders will adapt to climate change, taking a precautionary approach, and preparing for the current emissions pathway and the prospect of a region that will be 3.5 degrees Celsius warmer.

The plan's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for Auckland is to halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050. The target for biogenic methane, reducing by 10 per cent by 2030 and 47 per cent by 2050.

Te Anga Oranga o Te Ora o Tāmaki Makaurau / Te Ora o Tāmaki Makaurau Wellbeing Framework

This framework was developed by the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum (formerly known as the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum) in response to Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan.

The two frameworks can be used together. This wellbeing framework reflects the world view of the various mana whenua, iwi, rangatahi Māori and Māori communities of Tāmaki Makaurau. Values and principles in the wellbeing framework are: manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga / tiakitanga, whanaungatanga, rangatiratanga, mātauranga, ōritetanga, me tōnuitanga

Māori Language Policy

The purpose of Auckland Council's [Māori Language Policy](#) is to direct and guide the council's actions in relation to the celebration, integration, protection and revitalisation of the Māori language. Included in the policy is the council's aim to encourage the use of the Māori language in the community.

Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan 2014-2024

The council's Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan 2014-2024 was created to recognise the significant changes in the sport and recreation sector and outline how Auckland will achieve the shared vision of "Aucklanders; more active, more often". The plan has four priority areas:

- Participation: Affordable and accessible options; Children and young people being more active; healthy and active lifestyles; diverse range of communities being more active; information

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- Infrastructure: Accessible and activity-friendly environments; Fit-for-purpose network of facilities; Facility partnerships
- Excellence in recreation and sport
- Sector development.

Mahere Rautaki Kaupapa Mahi mō ngā Papa Rēhia, Wāhi Noho Wātea hoki / Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan 2013

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan contributes to the outcomes identified in the Auckland Plan 2050. It sets four strategic focus areas for parks to achieve the Auckland Plan outcomes at a parks specific level. The four focus areas are: treasure, enjoy, connect and utilise.

Kaupapa Here Hoko Papa Rēhia me te Whenua Tū Wātea Mai / Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy

The [Parks and Open Space Acquisition Policy](#) sets the framework for acquiring new land for parks and open space.

Kaupapa Here Whakahaere Kaupapa Motuhake / Events Policy

The Events Policy reflects the council's commitment to an economically robust and socially inclusive events programme.

Ki te whakaranea i te whakaurunga o te haukāinga o Tāmaki Makaurau ki ngā Tākaro. Te Mahere Whakangao 2019-2039 / Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039

Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039

Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport is the council's response to the changing sport preferences of the increasingly diverse and growing population of Auckland. The council's aim is to make Aucklanders more active, more often.

Auckland Water Strategy 2022 - 2050

The long-term vision for the strategy is: te mauri o te wai: the life-sustaining capacity of water is protected and enhanced.

The strategy seeks strategic shifts including: seeking to restore and enhance water ecosystems with catchment-based approaches; ensuring Auckland's water infrastructure is regenerative, resilient, low carbon and increases the mauri of water; creating water security through efficient use and diverse sources; and integrating land use and water planning.

Mahere Whakahaere Kīrearea ā-Rohe / Regional Pest Management Plans

Regional pest management plans are statutory plans prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Auckland's Regional Pest Management Plan 2020-2030 (RPestMP) sets priorities and goals for managing animal and plant pests within the Auckland region. It also sets out rules that must be complied with under the Biosecurity Act. The RPestMP contains special provisions for managing biosecurity threats in regional parks and adjoining buffer areas.

The RPestMP contains lists of pest species and objectives to control, contain, prevent establishment of, or eradicate them, and defines programmes to deliver pest control to defined standards and priorities.

The Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2014-2024 applies to the regional parkland (parts of the Hūnua Ranges and the adjacent Waharau and Whakatīwai regional parks) within the Waikato region.

Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy 2012

The council's Indigenous Biodiversity [Strategy](#) provides a vision, outcomes, objectives, policies, measures and principles for protecting and enhancing Auckland's indigenous biodiversity across all the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems within the region.

The strategy identifies that reserve management plans, such as this draft plan, are a vehicle to give effect to the strategy as much of the most intact indigenous ecosystems in the region remain on regional parks.

Other environment tools

Some key tools and programmes supporting management of ecological health on regional parks include:

- [Indigenous Terrestrial and Wetland Ecosystems of Auckland](#), produced by Auckland Council, 2017. This guide describes the 36 terrestrial and wetland ecosystems, and their regional variants, identified in the Auckland region. An ecosystems key is provided in [Te Āpitianga](#) / Appendix 6: Ecosystem types in Auckland. The ecosystems are described and referenced in the park chapters of this draft Plan.
- The council's Weed Management Policy helps us manage weeds in the council's parks. It promotes methods that have the least potential for adverse effects.
- The council's Restoration Guide provides technical advice and guidance for restoration of the range of indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystems in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Rautaki kaitaonga, Kaupapa Here, me te anga toitū me ngā whāinga /

Procurement strategy, sustainable framework and objectives

The council's [procurement policy](#) informs staff, suppliers, contractors and the community on what is important to us, including achieving best value for goods, services or works. It aligns with the principles of The Auckland Plan.

The [Sustainable Procurement Framework](#) aims to drive positive change within Auckland communities and provide the council with a significant lever to achieve better outcomes for Aucklanders. This means using contractors and suppliers with a commitment to supporting wider outcomes, going beyond price considerations and the immediate purchase of goods and services.

Sustainable procurement efforts are focused on five areas:

- promoting supplier diversity with Māori and Pasifika owned businesses and social enterprises
- working with local suppliers to deliver contracts within their local board areas
- providing quality employment opportunities for target communities
- zero waste by 2040
- reducing carbon emissions.

Ngā ture ā-rohe / Bylaws

The council uses [bylaws](#) to make rules about a range of behaviours and activities on parks to help ensure public safety and enjoyment of parks by all who want to use them.

Bylaws cover a range of behaviours and activities on regional parks including:

- consumption of alcohol
- access for people with dogs or other animals
- antisocial and nuisance behaviour
- display of signs
- trading and events
- traffic (use of vehicles on parks)
- waste management.

Most bylaws simply require compliance with specified rules for the activity.

Other activities may require a prior approval, with the criteria and process for obtaining the regulatory approval set out in a bylaw.

Over time, the council may amend these bylaws or create new bylaws that are relevant to parks. The development and review of bylaws is a statutory process and always involves public consultation.

Three bylaws commonly used in relation to visitor use of regional parks are:

- [Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw](#): which manages visitor behaviour.

This bylaw contains rules about behaviours in a public place, including: bad behaviours; wilfully obstructing, disturbing or harming any other person; using any item or object recklessly or in a way that could be dangerous, cause injury or nuisance to any person (such as use of set nets at busy beaches); and placing or leaving any object, material or structure that is likely to cause a safety risk, nuisance or interference to any person.

Clause 7.3 of the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw also identifies that *A person must not engage in any prohibited or restricted activity specified in a parks management plan for regional parks.*

- [Alcohol Control Bylaw](#): which prohibits conspicuous and excessive consumption of alcohol and requires groups or functions to have appropriate consent
- [Dog Management Bylaw](#) and [Policy on Dogs](#): which regulates the public places where dogs may be taken by their owner. The dog policy identifies sites and the controls relating to dogs.

Please check Auckland Council's [website](#) for the most up-to-date version of the applicable bylaws that apply within the Auckland region.

Regional parks in the Waikato region (parts of the Hūnua Ranges, Waharau and Whakatīwai) are subject to Hauraki District Council and Waikato Regional Council bylaws.

Other guiding documents

Other guiding documents include:

- Mana whenua documents, such as iwi management plans and relationship agreements
- Local board Connections Network Plans and Ngā Mahere Takiwā / Area Plans
- Auckland Council Community Facilities Network Plan 2015
- Auckland Council Open Space Strategic Asset Management Plan 2015-2025
- Auckland Council Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy 2018
- Auckland Council Coastal Management Framework for the Auckland Region 2017.

Te Āpitihanga / Appendix 2: Gifted land and covenants

Gifted land

Year	Location	Gifted by	Area (ha)	Conditions of the gift
1909	Cornwallis	John Mitchell McLachlan	737	Allow for monument and maintain for purpose of a public park
1913, 1914	Atkinson Park	Henry William Atkinson and Matthew Anderson Clark	12	Shall be held as a scenic reserve and a place of public enjoyment for the people of Auckland
1915, 1925	Mt Atkinson - Titirangi	Henry Atkinson	1.48	No specific conditions
1919	Huia (Spragg Memorial)	Wesley Spragg	308	Donor's monument erected to (son) Lieutenant Wesley Neal Spragg to be maintained Views from the monument be unobstructed
1924	Waiatarua (Spraggs Bush)	Wesley Spragg	21	Name: Spragg's Bush Public Park Manage as public park and scenic reserve No road or highway shall be constructed Maintain fence around boundary No housing or buildings No native trees felled except as required for use No fires No hunting of native birds
1938	Huia	Edward Earle Vaile	283	Manage as a public reserve, no specific conditions
1939	Piha	Norman Russel Withiel Thomas	42	Land parcels to be used for the benefit and recreation of the public, and in addition the road front lots may be used for the benefit of young persons for organised camping parties
1942	Waiatarua	William Goodfellow	70	Manage as a scenic reserve. Land should be free for public access - do not sell, lease, grant license or easements. Preserve the native forest and only plant native trees
1948	Karekare	Lang, Freeth & Co Ltd	26	No specific conditions
1956	Titirangi	Kate Mary Clark and Archibald Kenneth Murray Clark	11	No specific conditions
1958	Karekare	Edward Dudley Cust Badham	0.10	No specific conditions
1960	Titirangi	Kaurilands Ltd	0.05	No specific conditions
1961	Anawhata	James Humphrey Rose	3	No specific conditions

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Year	Location	Gifted by	Area (ha)	Conditions of the gift
1961	Karekare	Edward Walter Mercer	0.12	No specific conditions - manage as a scenic park
1963	Lion Rock Piha	Norman Russel Withiel Thomas and Acland Withiel Thomas	3	No specific conditions - manage as a scenic park
1966	Anawhata	William Laird Thomson	3	No specific conditions
1970	Anawhata	Colwill Estate	20	No specific conditions
1973	Huia Point	Auckland Harbour Board	23	No specific conditions – manage as a scenic park
1975	Waiatarua	Rose Burdett Hellaby Estate	9	No specific conditions
1976	Waiatarua	Mollie Elliott Leathem	0.50	No specific conditions
1977	Huia	Sir Harvey Turner, Roy Frank Turner and Stanley Eric Turner	12	No specific conditions
1977	Piha	Evelin Emily Gordon	0.16	No specific conditions – manage as a scenic park
1982	Titirangi	James Bruce Taylor	6	To be called 'Logan Bush' and held as a scenic park
1985	Muriwai	Ada Barbara Ford	0.17	No specific conditions
1987	Waiatarua	Frances Core Greta Irwin	0.15	No specific conditions
2001	Titirangi	Mann Estate (Auckland Museum Trust Board)	3	QEII Open Space Covenant
2003	Piha	Bruce Harry Waygood	0.0127	No specific conditions
2003	Piha	Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society	0.24	No specific conditions
2004	Titirangi	David Lewis Smith and Shirley Eleanor Smith	0.20	No specific conditions
2004	Turanga Road, Waiatarua	Waitākere Ranges Protection Society	0.24	QEII Open Space Covenant
2006, 2010, 2012	Ātiu Creek (Kaipara)	Raymond Pierre Chatelanat and Jacqueline Chatelanat	843	Conditions recorded in the Sale and Purchase Agreement, Deed of Gift QEII Open Space Conservation Covenant
2008	Big Muddy Creek	Waitākere Ranges Protection Society	11	QEII Conservation Covenant
2015	Te Ārai	Te Uri o Hau	217	Conditions recorded in the Agreement for Sale and Purchase Te Ārai North – Co-management agreement with Te Uri o Hau acknowledging management partnership
2021	Te Ārai	Ngāti Manuhiri	181	Conditions recorded in the Agreement for Sale and Purchase Te Ārai South – Memorandum of Understanding with Ngāti Manuhiri acknowledging management partnership

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Covenants

Covenant date	Location	Regional park	hectares	Land parcel/s	Notes
1985	Lake Wainamu	Waitākere Ranges	155.785	Lot 1, DP 91173	Land owned by QEII Trust, managed by council under the Reserves Act 1977 as a scenic reserve and subject to a management agreement with QEII National Trust.
2003	34 Titirangi Beach Road	Waitākere Ranges	2.029	Lot 2, DP 318085, Block VII, Titirangi Survey District	QEII Open Space Covenant under s22 of the QEII National Trust Act 1977. Land gifted by DL and SE Smith
2003	71 Turanga Rd, Waiatarua	Waitākere Ranges	2.44	Lot 1 DP 197569 Block 1 Titirangi Survey District	QEII Open Space Covenant under s22 QEII National Trust Act 1977 Land gifted by the Waitākere Ranges Protection Society
2002	Mann Estate	Waitākere Ranges	3.2598	Lots 1 and 2 DP 12731, Lot 1 DP 21538, and Lot 1 DP 206250 Block VII Titirangi Survey District	QEII Open Space Covenant under s22 QEII National Trust Act 1977 Land gifted by Mann Estate
1996	Big Muddy Creek	Waitākere Ranges	11.139	Lot 1 DP 146127, Part Allotments 582, 35, 42 Parish of Waikomiti, and Lot 2 DP 146127 and Part Allotments 582, 35, 42 Parish of Waikomiti	Conservation Covenant under s77 of the Reserves Act 1977. Land gifted by the Waitākere Ranges Protection Society
2012	Anawhata (258-260 Anawhata Road)	Waitākere Ranges	7.062	Lots 13 DP 21141 Town of Piha Extension No.3 and portion of Allotment 97 of the Parish of Waitākere, Certificate of Title 616/189 (North Auckland Registry)	Conservation Covenant under s77 of the Reserves Act 1977. Land owned by the University of Auckland, controlled and managed by Auckland Council by agreement as a scenic reserve (though not gazetted as such) under the Regional Parks Management Plan
2003	Glenfern Sanctuary	Glenfern Sanctuary	60.9531	Part Lot 2 DP 13669 and Lot 1 DP 58372 Block II Fitzroy Survey District	QEII Open Space Covenant under s22 QEII National Trust Act 1977
2004	Ātiu Creek	Ātiu Creek	840.776	Lot 2 DP 370114 Blocks XIII and XIV Otamatea Survey District and Blocks I and II Tauhoa Survey District	QEII Open Space Covenant under s22 QEII National Trust Act 1977. Gifted by Jacqueline and Pierre Chatelanat
2016	Long Bay Heritage Protection Zone	Long Bay	18.9022	Sections 2 and 5, Survey Office Plan 460210	Heritage Covenant under the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Te Āpitihanga / Appendix 3:

Heritage and concept plans

Heritage plans

Park	Plan name
Āwhitu	Brook Homestead Conservation Plan (2001)
Āwhitu	Brook Homestead: A Survey & Policy for the Interior (2006)
Āwhitu	Brook Garden Conservation & Planting Concept (2005)
Āwhitu	Brook Bach: Conservation Assessment (2006)
Long Bay	Vaughan Homestead Conservation Plan (2001)
Mahurangi West	Scott Homestead Conservation Plan (2000)
Mahurangi West	Sullivan Homestead Conservation Plan (2003)
Scandrett	Scandrett Farm Complex Conservation Plan (2002)
Shakespear	Shakespear Regional Park WWII Defence Installations Conservation Plan (2001)
Shakespear	Shakespear Lodge (2001) Conservation Plan
Shakespear	R H A Shakespear Homestead (2003) Conservation Plan
Tāpapakanga	Ashby Homestead Conservation Plan (2003)
Tāwharanui	Jones House Conservation Plan (2002)
Waitākere	Aranui Rose Hellaby House Conservation Plan (2001)
Waitākere	Rose Hellaby House Garden: Historical Investigation and Planting Proposal (2005)
Waitākere	Barr Cottage of Little Huia: Conservation Assessment (2006)
Waitākere	Hinge House, Huia Conservation Plan (2003)
Waitākere	Huia Lodge (former school, Huia) Conservation Plan (2000)
Waitākere	Kedde House Conservation Plan (2003)
Waitākere	McLachlan Memorial Conservation Assessment
Waitākere	Manukau Timber Company Mill, Hinge Bay, Huia (Site Q11/472) Conservation Plan (2000)
Waitākere	Nigel Hanlon Memorial Hut Heritage Assessment (2010)
Waitākere	Upper Nihotupu Auxiliary Dam Heritage Assessment (2004)
Waitākere	Whare Puke (Huia Dam Road) Heritage Assessment (2009)
Waitākere	Whatipū Lodge Conservation Plan (2000)
Waitākere	Proposed Remedial Works for Whatipū Lodge (2003)
Waitākere	Liebergreen Cottage Conservation Plan (2003)
Waitākere	Liebergreen Cottage Guidelines for the Conservation, Repair and Continued Use of the Interiors (2007)
Wenderholm	Couldrey House Conservation Plan (2001)

Regional Parks Management Plan

Concept plans

Park	Name of plan and date	Status	Comments
Ambury	Ambury Concept Plan (2010)	Review required	Review of layout of main arrival area
Ātiu Creek	Ātiu Creek Concept Plan (2009)	Review required	
Duder	Duder landscape concept plan (2007)	Obsolete	New plan required to include new acquisitions
Duder	Duder Park Entrance A and B (2007)	Obsolete	New plan required to include new acquisitions
Waitākere Ranges	Cornwallis Concept Plan (2005)	Obsolete	
	Cornwallis Wharf Concept Plan (2005)	Review required	
	Karamatura (2008)	Review required	
	Whatipū Campground (2008)	Obsolete	
	Taitomo Concept Plan (2018)	Current	Implementation underway
	Karekare Surf Club concept plan (2009)	Complete	
	Little Huia (2010)	Review required	
Muriwai	Muriwai (2007)	Obsolete	
Long Bay	Long Bay Concept plans (2005)	Review required	
Shakespear	Shakespear Concept Plan (2012)	Review required	
Waitawa	Waitawa Recreation Options (2010)	Obsolete	
Waitawa	Waitawa Recreation Options (2012)	Review required	Assess outstanding actions
Waharau	Waharau Concept Plan (2005)	Obsolete	
Te Rau Pūriri	Te Rau Pūriri 2021 (draft)	Drafted	Not yet presented for approval
Mahurangi West	Sullivans Bay Concept Plan (2015)	Review required	Assess outstanding actions

Te Āpitihangā / Appendix 4:

List of regional stakeholders

See chapter 6 for policy relating to this list and refer to the end of each park chapter for key stakeholders specific to a park. Note this list is not exclusive and stakeholders may change over time.

Type of stakeholder	Regional stakeholder name	Area of interest
Umbrella organisations	Federated Mountain Clubs	Tramping organisations
	Forest & Bird	Biodiversity protection and conservation
	Friends of Regional Parks	Restoration and park use
Recreational / park user groups	Auckland Four Wheel Drive Club	Advocacy for 4WD use
	Auckland Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club	Hang and para gliding access
	Auckland Mountain Bike Club	Provision for mountain biking
	Disability Connect	Disability access
	Disabled Persons Assembly	Disability access
	NZ Motor Caravan Association	Provision for camping
	Spinal Support NZ	Disability access
Governmental, council-related and other	Auckland Transport	Responsible for the road network
	Department of Conservation (DOC)	Manager of public conservation land, biodiversity protection
	Drowning Prevention Auckland	Water safety
	Fire and Emergency NZ	Fire management and emergency response
	Fisheries NZ	Fisheries management
	Foundation North	(Hauraki) Gulf Innovation Fund
	Hauraki Gulf Forum	Hauraki Gulf protection
	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	Heritage protection
	NZ Police	Law enforcement and search and rescue
	Screen Auckland	Film industry liaison and rules
	Walking Access Commission Ara Hīkoi Aotearoa	Public access to the outdoors
	Water Safety NZ	Water safety

Te Āpitihanga / Appendix 5: Geological features on regional parks

ONF: Auckland Unitary Plan – Outstanding Natural Features

Significance: in the Geopreservation Inventory

Regional Park name	Geological feature / site	Description	Source	ONF ID	Significance
Ambury	Ambury Park lava cave	A good, publicly accessible example of a small lava cave.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
Ambury	Manukau foreshore lava flows	Well-formed areas of pahoehoe lava from Mt Mangere volcano.	ONF Overlay	89	National
Ambury	Ambury Park tree mould	A mould of part of a large tree trunk that was caught up and rafted along by a lava flow from Mt Mangere. Under umbrella of ONF ID 89	Geopreservation Inventory		National
Ambury	Mangere Lagoon explosion crater	Large explosion crater with a low tuff ring breached by the sea on the western side. Partly overlain by Mt Mangere lava.	ONF Overlay	86	Regional
Duder	Te Muri/ Duders Beach salt marsh and shell spits	One of best examples of salt marsh and shell spit in the Auckland region.	ONF overlay	216	Regional
Hūnua Ranges	Hūnua Falls volcanic neck	30m high waterfall that drops over a basalt plug intruded up a fault line. Good exposure of lava bombs.	ONF Overlay	51	Regional
Mahurangi	Cudlip Point deformed Waitemata Group rocks	A wide variety of deformational faults and folds within deformed Waitemata strata, including Parnell grit that contains unusual rip-up lithologies.	ONF Overlay	23	Regional
Mahurangi	Pudding Island old hat, Mahurangi	15m high, rounded pudding-shaped small islet surrounded by extensive intertidal platform of eroded Waitemata Sandstone. Under umbrella of ONF ID 23	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
Mahurangi and Te Muri	Te Muri Beach and Estuary	1.5km long by 100-200 m wide mangrove and muddy sand-filled estuary, partially enclosed by a sand dune-built spit.	ONF Overlay	215	Regional
Motukorea / Browns Island	Brown Island (Motukorea)	A volcanic island that consists of a main scoria cone surrounded by several smaller scoria mounds within a tuff ring remnant, with extensive submerged lava fields.	ONF overlay	15	International
Motukorea / Browns Island	Motukorea (Browns Island) scoria cone with motukoreaite	Scoria cone that contains motukoreaite, a mineral which forms a cement in tuff and beach rock, found at the southern beach. Under umbrella of ONF ID 15.	Geopreservation Inventory		International

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

Regional Park name	Geological feature / site	Description	Source	ONF ID	Significance
Motukorea / Browns Island	Motukorea (Browns Island) Holocene coastal terrace	Basalt lava flows mantled but accreted coastal sediment derived from erosion of Motukorea tuff ring.	Geopreservation Inventory		International
Muriwai	Māori Bay sea cave	A typical sea tunnel that is easily accessible at both ends during low tide.	ONF overlay	90	International
Muriwai	Muriwai andesitic pillow lava flows	Pillow lava flows interbedded with fossiliferous sediments.	ONF overlay	120	International
Muriwai	Muriwai and Rangatira Beaches	Muriwai and Rangatira Beaches form the longest beach in the Auckland region. This area provides an almost unmodified example of an exposed sandy beach in a high energy coastal environment.	ONF overlay	119	Regional
Muriwai	Muriwai Miocene fauna, Maori Bay	Unusual, bathyal molluscan fauna and a conglomerate bed with redeposited shallow water reef corals.	ONF overlay	121	Regional
Muriwai	Muriwai volcanoclastic sediments	Outcrop of volcanoclastic sediments with several pillow lava flows, lensing conglomerates and cross-bedded sandstones exposed in the coastal cliff and intertidal platforms.	ONF overlay	122	International
Muriwai	Motutara volcanic sandstone islet	A high vertical-sided islet eroded out of volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. Under umbrella of ONF ID 122.	Geopreservation Inventory		International
Muriwai	Fishermans Rock high tide platform	Classic, well-developed example of a wide high tide platform produced by more rapid erosion of the cliff behind. Under umbrella of ONF ID 122.	Geopreservation Inventory		International
Muriwai	Oaia pillow-lava islet, Maori Bay	Unusual round-topped islet, composed of well-exposed early Miocene pillow lava. Out to sea.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
Pakiri and Te Ārai	Pakiri Beach	14km of pristine beach, backed by active and relict sand dunes and occasional sand passes.	ONF overlay	149	Regional
Pakiri	Goat Island Bay sediments	Shallow water basal breccia overlain by deep water, thick-bedded (Pakiri facies) flysch. Located along the coast approx. 180m from the Regional Park boundary.	ONF overlay		Regional
Shakespear	Huaroa Point shore platform	An extensive intertidal platform cut across dipping Waitemata sandstones and siltstones.	ONF overlay	50	Regional
Shakespear	Whangaparaoa Peninsula Waitemata Group deformation	Waitemata group derived cliffs and intertidal platforms that display three-dimensional exposures of folds and faults.	ONF overlay	248	Regional
Tāpapakanga	Tāpapakanga Stream terraces	Well-developed examples of terraces cut into alluvial gravel and sediment, considered rare in the Auckland Region.	ONF overlay	204	Regional

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Regional Park name	Geological feature / site	Description	Source	ONF ID	Significance
Tāwharanui	Tāwharanui Beach and dunes	Large undeveloped and publicly owned beach with dunes that contain a sand sheet deposit from a historic 15th century tsunami.	ONF overlay	208	Regional
Tāwharanui	Tāwharanui fossiliferous Jurassic section, Anchor Bay	Very rare occurrence of basement fossils in the northern Auckland region.	ONF overlay	209	National
Tawhitokino	Kawakawa Bay deformed chert beds	Chert pods appearing to be of Triassic age among Jurassic basement greywackes.	ONF Overlay	59	Regional
Te Ārai	Lake Tomorata and Spectacle dune lakes	Best examples of dune-dammed lakes on the east coast of Auckland or Northland.	ONF overlay	75	Regional
Te Ārai	Mangawhai Spit	One of the best examples of a sand dune barrier spit in northern New Zealand and only known sand dune system to preserve a distinctive volcanic ash horizon.	Geopreservation Inventory		National
Te Ārai and Pakiri	Pakiri Beach	14km of pristine beach, backed by active and relict sand dunes and occasional sand passes.	ONF overlay	149	Regional
Te Ārai	Te Ārai Point dune-dammed lakes	Best examples of dune-dammed lakes on the east coast of the northern North Island. Includes Slipper, Tomorata and Spectacle.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
Te Muri and Mahurangi	Te Muri Beach and Estuary	1.5km long by 100-200 m wide mangrove and muddy sand-filled estuary, partially enclosed by a sand dune-built spit.	ONF Overlay	215	Regional
Te Muri and Wenderholm	Wenderholm Sand Barrier & Puhoi Estuary	Excellent example of a drowned river valley contained by a bay-mouth sandspit. Predominantly within Wenderholm Regional Park.	ONF Overlay	245	
Te Rau Pūriri	Lake Rototoa dune lake – 120m from boundary	Excellent and relatively complex example of a freshwater lake between sand dunes.	ONF overlay	73	Regional
Te Rau Pūriri	Pataua Creek mouth, Last Interglacial terrace	6m high coastal terrace, formed as a result of higher sea level during the Last Interglacial period.	ONF overlay	155	Regional
Waitākere Ranges					
(North)	Cascade Falls and conglomerate bluffs	An unusual waterfall eroded so far into a narrow slot in a Piha Conglomerate bluff that it is hidden.	ONF overlay	16	Regional
(North)	Fairy Falls	15m high waterfall flowing over conglomerate, with several drops separated by plunge pools.	ONF overlay	27	Regional
(North)	Wainamu dune-dammed lakes	Lake Wainamu and Lake Kawaupaka formed by damming of the valleys by active sand dunes.	ONF overlay	235	Regional

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Regional Park name	Geological feature / site	Description	Source	ONF ID	Significance
(North)	Waitākere Falls	95m high waterfall flowing over volcanic conglomerate which sits atop a thick sequence of dominantly volcanoclastic sandstone.	ONF overlay	238	Regional
(North)	Waitākere River pillow lava flow	10m thick pillow lava flow exposed in falls.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(Central)	Arataki volcanic breccia and sandstone	Well-bedded Waitemata Sandstone beds at top of 100m long road cut overlying 10m+ thick debris flow of breccia and rip-up blocks of proximal volcanic origin. Located within the road reserve adjacent to the regional park boundary.	ONF Overlay	6	Regional
(Central)	Nihotupu Gorge volcanoclastic flysch	Inter-fingering volcanoclastic flysch and conglomerate.	ONF overlay	127	National
(West)	Anawhata gorge and beach	1km wide vent filled with pahoehoe flows, autoclastic breccia, a small pillow lava flow, and intruded by andesite.	ONF overlay	4	Regional
(West)	Anawhata Intrusion	15m high by 20m wide mushroom-shaped intrusive body in the sea cliff.	ONF Overlay	5	Regional
(West)	Karekare active sand dunes	Active sand dunes in centre of bayhead fill.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(West)	Karekare Falls	A 20m high waterfall flowing over volcanic conglomerate.	ONF overlay	56	Regional
(West)	Karekare South stratified conglomerate	High cliffs containing exposures of planar-stratified volcanic conglomerate deposited on the slopes of the Waitākere volcano.	ONF overlay	57	Regional
(West)	Keyhole rock	Excellent example of wind and salt erosion producing opening through small sea stack.	ONF Overlay	64	Regional
(West)	Kitekite Falls	40m high waterfall cascading over a cliff of volcanic conglomerate, within which three dikes are visible.	ONF overlay	67	Regional
(West)	Kuataika rocky peak	Exposure of partly exfoliated stratified volcanic conglomerate, forming the most prominent high point in the NW Waitākere Ranges.	ONF overlay	71	Regional
(West)	Lion Rock volcanic neck	A large, rocky stack with a lion-shaped profile. Well exposed volcanic neck fill, with evidence of subaerial Lone Kauri Formation eruption.	ONF overlay	78	Regional
(West)	Mercer Bay chimney and sea cave	A sea cave that has eroded into the cliff and then vertically upwards along joint planes to form a 100m high chimney opening near the top of the cliffs. Also includes an excellent example of a narrow sea tunnel eroded along fractures.	ONF overlay	97	National
(West)	Mercer Bay honeycomb stack	Sea stack eroded out of Piha Formation volcanic conglomerate, exhibiting rare honeycomb weathering on its upper part.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional

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Regional Park name	Geological feature / site	Description	Source	ONF ID	Significance
(West)	Mercer Bay sea cliffs	Highest sea cliffs in the Auckland region surrounding one of the most remote beaches on the Waitākere coast.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(West)	Nihotupu pillow lavas and falls	Pillow lava flow conformable within bathyal volcanoclastic Nihotupu Formation and consisting of large internal feeder tubes surrounded by smaller pillows.	ONF overlay	128	Regional
(West)	North Pararaha Cliffs submarine slide	A 100m+ thick unit of slumped and slump-folded blocks of fine and coarse-grained volcanoclastic sediments.	ONF overlay	131	Regional
(West)	North Piha stranded sea cave and stalactites	Calcareous stalactites up to 30cm long and 10 cm across, developed across the ceiling of a Holocene sea cave.	Geopreservation Inventory		National
(West)	Piha Gorge	Narrow, deeply incised gorge with vertical walls cut in breccia, 50-100m high.	ONF overlay	157	Regional
(West)	The Gap volcanoclastic conglomerate and Taitomo Cave, South Piha	A marine volcanoclastic conglomerate sequence containing features such as lenses, wedges, low angle cross-beds and dikes.	ONF overlay	219	National
(West)	Kaiwhare blowhole, South Piha	Blowhole that resulted from sea erosion along fractures, forming a 20m long tunnel through a high ridge. Under umbrella of ONF ID 219.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(West)	The Watchman dacite dome and crater	A large explosion crater and intrusion, filled by a thick pile of rubbly breccia and several tongues of folded, flow-banded dacite.	ONF overlay	221	National
(West)	Whites Beach crater	1km wide vent filled with pahoehoe flows, autoclastic breccia, a small pillow lava flow, and intruded by irregular andesite intrusion.	ONF overlay	252	Regional
(West & South)	Pararaha gorge and exfoliation domes	Lower section of Pararaha Stream passing through eroded volcanic conglomerate. Tops of ridge crests have exfoliated into rounded dome-shaped peaks.	ONF overlay	152	Regional
(West & South)	Whatipū coastal flats	Huge area of sand flats, low vegetated dunes and wetlands. The sand flats extend 1.5-2km out to sea.	ONF overlay	250	National
(West)	Panatahi columnar jointed islet, Karekare	100 x 30m rocky islet rising about 20m out of the Tasman Sea with west-dipping columnar jointing. Under umbrella of ONF ID 250.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(South)	Cutter Rock abandoned islet, Whatipū	Prominent small islet surrounded by dune sands built up during the 20th century. Under umbrella of ONF ID 250.	Geopreservation Inventory		National
(South)	Cornwallis Peninsula	A 3km long peninsula, made up of coarse-grained facies of the Waitemata Group, jutting into the Manukau Harbour.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional

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Regional Park name	Geological feature / site	Description	Source	ONF ID	Significance
(South)	Cornwallis Peninsula cave sandstone fill	2m thick deposit of limonite-rich sandstone, eroding at the back of the cave and filling it half-way to the roof.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(South)	Cornwallis Peninsula proximal volcanic rich flysch	Sequence of volcanic-rich flysch beds dominated by thick sandstone beds and minor mudstone.	ONF overlay	21	Regional
(South)	Karamatura delta, Huia	300m wide delta of pebble-size clasts at the mouth of Karamatura Stream protruding into Huia Bay.	Geopreservation Inventory		National
(South)	Kakamatua Inlet, Cornwallis	Long, sheltered bay with an accreting intertidal and subaerial sand flat and extensive intertidal estuary.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(South)	Karamatura, Marama catchments & Mt Donald McLean	A range of scenic landforms including inland bluffs, waterfalls, gorges and steep hill slopes.	ONF overlay	55	Regional
(South)	Ninepin Rock volcanic neck	An excellent example of an eroded volcanic neck combining intrusive tongues of lava and agglomerate fill with bombs.	ONF overlay	129	Regional
(South)	North Cornwallis Holocene high-stand terrace	50-100m wide by 700m long flat terrace at 2.5-4m above mean sea level, formed during Holocene high-stand.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(South)	Ohaka Head dike swarm	Two sets of dikes intruding andesite conglomerate, considered to be the best exposed dike swarm in Waitākere Ranges .	ONF overlay	135	Regional
(South)	Paratutae to Little Huia high-cliffed coastline	Coastal ridge up to 250m high that was eroded out of volcanic conglomerate and runs along top of cliffed and steep vegetated coastline to Little Huia.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional
(South)	Paratutae wave-cut notch	3-4m-high notch extending 1-3m into base of volcanic conglomerate cliffs, just above high tide level on Paratutae Island.	ONF overlay	153	Regional
(South)	Te Komoki exfoliation dome (Jackie Hill)	A rocky dome shaped top of prominent hill.	ONF overlay	214	Regional
(South)	Whatipū Caves and pyroclastic breccia dikes	A group of 4-5 caves eroded out by the sea along the joints and old volcanic necks and pipes in Waitākere Group volcanic breccias .	ONF overlay	249	National
(South)	Wonga Wonga Bay submarine slide	A 4 x 1m section of andesite dike enclosed in chaotic deposits of a submarine slide that slid down the slopes of the Waitākere Volcano .	ONF overlay	254	Regional

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Regional Park name	Geological feature / site	Description	Source	ONF ID	Significance
Whakatīwai	Whakatīwai gravel ridges	Sequence of stranded fossil beach ridges composed of gravel derived from Hūnua meta-greywackes and supplied by local streams and longshore drift. Part of a Series of 13 ridge complexes along the coastal plain, varying from 20m to more than 100m in width.	Geopreservation Inventory		National
Wenderholm and Te Muri	Wenderholm Sand Barrier & Puhoi Estuary	Excellent example of a drowned river valley contained by a bay-mouth sandspit.	ONF overlay	245	
Wenderholm	Mahurangi Island old hat islet, Waiwera	40m-high subconical islet surrounded by extensive intertidal platform of eroded Waitemata Sandstone. Out to sea.	Geopreservation Inventory		Regional

Te **Āpiti**hanga / Appendix 6: Ecosystem types in Auckland

Source: [Indigenous terrestrial and wetland ecosystems of Auckland, Auckland Council, 2017.](#)

Ecosystem code	Threat status	Ecosystem description
Forest ecosystems		
WF4	Endangered	Pōhutukawa, pūriri, broadleaved forest [coastal broadleaved forest]
WF5	Critically Endangered	Tōtara, kanuka, broadleaved forest [dune forest]
WF7	Critically Endangered	Pūriri forest
WF8	Critically Endangered	Kahikatea, pukatea forest
WF9	Endangered	Taraire, tawa, podocarp forest
WF10	Endangered	Kauri forest
WF11	Endangered	Kauri, podocarp, broadleaved forest
WF12	Endangered	Kauri, podocarp, broadleaved, beech forest
WF13	Vulnerable	Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest
MF4	Critically Endangered	Kahikatea forest
MF24	Critically Endangered	Rimu-towai forest
MF25	Endangered	Kauri, towai, rata montane podocarp forest
Cliff ecosystems		
CL1	Vulnerable	Pōhutukawa treeland/flaxland/rockland
CL6	Least Concern	Hebe, wharariki flaxland/rockland
Regenerating ecosystems		
VS1	Endangered	Pōhutukawa scrub/forest
VS2	Least Concern	Kanuka scrub/forest
VS3	Least Concern	Manuka, kanuka scrub
VS5	Least Concern	Broadleaved species scrub/forest
Wetland ecosystems		
WL1	Critically Endangered	Manuka, gumland grass tree, Machaerina scrub/sedgeland (gumland)
WL2	Critically Endangered	Manuka, greater wirerush, restiad rushland
WL10	Endangered	Oioi restiad rushland/reedland
WL11	Critically Endangered	Machaerina sedgeland
WL12	Critically Endangered	Manuka, tangle fern, scrub, fernland
WL15	Critically Endangered	Herbfield (lakeshore turf)
WL18	Critically Endangered	Flaxland
WL19	Endangered	Raupo reedland

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Ecosystem code	Threat status	Ecosystem description
Coastal saline ecosystems		
SA1	Least Concern	Mangrove forest and scrub
SA4	Endangered	Shore bindweed, knobby clubrush gravelfield/ stonefield
SA5	Critically Endangered	Herbfield (Coastal turf)
SA7	Critically Endangered	Iceplant, glasswort herbfield/loamfield
Dune ecosystems		
DN2	Endangered	Spinifex, pingao grassland/sedgeland
DN5	Critically Endangered	Oioi, knobby clubrush sedgeland
Geothermal ecosystems		
GT2	Data Deficient	Geothermal-heated water and steam
Cave ecosystems		
CV1	Data Deficient	Subterranean rockland, stonefield [caves]

Te **Āpiti**hanga / Appendix 7: Extract from the **Waitākere Ranges** Heritage Area Act 2008

Sections 3, 7 and 8 of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008. The authoritative version is at www.legislation.govt.nz, refer to the online version as there may be subsequent amendments.

3 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to—
 - (a) recognise the national, regional, and local significance of the Waitakere Ranges heritage area; and
 - (b) promote the protection and enhancement of its heritage features for present and future generations.
- (2) To this end, the Act—
 - (a) establishes the Waitakere Ranges heritage area; and
 - (b) states its national significance; and
 - (c) defines its heritage features; and
 - (d) specifies the objectives of establishing and maintaining the heritage area; and
 - (e) provides additional matters for the Auckland Council and certain other persons to consider when making a decision, exercising a power, or carrying out a duty that relates to the heritage area.

7 National significance and heritage features of heritage area

- (1) The heritage area is of national significance and the heritage features described in subsection (2), individually or collectively, contribute to its significance.
- (2) The heritage features of the heritage area are—
 - (a) its terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of prominent indigenous character that—
 - (i) include large continuous areas of primary and regenerating lowland and coastal rainforest, wetland, and dune systems with intact ecological sequences:
 - (ii) have intrinsic value:
 - (iii) provide a diversity of habitats for indigenous flora and fauna:
 - (iv) collect, store, and produce high quality water:
 - (v) provide opportunities for ecological restoration:
 - (vi) are of cultural, scientific, or educational interest:
 - (vii) have landscape qualities of regional and national significance:
 - (viii) have natural scenic beauty:

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- (b) the different classes of natural landforms and landscapes within the area that contrast and connect with each other, and which collectively give the area its distinctive character:
- (c) the coastal areas, which—
 - (i) have a natural and dynamic character; and
 - (ii) contribute to the area's vistas; and
 - (iii) differ significantly from each other:
- (d) the naturally functioning streams that rise in the eastern foothills and contribute positively to downstream urban character, stormwater management, and flood protection:
- (e) the quietness and darkness of the Waitakere Ranges and the coastal parts of the area:
- (f) the dramatic landform of the Ranges and foothills, which is the visual backdrop to metropolitan Auckland, forming its western skyline:
- (g) the opportunities that the area provides for wilderness experiences, recreation, and relaxation in close proximity to metropolitan Auckland:
- (h) the eastern foothills, which—
 - (i) act as a buffer between metropolitan Auckland and the forested ranges and coasts; and
 - (ii) provide a transition from metropolitan Auckland to the forested ranges and coast:
- (i) the subservience of the built environment to the area's natural and rural landscape, which is reflected in—
 - (i) the individual identity and character of the coastal villages and their distinctive scale, containment, intensity, and amenity; and
 - (ii) the distinctive harmony, pleasantness, and coherence of the low-density residential and urban areas that are located in regenerating (and increasingly dominant) forest settings; and
 - (iii) the rural character of the foothills to the east and north and their intricate pattern of farmland, orchards, vineyards, uncultivated areas, indigenous vegetation, and dispersed low-density settlement with few urban-scale activities:
- (j) the historical, traditional, and cultural relationships of people, communities, and tangata whenua with the area and their exercise of kaitiakitanga and stewardship:
- (k) the evidence of past human activities in the area, including those in relation to timber extraction, gum-digging, flax milling, mineral extraction, quarrying, extensive farming, and water impoundment and supply:
- (l) its distinctive local communities:
- (m) the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park and its importance as an accessible public place with significant natural, historical, cultural, and recreational resources:
- (n) the public water catchment and supply system, the operation, maintenance, and development of which serves the people of Auckland.

8 Heritage area objectives

The objectives of establishing and maintaining the heritage area are—

- (a) to protect, restore, and enhance the area and its heritage features:
- (b) to ensure that impacts on the area as a whole are considered when decisions are made affecting any part of it:
- (c) to adopt the following approach when considering decisions that threaten serious or irreversible damage to a heritage feature:
 - (i) carefully consider the risks and uncertainties associated with any particular course of action; and
 - (ii) take into account the best information available; and
 - (iii) endeavour to protect the heritage feature:
- (d) to recognise and avoid adverse potential, or adverse cumulative, effects of activities on the area's environment (including its amenity) or its heritage features:
- (e) to recognise that, in protecting the heritage features, the area has little capacity to absorb further subdivision:
- (f) to ensure that any subdivision or development in the area, of itself or in respect of its cumulative effect,—
 - (i) is of an appropriate character, scale, and intensity; and
 - (ii) does not adversely affect the heritage features; and
 - (iii) does not contribute to urban sprawl:
- (g) to maintain the quality and diversity of landscapes in the area by—
 - (i) protecting landscapes of local, regional, or national significance; and
 - (ii) restoring and enhancing degraded landscapes; and
 - (iii) managing change within a landscape in an integrated way, including managing change in a rural landscape to retain a rural character:
- (h) to manage aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in the area to protect and enhance indigenous habitat values, landscape values, and amenity values:
- (i) to recognise that people live and work in the area in distinct communities, and to enable those people to provide for their social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being:
- (j) to provide for future uses of rural land in order to retain a rural character in the area:
- (k) to protect those features of the area that relate to its water catchment and supply functions:
- (l) to protect in perpetuity the natural and historic resources of the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the people and communities of the Auckland region and New Zealand.

Te Āpitihanga / Appendix 8: Land inventory

To see the location of a land parcel refer to this GIS map:

<https://apmegeo.jacobs.com/portal/apps/instant/minimalist/index.html?appid=7f420c55fe2e42d0a52e300092b5f796>

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4998826	Ambury Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 156421	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4991601	Ambury Regional Park	Section 1 SO 47431	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5040021	Ambury Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 28970	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6867951	Ātiu Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 370114 and Sec 2 SO 55893	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6867952	Ātiu Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 370114	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5120803	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 38497	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4991607	Āwhitu Regional Park	Allot 204 PSH OF Āwhitu	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4951046	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 6 Block II DEEDS 141	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4950494	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 2 Block II DEEDS 141	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4735162	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 7 Block II DEEDS 141	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4944044	Āwhitu Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 27021	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4735161	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 38497	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5155644	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 30277	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4863169	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 3 Block II DEEDS 141	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5166411	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 27021	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4710490	Āwhitu Regional Park	Part Allot E65 PSH OF Āwhitu	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7072409	Āwhitu Regional Park	Part Allot SE68 PSH OF Āwhitu	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4999353	Āwhitu Regional Park	Part Allot SE68 PSH OF Āwhitu	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4735166	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 38497	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4863167	Āwhitu Regional Park	Lot 1 Block II DEEDS 141	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4822501	Āwhitu Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DEEDS O 27	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4991624	Āwhitu Regional Park	Allot 205 PSH OF Āwhitu	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4715804	Browns Island (Motukorea)	Motukorea Island Deposited Plan 16315	Reserves Act 1977	Historic reserve
4730549	Duder Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 128027	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4862461	Duder Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 128027	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4710660	Duder Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 43599	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4944000	Duder Regional Park	Part Lot 6 DP 31974	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4901092	Duder Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 64104	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7265934	Duder Regional Park	Section 1 SO 431633	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4756439	Glenfern Sanctuary Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 58372	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4979564	Glenfern Sanctuary Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 13669	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4888336	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot E75 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5122725	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 94 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5146158	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 43094	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4912247	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 160 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5125664	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 24 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4768890	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Section 1 Block XIII Wairoa SD	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4729264	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Section 2 Block XIII Wairoa SD	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4724352	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 165 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4802006	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 49440	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4748692	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 70 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5054882	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 162670	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
7950214	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 49 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4837730	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 114291	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4827799	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 153 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5017045	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 61276	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943227	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 33 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4838167	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 6 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5169165	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 7 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5009506	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 49440	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4696535	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Section 3 Block XIII Wairoa SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4733436	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 89 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4748694	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Kiripaka Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4754739	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 72 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4760259	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 74 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4795255	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 95 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4797922	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Kiripaka Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4799451	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Lot 5 DEEDS Blue 71	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4802789	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 83 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4805762	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 91A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4806927	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 49440	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4806985	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 Allot 90 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4840660	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 8 DEEDS Blue 71	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4857349	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 87 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4863391	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 33851	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4868006	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 79 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4881415	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 33A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4872374	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 157 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4874054	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 66 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4874376	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 164 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4872676	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 150 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4888344	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 167 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4898189	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 71 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4906264	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 99 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4998404	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot E77 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4924411	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 43094	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4908915	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 65A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4942284	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 Allot 90 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4950790	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 88 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4971468	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 105 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4979779	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 82 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4991501	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot W77 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5002320	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 50 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5007565	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C3D Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5011365	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 92A PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5016295	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 155 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5029581	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 85 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5032246	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 156 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5034785	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 9 DEEDS Blue 71	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5040698	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 14 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5046000	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot W76 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5046582	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 80 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5102148	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 84 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5154183	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 92 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5053537	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 152 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5054822	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 74A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5054853	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 169 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5056412	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 166 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5154548	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 158 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5111173	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 91 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4760791	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Tāpapakanga IB Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5134218	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 78 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146245	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C3A2 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5149218	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 43094	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5167973	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 93 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5168360	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 91B PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5171368	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot E76 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5188600	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 83A PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4874770	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 198461	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5169150	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 91C PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5190318	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 159 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5191646	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 145 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5192865	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 67 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5185497	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 92B PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4795234	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 43094	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4879035	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C3C2 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5144321	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 43094	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5162663	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 123 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4894501	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 168 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5052914	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 49 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5076840	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 48 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
7463378	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Lot 2 DP 12197	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7170391	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	CL SO 5991	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5202847	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 162 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5201145	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 62 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5191649	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 63A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5186034	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 5BNorth2	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5185136	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 47346	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5185135	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 68363	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5191650	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 60B PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5197232	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 61 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5191652	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 131 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5175881	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Road Reserve Survey Office Plan 43079	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5171288	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 55 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5170651	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 57 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146812	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C3A1	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146525	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 147 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5117263	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C2A1	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5112852	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 163 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5069469	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 30899	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5067318	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C3C1	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5057204	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 59A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5039331	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 68834	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5062559	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 130 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5056932	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Wharekawa 5C	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5056931	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 61393	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5056914	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 68834	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5056054	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C2B1	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5056053	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 26151	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5048434	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 61B PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5048427	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 61B PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5026224	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 26151	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4999929	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 74B PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4970124	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 110 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4956187	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 151 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4954768	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 128 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4997684	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 129 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5054755	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 127 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4928357	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 103 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4928356	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Wharekawa 5BNorth8	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4927487	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C2C	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4923834	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 61B PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4890887	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Lot 1 DP 12197	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4923596	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Road Reserve Survey Office Plan 43079	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4912532	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 64 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4875955	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C3B	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4852424	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 60A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4838217	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 143 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4871447	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 124 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4855930	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 148 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4837487	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 54 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4819825	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 5BNorth1	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4805766	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 60 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4800346	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4C1	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4800199	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Wharekawa 4A2	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4799336	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 61393	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4805768	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 62B PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4794665	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 5 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781631	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 100A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781627	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 97A PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763290	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Lot 1 DP 12197	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4761729	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 56 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4730834	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 78 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4720543	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 102 PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4698156	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 60C PSH OF Otau	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4740471	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 62A PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4904945	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 118 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4858236	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 126 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5062561	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 117 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5181179	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 96 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4795094	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 29892	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4933987	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 97 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5062557	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 146 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5182299	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 59 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4970299	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 149 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5202846	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 125 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4773956	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 122 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4933982	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allot 63 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4878911	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 161 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4933980	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 142 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4805763	Hūnua Ranges Regional Park	Allot 144 PSH OF Otau	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4948839	Long Bay Regional Park	Part Allot 12 PSH OF Okura	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5200787	Long Bay Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 51084	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4965002	Long Bay Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 54616	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5110882	Long Bay Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 54617	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4745017	Long Bay Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 46292	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4784625	Long Bay Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 46292	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4912786	Long Bay Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 46292	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5098352	Long Bay Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 54616	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5041287	Long Bay Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 51779	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7451682	Long Bay Regional Park	Section 2 SO 460210	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7451683	Long Bay Regional Park	Section 3 SO 460210	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7451685	Long Bay Regional Park	Section 5 SO 460210	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6701892	Long Bay Regional Park	Section 2 SO 70452	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6701893	Long Bay Regional Park	Section 3 SO 70452	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6701894	Long Bay Regional Park	Section 4 SO 70452	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6701891	Long Bay Regional Park	Section 1 SO 70452	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5190773	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 216 VILL OF Mahurangi	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4804054	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 51860	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060740	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 44711	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5061614	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 44711	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
5185455	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 209 VILL OF Mahurangi	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
7727863	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 1 SO 498301	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
4801750	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 205 VILL OF Mahurangi	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4931818	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Part Section 50 VILL OF Mahurangi	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5185616	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Part Section 50 VILL OF Mahurangi	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4933118	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 42 VILL OF Mahurangi	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5190043	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 43 VILL OF Mahurangi	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4931880	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 44 VILL OF Mahurangi	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4931799	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 45 VILL OF Mahurangi	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5061415	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Section 49 VILL OF Mahurangi	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5064155	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 28362	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5050005	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 28362	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4935514	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 28362	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
8155542	Mahurangi East Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 533576	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5114144	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Tungutu Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4929877	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 56365	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060409	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 56365	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4933602	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 56365	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5191166	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 56365	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5063598	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 56365	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4811286	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Opahi 1 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5183052	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 93661	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
4760904	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Tungutu Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932265	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 51860	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189446	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 51860	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5068288	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Opahi A1 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5054868	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 8 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5062455	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 59474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4718069	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4928506	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 3 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4928759	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 5 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5064146	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 6 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5064150	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 4 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5112551	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 7 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189444	Mahurangi West Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 55671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4827160	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 41363	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4798030	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 43396	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)

Regional Parks Management Plan

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5033528	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5164392	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4910129	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 35335	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5185684	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 43396	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5183762	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5186282	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 43396	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4956178	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4797975	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5031349	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4918823	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4700963	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5055960	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 8 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5184915	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 89 DP 37175	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4799141	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5064469	Muriwai Regional Park	Part Lot 136 DP 37374	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5054731	Muriwai Regional Park	Part Lot 72 DP 35335	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5167157	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 2 SO 65145	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5065616	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 2 SO 69320	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4936903	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 3 SO 69320	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4807932	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 4 SO 69320	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4917532	Muriwai Regional Park	Part Section N2 Block IX Kumeu SD	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5199494	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 1 SO 65145	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4936946	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 1 SO 69320	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4807582	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 43 Block IX Kumeu SD	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4934448	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 5 SO 69320	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5035962	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4891549	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 58521	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4799106	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 102 DP 37374	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4936751	Muriwai Regional Park	Section 6 SO 69320	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5184470	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 63 DP 37175	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4798685	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 64 DP 37175	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5048929	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 25 DP 35335	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4950806	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 26 DP 35335	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4926226	Muriwai Regional Park	Part Section N2 Block IX Kumeu SD (Part Motutara Block)	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5037251	Muriwai Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 44502	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5193521	Muriwai Regional Park	Section S2 Block IX Kumeu SD	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4868984	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 135 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4846998	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 130 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4923234	Ōmana Regional Park	Closed Road Survey Office Plan 43591	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4884517	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 129 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4907585	Ōmana Regional Park	Part Lot 242 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5094275	Ōmana Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 25802	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4728704	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 122 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4754243	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 243 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4770241	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 118 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4823507	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 132 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4856849	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 120 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4866642	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 244 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4948295	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 128 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4984985	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 121 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4985147	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 124 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5001657	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 134 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5011606	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 131 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5034376	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 126 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5041054	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 136 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5087422	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 133 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5114433	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 125 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5114438	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 123 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5114441	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 119 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5140710	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 127 DP 20293	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5052040	Ōmana Regional Park	Part Allot 79 PSH OF Maraetai	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
4745716	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 75 DP 20293	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4994199	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 73 DP 20293	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5020326	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 74 DP 20293	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5114442	Ōmana Regional Park	Lot 76 DP 20293	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5012388	Ōrere Point Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 142191	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5183938	Ōrere Point Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 23701	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4779929	Pakiri Regional Park	Allot 44 PSH OF Pakiri	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5000756	Pakiri Regional Park	Allot 33 PSH OF Pakiri	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5045898	Pakiri Regional Park	Allot 33 PSH OF Pakiri	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4886605	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 117489	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5015316	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 117489	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5047235	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 185887	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7209756	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 425458	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6695223	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 16 DP 335513	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6695222	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 335513	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624607	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624608	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624606	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624605	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624604	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624603	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624602	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4787039	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 175860	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6624599	Pakiri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 312790	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4757954	Scandrett Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 203800	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4703853	Shakespear Regional Park	Section 1 SO 61911	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7682775	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 237 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4817816	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 1 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943300	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 251 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4949811	Shakespear Regional Park	Allot 246 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4960806	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 250 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4992726	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 249 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5004633	Shakespear Regional Park	Allot 247 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5022536	Shakespear Regional Park	Allot 255 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5039854	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 245 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5072966	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 339 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5082106	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 252 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5124049	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 248 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5102896	Shakespear Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 48098	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4960793	Shakespear Regional Park	Part Allot 245 PSH OF Waiwera	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4786843	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 41511	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4864210	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Wharekawa 4B2A1A Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781672	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 8 Block II Ōrere SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781948	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Wharekawa 4C4A Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5051949	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 7 Block II Ōrere SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4897064	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Wharekawa 4C4A Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4773883	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 10 Block II Ōrere SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5040856	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 2 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5181203	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 9 Block II Ōrere SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4774389	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Wharekawa 4B2A1A Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4774332	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 1C Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4902344	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 2 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5153159	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 1A Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7074836	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 1C Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5181316	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 41511	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4902995	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 1C Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4841107	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 1 SO 70286	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5022817	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 2 Block Marked A on SO 63362	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4880148	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 2 Block marked D on SO 63362	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5164326	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 2 Block marked C on SO Plan 63362	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7530566	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 4 SO 466033	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
7530562	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 3 SO 466033	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
7530564	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 2 SO 466033	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7530565	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Section 1 SO 466033	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4773786	Tāpapakanga Regional Park	Part Tāpapakanga 2 Block marked B on SO 63362	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5063851	Tāwharanui Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 68181	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189848	Tāwharanui Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 68181	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4859615	Tāwharanui Regional Park	Part Tāwharanui Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932211	Tāwharanui Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 38965	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060773	Tāwharanui Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 38965	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5063275	Tāwharanui Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 55879	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4804003	Tāwharanui Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 68181	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4942482	Tawhitokino Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 36861	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4916515	Te Ārai Regional Park	Part Allot 20 PSH OF Mangawhai	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4790264	Te Ārai Regional Park	Allot 320 PSH OF Mangawhai	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
7652530	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 303 DP 483489	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
7652531	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 300 DP 483489	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5050459	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 59556	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
7652576	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 302 DP 483489	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
7652585	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 301 DP 483489	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
6795081	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 30 DP 355691	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
6795082	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 31 DP 355691	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4913279	Te Ārai Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 66227	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4772556	Te Muri Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 54981	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060403	Te Muri Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 54981	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4726544	Te Muri Regional Park	Section 2 Block IV Waiwera SD	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (cemetery) reserve
5072372	Te Muri Regional Park	Nokenoke Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4866407	Te Muri Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 62419	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4719072	Te Muri Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 62419	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4796310	Te Muri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 54981	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4719040	Te Muri Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 173965	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4815216	Te Muri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 173965	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4816109	Te Muri Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4793145	Te Muri Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4910295	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 198815	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4970022	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5020406	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 8 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084914	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 198815	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4919139	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 198815	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4697615	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 198815	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5149658	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5018231	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5098144	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4711281	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763933	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4968177	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 179864	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7258727	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 426156	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7258726	Te Rau Pūriri Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 426156	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4750853	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136596	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879040	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136593	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007570	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007587	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5007582	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879060	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879063	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 8 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4926328	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 16 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4873357	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4790936	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5183919	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5054840	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879101	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 12 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5011583	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5067849	Waharau Regional Park	Pt Wharekawa 4B1A	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4912804	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 20 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4918806	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 21 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4909882	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 24 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4915382	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 25 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5180140	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 26 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136620	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 27 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879052	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 28 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781714	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 22 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136553	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 30 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136610	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 29 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4909405	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 23 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136594	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 31 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136618	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 32 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007571	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 34 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007579	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 33 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4750861	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 35 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007622	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 36 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879072	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 37 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4906953	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 38 DP 60035	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781901	Waharau Regional Park	Wharekawa 4B3C2C	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5173702	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 61800	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5047690	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 61800	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781712	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 61800	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
5035277	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 61800	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5042872	Waharau Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 61800	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136621	Waharau Regional Park	Wharekawa 4B3C2A	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4784165	Waharau Regional Park	Sec 1 Blk IV Ōrere SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5201692	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 92 PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5201689	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 242A PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4815672	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 28786	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5201694	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 40510	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5072830	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 42858	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4815674	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 42858	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4850444	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5107030	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 66 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5023617	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 69 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5032262	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 8837	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4725293	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 25 DP 33024	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4984461	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 33C PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4786934	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 451 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5059694	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 388 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5153194	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 450 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4895929	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 68 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4849146	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 389 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5096754	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 69 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4912341	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 27164	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4912342	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 8837	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4721356	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 757 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4735403	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 272 DP 24221	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4766986	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 76 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5153780	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 430 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4853338	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 84902	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5170077	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 368 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4944002	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 46 PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5072829	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 45 PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4984347	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 686 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5094680	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 683 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5139219	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 685 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5140805	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 684 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5072205	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 664 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4783456	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 65455	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5049981	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 548 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5134714	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 31356	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5052503	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 635 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4731140	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 150 DP 27719	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4842547	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 111 DP 27719	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4745345	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 35700	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4834077	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4791157	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 549 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5051158	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 550 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5094037	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 551 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5201696	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 45 PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
7509903	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Section 1 SO 471329	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4728849	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 70 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4956599	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 69 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4813051	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 38 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5103059	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 430 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5021106	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Section 1 SO 40327	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5042606	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Section 3 SO 40327	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4691952	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4720577	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4799989	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 57 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4815482	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4887946	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4892405	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 8 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4907405	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4903133	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4925196	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5048378	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5070164	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 12 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5127052	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5166295	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 206360	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4757313	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 12731	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5071404	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 206250	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5142132	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 21538	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5152723	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 12731	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4737335	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 29 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4839772	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 31 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5140811	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 30 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4712591	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot S78 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4789941	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 110 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4924082	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot S79 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932111	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 112 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5155805	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 584 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5023957	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 519 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4801740	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 74 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4811054	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 38 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4837067	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 70 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4839803	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 72 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4961931	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 20 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4841774	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 73 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4883051	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 71 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4939339	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 69 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5093078	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 82 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4735442	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 60 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4845149	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 10136	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4963597	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 27 DP 10136	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5023547	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 10136	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4698184	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 42 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5162097	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 33A PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4725030	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 9782	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4841642	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 33 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4842876	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 55 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4866536	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 37 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5172340	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 583 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4971474	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 17 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4867036	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 19340	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4903913	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 9782	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4909789	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 19340	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4755941	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 23 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4833630	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4961755	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 33 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4962584	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 56 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4964816	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 38 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4991909	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 601 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4995505	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 155 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5037260	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 30488	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5048093	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 31 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5176979	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 37544	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7441448	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 35 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4712599	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 26 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4714726	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 22 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4723095	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 21 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4729417	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4734810	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4749010	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 471 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4752598	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 25 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4841057	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4843878	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4853450	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 16 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4858463	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 31 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4865431	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4867117	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 28 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4883038	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4883052	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4885123	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 19 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4888929	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 24 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4971753	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 27 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4974426	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 8 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4986130	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 12 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4986862	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 30 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4989323	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5005660	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 51334	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5112855	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 18 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5114423	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5114616	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 260 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5118430	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5120702	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 472 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5140814	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146079	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 29 DP 32318	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146722	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 31077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4981645	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 78770	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4869489	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 87 DP 37794	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4981710	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 28 DP 33024	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
6617533	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 318085	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4981622	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 5 DP 84902	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4813353	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 44159	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5167269	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 19259	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5201697	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Lot 31 DP 21538	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4836633	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 97A PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4833465	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Allot 627 PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4815675	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 11266	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5072832	Waitākere Central Regional Park	Part Allot 242A PSH OF Waikomiti	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4884199	Waitākere Regional Park	Part Allot 35 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4924156	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 197569	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4955775	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 37071	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5060693	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 160207	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5162415	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 153 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5122597	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 3200	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4932133	Waitātere North Regional Park	Allot NW48 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5041433	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 696 PSH OF Waipareira	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4741907	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 17 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4948838	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 30 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4978039	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 697 PSH OF Waipareira	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5020516	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 2 Allot 8 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5041095	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 85A PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5047855	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 84 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5079591	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 84 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084046	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 4 DP 8837	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5138548	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot N7A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5141006	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot N7A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
7047263	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 19 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7081107	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 17 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5050333	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 7A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4898181	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 161748	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4803930	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 18475	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4847770	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 160207	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4988209	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 430 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4836022	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 84 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4803934	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 465 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5069992	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 111A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4780671	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 18475	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5107270	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 18475	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6996704	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 11 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5188327	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot SE85 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
647435	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 17 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4696646	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 24505	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5085265	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 442 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4744285	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4802949	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4848622	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 12 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932153	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5051387	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 36 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4793919	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 33 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5137294	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7391837	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 36 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7391839	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot N7A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932149	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 12 DP 18475	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5130743	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 7A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5120177	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 1266	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5153047	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 53875	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5155641	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 3 DP 1266	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5179595	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 30156	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4805978	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 52977	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4934173	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 3 DP 52977	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4934200	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 52977	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4996753	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 3 Block I Waitākere SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5079723	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 7 DP 8837	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5185253	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 428 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4721155	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 3200	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4861358	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 22406	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5082021	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 22406	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4910193	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 91173	Reserves Act 1977, see the Lake Wainamu SMZ section of the Waitakere Ranges chapter	Managed on behalf of the owner, the QEII National Trust
4928484	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 3 DP 17236	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4854115	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 4352	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4875546	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 443 PSH OF Waipareira	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4944420	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot W87 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5073240	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 88 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5147793	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot E87 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4794794	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 26 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5093352	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 441 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4985329	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 17236	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6996705	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 1 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
6996706	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 2 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
6996707	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 3 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
6996708	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 4 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
6996709	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 5 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
6996710	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 6 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
6996711	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 7 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
6996714	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 10 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5037068	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 8837	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4925592	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 10077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4950256	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 37 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5099410	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot N7A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4723152	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 20 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4843711	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 16 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4869048	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 31 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4874679	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 21 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4959079	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 28 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4967431	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 27 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4982849	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 35 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5030210	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 34 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5093364	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 29 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5119687	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 32 DP 8877	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4862706	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 7A PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5005131	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 7B PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6996713	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 9 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4852163	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 49 DP 15765	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4795866	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 3 DP 10077	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5126609	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 5 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4799814	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 433 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4914078	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 437 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4961752	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 435 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4977851	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 84 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5051055	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 438 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084904	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 431 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4822343	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 432 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4898604	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 434 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4912336	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 427 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4948401	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 439 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5057958	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 436 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084198	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 429 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4970645	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 43426	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4774785	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 163 PSH OF Waipareira	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
6996712	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 8 SO 393773	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4702302	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot NW81 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4724933	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot M81 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4758583	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 79 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4821579	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 123 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4826767	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot NW81 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4854008	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 115 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4874927	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot N82 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4880535	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 116 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4908826	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 80 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4924914	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 83 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4928487	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 122 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4955063	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 117 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7079379	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 399384	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4955076	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 104 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4955248	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot NM82 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4955903	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 76 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4961713	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot M82 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5009550	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 119 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5009554	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 121 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5027143	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 103 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5052441	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 118 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5066253	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 80 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5093060	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 120 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5126536	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 77 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5147379	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot S82 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5165995	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot S50 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5166004	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 51 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932141	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 1 SO 45173	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5090359	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 57 DP 21508	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4701961	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Lot 7 DP 8837	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4977101	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot S49 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5126760	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot N49 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5008574	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot SW48 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5131922	Waitākere North Regional Park	Section 3 SO 45173	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4793065	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 193 PSH OF Waipareira	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4788573	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 1 Allot 8 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4860760	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot SM50 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4711267	Waitākere North Regional Park	Part Allot 84 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
6743192	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 200 DP 347095	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4928534	Waitākere North Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 22406	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5190083	Waitākere North Regional Park	Allot 440 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4969526	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Allot 187 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4830641	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 12 DP 27798	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5057982	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 90 DP 42223	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
5158695	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 77 DP 31268	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (accessway) reserve
5154960	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 31 DP 40109	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4866811	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	PT ALLOT NE82 DP 3135 KARANGAHAPE	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4967439	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	PT ALLOT NE44 DP 3135 KARANGAHAPE	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4802733	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	PT ALLOT SW44 DP 3135 KARANGAHAPE	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4766667	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	PT ALLOT M82 DP 3135 KARANGAHAPE	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6574759	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 193044	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4822776	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 106 DP 42402	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5141864	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	PT ALLOT SW82 DP 3135 KARANGAHAPE	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5126609	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Pt Allotment 5 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4852457	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 100 DP 21358	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4923608	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 99 DP 42402	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4765507	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 107 DP 42402	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5153923	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 31 DP 77453	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5162125	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 21312	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
5140953	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Part Lot 20 DP 27798	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5151145	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Part Allot 393 PSH OF Waipareira	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5106748	Waitākere Ranges Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7512314	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 435910	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4789938	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 35 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5056351	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 28 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5017116	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 35A PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5038773	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 1 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5040311	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot NWM66 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5060965	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 88 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5076693	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 35150	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5102216	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 32732	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5190158	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 35 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4905513	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 13 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5169095	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 12 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4973204	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 90 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5164678	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 146127	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
4825499	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 36910	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4783610	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 90 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4888414	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 32 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5102204	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 90 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4844876	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 108 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4893576	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 103 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189995	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 34 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5062785	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 114 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4910464	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 146127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5168150	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 146127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4906015	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 146127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4911585	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 146127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5051212	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 146127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146226	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 301 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4922732	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 146127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4724449	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Lot 19 DP 27798	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4754180	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Lot 21 DP 27798	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4833219	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 27798	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4910226	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 33 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4696310	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot W101 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4825750	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 107 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4882190	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 122 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4904545	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 102 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4993045	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot W93 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4994744	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot E101 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5022247	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 104 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5092625	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 92 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4892624	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 45463	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5018221	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 45463	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5172542	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 16 DP 45463	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5185411	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 45463	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4788653	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 156 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4904261	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 291 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4907505	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 30 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5038255	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 245 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5047127	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 362 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5047958	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 364 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5050904	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 341 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5073683	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 1 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5082385	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 90 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5046625	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 87 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4888416	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 1 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
7077762	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 1 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4910240	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 127 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4913089	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 128 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5165877	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 126 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5060673	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot W22 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5164579	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 21312	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189746	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 21 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5038771	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 113 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5165029	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 30693	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5031643	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 52875	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5175349	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 52875	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5169499	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 90A PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4782917	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 27 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4885479	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 15847	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5033058	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 120 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5143504	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 15847	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5052597	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 208 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5169712	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 87 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5175524	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 86 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4818603	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 124 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5003420	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 123 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4711089	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 118 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4757180	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 121 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4839607	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 117 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5033057	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 119 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5102203	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 116 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4794119	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 23 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4926871	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 52875	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5020916	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 27 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5033986	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 52875	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4804468	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 32707	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4716380	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 100 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4705785	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 186 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4746243	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 189 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4772534	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 179 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4773355	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 176 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4774530	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 184 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4779908	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 182 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4787625	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 180 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4789936	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 177 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4825219	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 188 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4889556	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 190 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4919738	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 183 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4922417	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 191 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5052600	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 185 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5146227	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 178 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5165815	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 181 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5147387	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 192 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4779319	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 163 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4779374	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 174 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4782102	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 173 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4907515	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 172 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4902579	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 165 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5041346	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 171 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5041417	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 168 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5047298	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 166 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5161405	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 162 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)

Regional Parks Management Plan

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5162046	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 164 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5167416	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 167 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5170207	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 169 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5170632	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 170 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5056350	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 28 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5075766	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 91 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5162221	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 94 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5068544	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot SE35 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5151426	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 161 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4881164	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 95 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5033061	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot E93 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5111770	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 111 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5167458	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 89 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189743	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 24 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4913281	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 12078	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5159937	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 58468	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5185412	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 12078	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4892620	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 55265	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4991406	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 27 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5116782	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 52875	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4805448	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 5 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4789937	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot N8 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4883091	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 26 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4975788	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 25 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5158045	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 10 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4703682	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot NW66 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4760242	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 109 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4803901	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot W15 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4803902	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 13 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4803903	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot E22 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4814814	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 17 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4932125	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot E20 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932126	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot M11 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943134	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 14 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5016793	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 8A PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5040314	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 3192	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060672	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot W11 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060674	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot E15 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5130536	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot S8 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5158312	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 12 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943135	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 19 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060671	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 18 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5174249	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 9 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189741	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 3192	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5179004	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot SE11 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189744	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot WM11 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5189745	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot NE66 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4731601	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 65 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4882173	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot 16 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4892077	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot S68 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4782312	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 21312	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4782326	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 19340	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4904515	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 6A PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4905250	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 21312	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4906162	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 21312	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5012129	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 21312	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5052328	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 31671	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5135013	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 10348	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5168162	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 21312	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4911745	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 36910	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763953	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 31372	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)

Regional Parks Management Plan

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5074489	Waitākere South Regional Park	Part Allot 1 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
7512320	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 435910	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
7512319	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 435910	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
7665343	Waitākere South Regional Park	Area A SO 64997	Reserves Act 1977	Scientific reserve
6729498	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 317406	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4754980	Waitākere South Regional Park	Lot 14 Allot 1 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5040313	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot M66 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4767050	Waitākere South Regional Park	Allot W20 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
4862695	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SWM38 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4698250	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot WM75 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5123831	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 197 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4698834	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E75 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4710067	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4726863	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4771122	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE42 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4814842	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Piha Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4830006	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 216 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4830933	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot W75 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4848128	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 202 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879171	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M45 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4893448	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 92 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4914439	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4928660	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 55821	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943179	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Wekatahi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4954855	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 91 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4980296	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SWM40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5004115	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5012982	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Hikurangi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5027120	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E47 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5035536	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW48 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146885	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SEM45 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5038218	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NW45 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5062768	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW82 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5083677	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 90 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084800	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot EM75 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084207	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot S94 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5105674	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M42 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5108377	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 39 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5128656	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 39 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4893584	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NE56 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5022246	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NE59 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5151373	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW56 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5037765	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 17775	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4905675	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 42 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5085404	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NE94 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4752016	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SWM53 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4778699	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE95 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4699276	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW59 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4771498	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 57 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5045534	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot M59 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4839258	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 55821	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5162397	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 27625	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4751099	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SE46 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5151025	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot M55 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4886967	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SE45 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943043	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M45 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5136827	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SEM45 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5062812	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 34474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4784427	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SWM43 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060935	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW43 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5190009	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot M43 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4855350	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 60 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5046266	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 31544	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5150859	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 59 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5105875	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 33852	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4893583	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 143 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5162875	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 145 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5090761	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 138 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5190010	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot M94 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4946837	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 39 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5138850	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 34474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5191907	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 34474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5116716	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 34474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5143386	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 34474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5186324	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 34474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763965	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 69 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5038757	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 47 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4755997	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4806029	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 46 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4765500	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 31127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4912339	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NE61 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5033680	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 31127	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5099067	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 105 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5109490	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 31241	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5140736	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW50 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5111890	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 31241	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007823	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW53 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763976	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW100 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5041082	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 124 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4815387	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 32124	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5071997	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E60 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5200912	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot W96 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
7081467	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 107 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763978	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 137 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4858175	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 135 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5150902	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot N58 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943180	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M60 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4943181	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E96 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5059738	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 61 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5149926	Waitākere West Regional Park	Piha (Lion Rock) IS	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4893384	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE100 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5014017	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 131 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5020784	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 37 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5166120	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 101 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4782047	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 97 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4912334	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M96 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5170316	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot W60 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4720115	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE50 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4907488	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot S49 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763975	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 37 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4788088	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NEM38 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4903794	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE38 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4849864	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot M44 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4870569	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NE44 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4929950	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW44 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4921080	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot W95 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4904838	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SM58 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4904845	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SE58 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4804161	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW94 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4776754	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW54 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5020552	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NW54 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5182600	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW45 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4892092	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 39 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4839693	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 71 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5174025	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot M66 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5023070	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NW81 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5108448	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE81 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4893577	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SW58 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5027385	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M96 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (community buildings) reserve
7522953	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E96 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4883769	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NW55 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4866811	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE82 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5062782	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SE55 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4763730	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 106 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (community buildings) reserve
4893095	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE95 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4727680	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4775673	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4776594	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5057942	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 25709	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4766667	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M82 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4802733	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW44 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4967439	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE44 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5141864	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW82 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5109217	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M57 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4776611	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 15 DP 21141	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4795862	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 14 DP 21141	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5134715	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 177 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5010616	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 34474	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5133586	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 27625	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
4960513	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 61 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4711512	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW41 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

Te Mahere Whakahaere i ngā Papa Rēhia ā-Rohe

LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4806016	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NE41 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4782044	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 61 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5037066	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 97 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4803405	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DEEDS 1240	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5105992	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 97 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4934180	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 13 DP 21141	Reserves Act 1977 (subject to conservation covenant under section 77 – see Appendix 2)	Managed on behalf of the owner, the University of Auckland
4953075	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 16 DP 54016	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5199548	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 155 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5035350	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 16650	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4758276	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 46A PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5019455	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 47A PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5137400	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NW46 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5151104	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot W47 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5033227	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 76 DP 31268	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5020785	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 12966	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4932373	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NE43 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5109486	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 46054	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4722658	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 31241	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4854243	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 31241	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5006905	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 176 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5146763	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 681 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5184048	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 680 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7464171	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 682 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4977310	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 206 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5149939	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 207 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4698287	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 178 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4760756	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 204 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4888890	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 203 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5017183	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 205 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4847794	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 200 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4975689	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 201 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5127574	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 199 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4833491	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 196 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5127585	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 198 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4741248	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 69280	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4963074	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot W59 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4862697	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SWM40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7682789	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part DP 8434	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4983683	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E57 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5011707	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 93 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5022245	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 63608	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5014360	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 30 DP 40109	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4776612	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 49389	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4830199	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 46054	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5030403	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SWM48 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5036329	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M48 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5016781	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 28 DP 40109	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4751736	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 160 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4894158	Waitākere West Regional Park	Section 3 Block III Waitākere SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4779701	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot N49 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4885766	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SWM48 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5037062	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NW81 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5140051	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M48 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5152076	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE48 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4803910	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 152 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5025946	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 154 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4782045	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 61386	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4751652	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 158 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4895438	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 157 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5197559	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 159 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4776617	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot W66 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5142867	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 20 DP 18296	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6602543	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 208340	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4872334	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 49389	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4903790	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 49389	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4910207	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SWM70 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4751923	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 31544	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4793448	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 7 DP 31544	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4879685	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 4 DP 83918	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007161	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 5 DP 31544	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5094228	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 6 DP 31544	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6554310	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 211491	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(a)
5022052	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NEM40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6602547	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 31544	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4761400	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 106 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5060683	Waitākere West Regional Park	Section 1 SO 70252	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (community building) reserve
4815391	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 43669	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
5072557	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 43669	Reserves Act 1977	Recreation reserve
4882983	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE40 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4885102	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot N68 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4892094	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 69 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4903792	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 62 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4952539	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 70 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4967124	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot S71 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5026193	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot N71 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5032259	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 63 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5143096	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 39 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4712587	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot M36 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4722660	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 74 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4727340	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SE80 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4734341	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 73 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4767161	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NW80 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781173	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 133 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4846488	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 76 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4979698	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NW79 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4991154	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 132 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4993895	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NE36 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5022042	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 134 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5045320	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NW75 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5052639	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NW78 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5098382	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 77 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5101750	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SW36 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4765038	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 130 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5020770	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 129 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
5119506	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot E64 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5155667	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot S75 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5009556	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 640	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5072547	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 32124	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5150744	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 125 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5036357	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 150 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4715341	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 95 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4994386	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 97 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5101177	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 259 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4697790	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 78 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4698141	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 64 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4719758	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 62 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4723929	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E66 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4729476	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 10 DP 12966	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
4728848	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 10267	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4771290	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E66 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4778698	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot S56 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4780216	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E66 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4797471	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NW55 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4826556	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SE63 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4827442	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 72A PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4842421	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 10267	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4850901	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 12966	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4850905	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 8 DP 12966	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4906848	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E57 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4948866	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 53 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4955762	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 72 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084796	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E66 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084452	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 2994	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4968801	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 52 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5027135	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot E66 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5083447	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 73 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084652	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot 65 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5120320	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 11 DP 12966	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5164466	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot NW56 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
7521702	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot SE55 PSH OF Waitākere	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4760697	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 36A PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4983231	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 96 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5083744	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 418 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5084670	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot NW94 PSH OF Waikomiti	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5124425	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 2945	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4802903	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 22385	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5007925	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 55854	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5008520	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 22385	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5046435	Waitākere West Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 55854	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5182760	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot SWM42 PSH OF Karangahape	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4884148	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 17775	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4755474	Waitākere West Regional Park	Section 2 SO 45173	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5014862	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 2 DP 17775	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5112983	Waitākere West Regional Park	Allot N63 PSH OF Waitākere	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4948715	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Lot 1 DP 35875	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
5150907	Waitākere West Regional Park	Part Allot 72 PSH OF Karangahape	Reserves Act 1977	Local purpose (water conservation) reserve
4714031	Waitawa Regional Park	Part Mataitai 3 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4773306	Waitawa Regional Park	Lot 3 DP 27722	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4781310	Waitawa Regional Park	Section 4 Block V Wairoa SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4785341	Waitawa Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 45518	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5201661	Waitawa Regional Park	Part Mataitai 3 Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4928094	Waitawa Regional Park	Section 5 Block V Wairoa SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4795062	Waitawa Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 27722	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4811389	Waitawa Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 31198	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4849066	Waitawa Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 31198	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4900585	Waitawa Regional Park	Part Waitawa Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4905678	Waitawa Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 27722	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4939792	Waitawa Regional Park	Part Waitawa Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5188240	Waitawa Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 27540	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5201213	Wenderholm Regional Park	Closed Road Survey Office Plan 16344	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4869865	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Maungatauhoro Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4935507	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Te Akeake Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4988916	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4921413	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5181796	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4783717	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5174868	Wenderholm Regional Park	Section 19 Block III Waiwera SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4841339	Wenderholm Regional Park	Section 18 Block III Waiwera SD	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA

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LINZ parcel_id	Description	Appellation	Legislation	Classification
5155097	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5065297	Wenderholm Regional Park	Part Puhoi Block	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
6633136	Whakanewha Regional Park	Part Whakanewha Block	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
6633135	Whakanewha Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 321424	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4946127	Whakanewha Regional Park	Lot 2 DP 161747	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4765604	Whakanewha Regional Park	Lot 489 DP 20610	Reserves Act 1977	Scenic reserve s.19(1)(b)
4852704	Whakanewha Regional Park	Lot 9 DP 161747	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
4764751	Whakatīwai Regional Park	Lot 1 DP 61272	Local Government Act 2002	Fee simple under LGA
5054875	Whakatīwai Regional Park	Part Wharekawa 5BN8 Block	Local Government Act	Fee simple under LGA

Glossary – **Te Reo Māori** terms

Term	English translation
Hapū	A Māori sub-tribe, usually containing a number of whānau with a common ancestor.
Hapori	Community.
Iwi	A Māori tribe, usually containing a number of hapū with a common ancestor.
Kai / kaimoana	Food / seafood.
Kaitiaki	In this context, kaitiaki refers to mana whenua, who by virtue of their ancestral connection are the guardian or caregiver or steward of a place.
Kaitiakitanga	In this context, kaitiakitanga refers to the exercise of guardianship or stewardship by mana whenua over the natural and cultural resources of a place.
Kawa	Protocols.
Kōiwi	Bones (human).
Mahinga kai	Garden, cultivation, food-gathering place.
Mana motuhake	Māori self-rule and self-determination.
Manaakitanga	Showing <u>hospitality</u> , respect, generosity and care for others.
Marae	A traditional Māori tribal meeting place.
Mātauranga	In this context, mātauranga refers to Māori traditional knowledge.
Mataawaka	Māori who live in Auckland and are not in a mana whenua group (Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009).
Maunga	Mountain.
Mauri	The life force present in all things. Mauri generates, regenerates and upholds creation, binding physical and spiritual elements of all things together.
Ngahere	Forest.
Pā	Former fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade.
Papa kāinga	Original home, village.
Rāhui	A temporary restriction on the use of land, sea, rivers, forests and food resources. It can include prohibitions for a specified period after a drowning, or prohibitions to support conservation such as prohibitions on the harvest of kai moana (sea food) where stocks are being depleted.
Rangatira-ki-te-rangatira	Literally, ‘chief to chief’.
Rangatiratanga	Exercise of authority, leadership, chieftainship.
Rohe	Region or area.
Rongoā	In this context, rongoā refers to traditional Māori healing/medicine.
Taiao	Environment.
Take tupuna	Ancestral land right – continuous occupation of land through several generations.
Tāmaki Makaurau	The Māori name for the Auckland region.
Tāngata	People.

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Taonga	Anything highly prized or treasured, tangible or intangible that contributes to Māori long term wellbeing. The term equates roughly to the concept of a resource, but incorporates a range of social, economic and cultural associations. Included, for example, are te reo / the Māori language, wāhi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names.
Tapu	Sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden.
Te ao Māori	The Māori world.
Te Araroa	A walking trail from Cape Reinga in the north to Bluff in the South.
Tikanga	Correct procedure, custom, method, way, plan, practice, convention, protocol. The customary system of values and practices of an iwi or hapū that have developed over time and are deeply embedded.
Tohu mana whenua	Landmark, sign, symbol, emblem placed by or of mana whenua.
Urupā	Burial place.
Whakapapa	Ancestral / ancestry
Wāhi tapu	In this context, wāhi tapu refers to a place sacred to Māori.
Wāhi tūpuna	Ancestral places.
Wai	Water, stream, creek, river
Wairua	Spirit, soul.
Whānau	Family.
Whanaungatanga	Relationship, kinship, sense of family connection and belonging.
Whenua	Land.

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