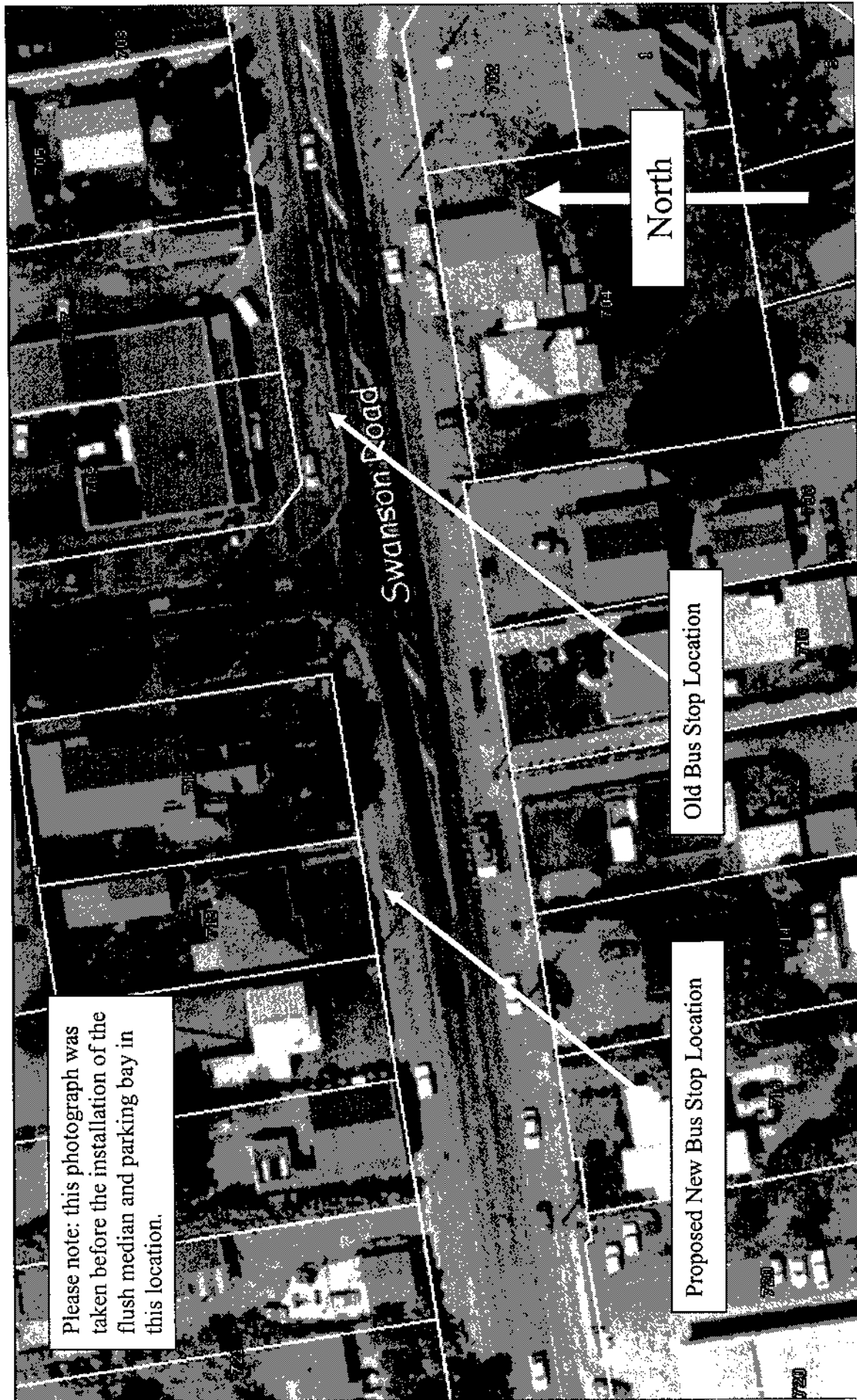


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Preliminary Sketch Drawings  
At Cnr Summerland Drive, &  
Brookwood Drive,  
For: Waikare City Council.

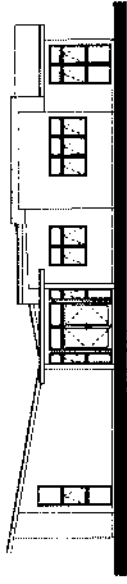
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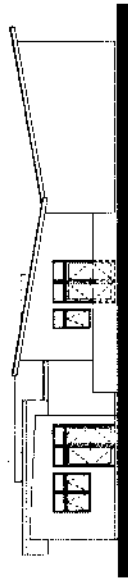
North



South

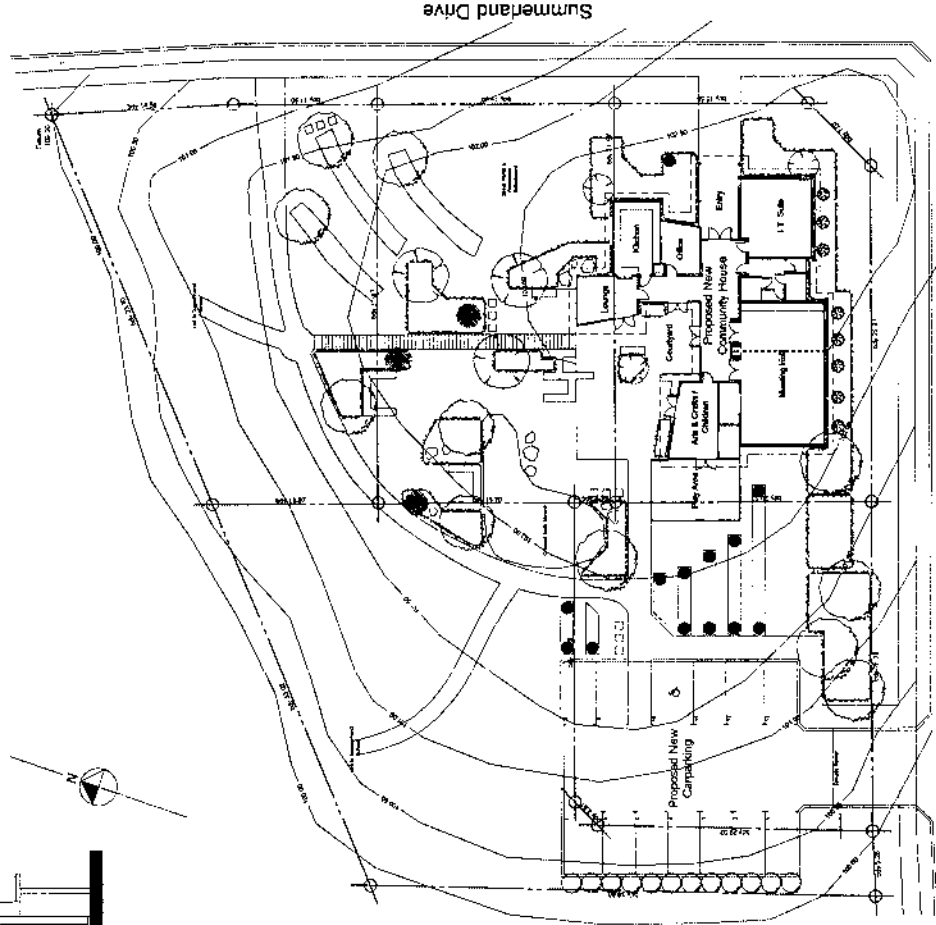


East



West

Elevations Scale 1:100



Brookwood Drive

Site Plan Scale 1:200

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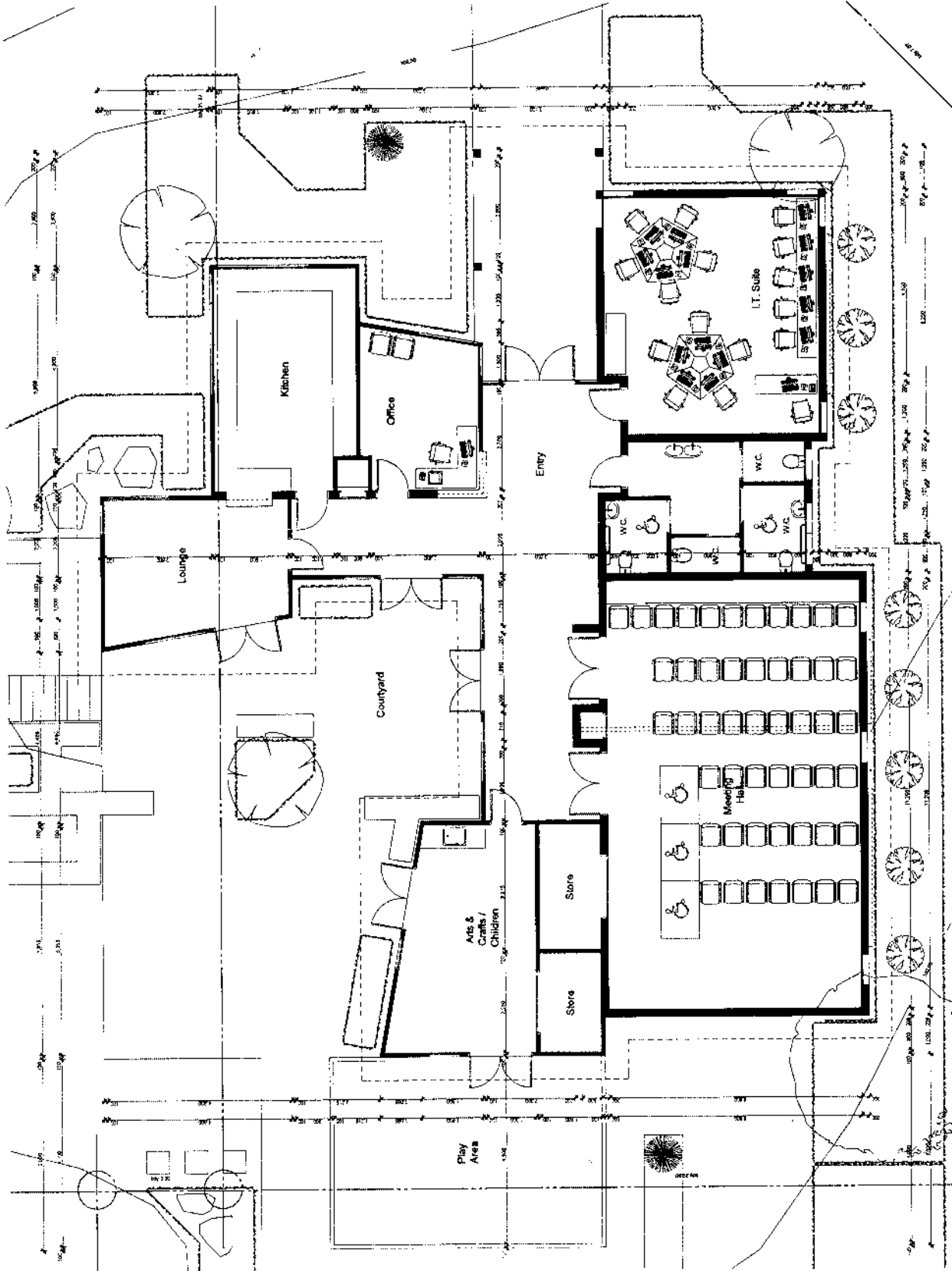
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Preliminary Sketch Drawings  
At: Cnr Summerland Drive, &  
Brookwood Drive,  
For: Waitakere City Council.

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Floor Plan Scale 1:50

# Swanson Reserves

Awhiorangi  
Kitewaho Reserves  
Robert Knox Memorial  
Swanson Esplanade Reserve  
Swanson Heritage Park  
Swanson Oaks  
Swanson Scenic Reserve  
Swanson Station Park  
Swanson Stream Reserve  
Welsh Hills  
Kay Road/Balefill  
Billy Joe Stream Site



A5



**Draft Reserves Management Plan**



Waitakere City Council  
Te Taitā o Waitakere

# SWANSON RESERVES

**Draft**

## RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by  
Waitakere City Council  
Landscape Development Unit  
June 2003

# **PART 1 Introduction and Background**

## **Summary**

### **1.0 Context**

- 1.1 Swanson Environment
  - 1.1.1 Kay Road Balefill
  - 1.1.2 Crows Park
- 1.2 Purpose of the Reserve Management Plan
- 1.3 Management Plan Process
- 1.4 How to Use this Management Plan

### **2.0 Statutory Requirements**

- 2.1 Reserves Act 1977
- 2.2 Resource Management Act 1991
- 2.3 Waitakere City Proposed District Plan
- 2.4 Swanson Structure Plan

### **3.0 Reserve Index and Maps**

- 3.1 Reserves Classification Table

### **4.0 Strategic Context**

- 4.1 Green Network
- 4.2 Project Twin Streams
- 4.3 Parks Strategy
- 4.4 Weed Strategy
- 4.5 Swanson Reserves and Public Access Plan
- 4.6 Te Kawerau A Maki Trust Resource Management Statement
- 4.7 Ngati Whatua

### **5.0 Management Plan Objectives**

- 5.1 An Integrated Vision for the Reserves
- 5.2 Approach to Preparing Policies
- 5.3 Community Expectations for the Reserves

### **6.0 Reserve Value Descriptions**

- 6.1 Natural Environment
  - 6.1.1 Brief Description Of Reserves
  - 6.1.2 Geology and Soils
  - 6.1.3 Vegetation
  - 6.1.4 Fauna
  - 6.1.5 Landscape
  - 6.1.6 Water
- 6.2 Cultural Heritage and History
  - 6.2.1 Maori Heritage and Archaeological Sites
  - 6.2.2 Non-Maori Heritage and Archaeological Sites
- 6.3 Recreation and Use
  - 6.3.1 Facilities
  - 6.3.2 Leases

## **Bibliography**

## **PART 2 Objectives and Policies**

- 1.0 Vision Statement**
- 2.0 Recreation, Use and Enjoyment**
- 3.0 Ecological Values - Biodiversity**
- 4.0 Cultural Heritage and History**
  - 4.1 Maori Cultural Heritage
  - 4.2 Non Maori Cultural Heritage
- 5.0 Access and Circulation**
- 6.0 Water Quality**
- 7.0 Landscape Values**
- 8.0 Weeds and Pests**
- 9.0 Administration and Management**

## **PART 3 Concept Plans and Table of Works**

- 1.0 Concept Plans**
- 2.0 Table of Works**

### **Appendices**

- Appendix 1 Summary of Public Submissions**
- Appendix 2 Ecological Survey Maps**
- Appendix 3 Lease Documents**
- Appendix 4 Distribution of Weeds in Swanson Stream Reserves**
- Appendix 5 Extracts from Fish Survey 2003**

The purpose of a Management Plan is to:

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

This document is a Draft Management Plan for the twelve reserves situated in the Swanson catchment of Waitakere City, and also includes Kay Road balefill and a 16 ha Council owned site below the balefill, both of which are being considered as future reserves. This Plan is intended as a guide for the future protection, use and development of these reserves. The Plan regards the reserves in combination as part of an integrated network but also responds to their individual management.

The project team is appreciative of the response to the consultation undertaken thus far. Written submissions outlining suggestions or comments on the proposed objectives, policies and implementation statements within the draft document are now encouraged. There will be a submission period of two months from the time the draft has been made available to the public.

The closing date for submissions to the Draft Swanson Reserves Management Plan is Friday, 17<sup>th</sup> October 2003.

Submissions should be sent to:

Reserve Management Planner  
Waitakere City Council  
Private Bag 93109  
Henderson  
Waitakere City

## **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

*By the 1870's, when it became evident that the kauri resources were not limitless and that millers' interests were in conflict with the nation's, William Swanson, became the most vehement critic of the timbermen and their practices himself. "He was a conspicuous exception to the rule that self interest outweighs the consideration for the common good". (P.37 A History of Waitemata).*

## **SUMMARY**

In 2001, Council began preparing a Management Plan for the following reserves within the Swanson area:

Swanson Scenic Reserve

Swanson Stream Esplanade Reserve (including area previously known as Swanson Marginal Strip)

Swanson Stream Reserve

Robert Knox Memorial Park

Swanson Station Park

Swanson Heritage Park

Swanson Oaks

Awhiorangi Reserve

Kitewaho Plantation Reserve 1

Kitewaho Plantation Reserve 2

Kitewaho Reserve

Welsh Hills Reserve

The intention to prepare this Plan was publicly notified in October 2001 and submissions to the draft closed in February 2002. Subsequently the decision was made to include Kay Road balefill and the adjacent 16 ha site containing the Billy Joe Stream, in this Reserves Management Plan. The publication of the draft Plan was delayed to allow time for the procedures required to include Kay Road in the overall Plan.

Kay Road balefill is an historical landfill which ceased operations in 1996 and, as such, is not currently designated as a reserve nor open to the public, but is under the management of Council's Aftercare Services. The purpose of this draft Plan is to propose an integrated plan for the best development and future use of the Swanson Reserves. As the balefill will be designated as a reserve in the future when the Aftercare issues are resolved, it is proposed that the site be included in this Plan in order that it undergo the process of community consultation regarding its future development and overall role in the reserves network.

Likewise, the site below the balefill that contains the Billy Joe Stream has been retained by Aftercare due to its geographical relationship to the balefill. While it is not currently a reserve it is proposed that this site or parts of it, be eventually designated as reserve for reasons outlined in the Plan. Therefore this site, hereafter referred to as the Billy Joe site, is also included in this Plan.

The 12 reserves plus the Balefill and Billy Joe site included in this draft Management Plan all lie within the Waitakere Ward. They are collectively known hereafter as the Swanson Reserves and are the subject of this Management Plan.

The reserves included in this Plan have a range of ecological and amenity values, and fall into two main categories:

## **1. Green Network Reserves**

These have high natural or ecological values and are only suitable for passive recreation. There are two types;

**(a) Esplanade reserves** - include streams and their riparian margins, (Swanson Esplanade Reserve, Swanson Stream Reserve, Swanson Scenic Reserve, Billy Joe site)

**(b) Bush reserves** - regenerating bush with high ecological values (Swanson Scenic Reserve, the Kitewaho Reserves, Awhiorangi Reserve, Welsh Hills Reserve, the Billy Joe site and Kay Road balefill.)

## **2. Township/Community Reserves**

These are located within Swanson Village itself, have high recreational and little or no ecological values. (Robert Knox Memorial Park, Swanson Station Park, Swanson Oaks, Swanson Heritage Park).

The community is well served by this variety, each category offering a different and complimentary recreational experience. The Green Network reserves' primary purpose is to provide opportunities for passive recreation in a natural environment - through walkways and access to the streams and bush. The primary purpose of the township reserves to provide 'local purpose' facilities for community recreation such as events and gatherings. At present there are no reserves in Swanson providing sports or active recreation facilities.

This Management Plan seeks to protect and enhance the special recreational, ecological and cultural values of the reserves, at the same time balancing the requirements of their classifications and meeting the needs of both the local community.

This Management Plan sets out the objectives and policies for the management of the Swanson reserves. The Plan has been produced within the context of Waitakere City's wider objectives.

### **1.0 Context**

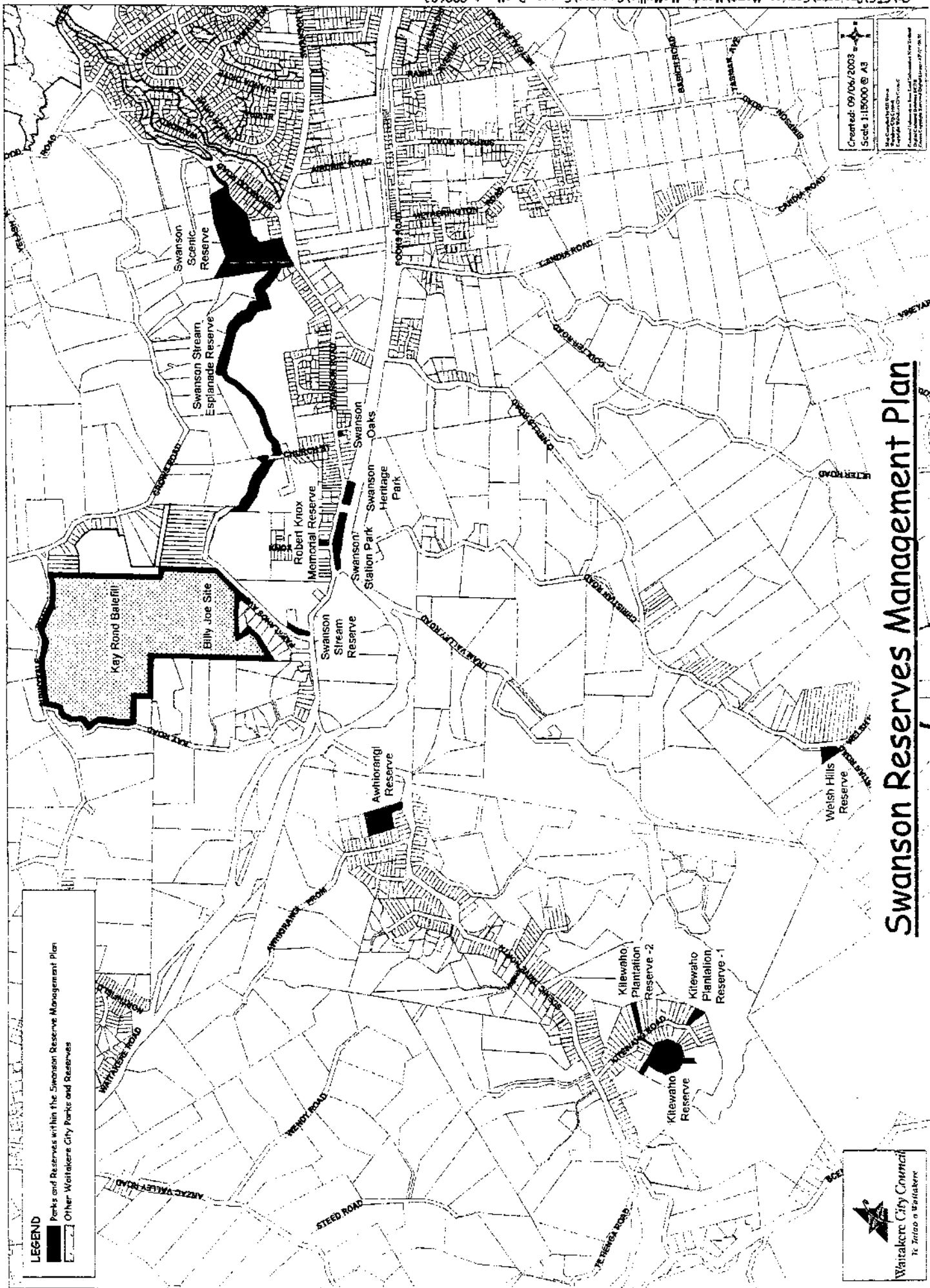
This section introduces the context for the reserves and their Management Plans.

#### **1.1 Swanson Environment**

The Waitakere Ranges and their foothills are a unique ecosystem. The foothills lie on the eastern side of the Waitakere Ranges and are the rolling hills, ridges and gullies of the catchments that drain out to the Waitemata Harbour. Swanson lies in these foothills to the east of the Waitakere Ranges.

The Waitakere Ranges were formed by an ancient massive uplift of hard volcanic basalt. Over time, soft rock has worn away from the hills and silt has collected in the valleys and lowlands, a process facilitated by the high rainfall. In the foothills to the east of the Ranges, around Swanson, the soils are more sedimentary than volcanic and are known as 'Waitemata' soils.

The low-lying hills and valleys of the foothills were sheltered from the Tasman coastal airflows and, in pre-European times, they were covered by a warm lowland forest ecosystem. Along the ridges, the emergent trees were kauri, tanekaha and rimu; on the valley sides, puriri, rata, rimu and kahikatea; in the more fertile gullies were abundant ponga, mahoe, nikau and other broadleaf shrubs and trees. The dense

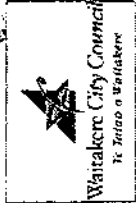


**LEGEND**

Parks and Reserves within the Swanson Reserve Management Plan  
 Other Waitakere City Parks and Reserves

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 Map Symbols: GIS Service  
 Project: GIS Service  
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 Project: GIS Service

# Swanson Reserves Management Plan



nature of the forest meant that lines of communication were generally along ridgelines or waterways.

The Swanson catchment is one of the major catchments of the Waitakere foothills environment, covering some 2270 hectares in total. The catchment is drained by many small streams, feeding into the Swanson Stream, which enters the upper Waitemata Harbour through the Huruhuru Inlet, under the northwestern motorway in Massey.

The foothills topography is characterized by undulating land, strongly dissected with gullies and streams. Swanson village itself is located in a valley floor with the land generally rising to the north and south. Immediately north of the valley floor an escarpment rises above the Swanson Stream.

Pastoral farming has been a predominant land use in this area, through the farms were never large. Over time, the scale of holdings has reduced and is now quite fragmented. The area is characterised by a mixture of bush and rural residential farmland, with a small urban, residential and industrial area located around the village.

Swanson is a foothills environment, a buffer between the Waitakere ranges and the more developed land to the east. In order to regulate future development within this foothills landscape, Council has developed the Swanson Structure Plan. The Swanson Structure Plan identifies the predominant land uses of the area as: Bush Living and Rural Residential. Through the Structure Plan, the area is expected to accommodate some 140 additional lots.

To the south of Swanson lies Ranui, a predominantly medium density, low-cost, residential suburb. To the east lies Te Rangi Hiroa, the home of the Massey Pony Club and one of the two major equestrian centres in west Auckland.

### **Figure 1 Context Map**

### 1.1.1 Kay Road Balefill

Between the years of 1983 and 1996, Kay Road was the balefill site for west Auckland domestic and other refuse. In 1993, the original consents expired and Council looked to extend the life of the balefill beyond the planned November 1993 closure. This move was opposed by members of the community and after extensive community consultation, Council entered into mediation with the community to settle the matter. A number of concessions were made by both parties during the negotiation process and, in August 1993, a Mediation Agreement was signed between the Swanson residents and the Waitakere City Council. Under the terms of this Agreement, the life of the Balefill was extended for three years until November 30<sup>th</sup> 1996 and the Community was paid compensation, the money going to a Trust fund. In addition, the Agreement approves a Site Management Plan and establishes a Site Management Committee consisting of 3 members of the Swanson community and 3 elected representatives to oversee the implementation of and improvements to this Management Plan.

The Mediation Agreement states that at the end of operations, closure and aftercare operations will commence. The aftercare and monitoring activities will continue for a period of 30 years, during which time the site will be revegetated and progressively developed as a passive reserve. A copy of the Agreement is attached at **appendix**.

The following terms of the Mediation Agreement relate to the future of the balefill as a reserve:

**1.**

*In the event that Waitakere acquires other property adjoining the site for the purposes of the balefill then so much of the land as is used for balefill purposes shall be included within the definition of the site for this agreement*

**12.**

*(d) Works to develop the site as a recreation reserve;*

*(f) Recreational uses as follows:*

- i) for the first 30 years as a passive recreation reserve;*
- ii) thereafter as a "recreation reserve" within the classification in the Reserves Act 1977 or such other enactment as may then be in force.*

**23.**

*Prior to the termination of the use of the site as a balefill in accordance with para 3 Waitakere will in consultation with the residents decide on a name for the reserve on the site.*

Since 1995, the Site Management Plan has been kept under continuous review with the input of the Site Management Committee. After landfill operations ceased in 1997, the Site Management Plan was updated to become a Post Closure Plan. The original Post Closure Management Plan (Worleys 1995) stated that on closure, the site would be open to the public as a passive recreation reserve, in accordance with the wishes of the local community. It was then intended that the site would be vested for this purpose within 6 months of the final bale being placed. Capping and restoration of the site was completed in April 1997. However, it became apparent during the initial post-closure phase that public access to the site would be difficult to manage for reasons of health and safety. There were a number of control and monitoring facilities remaining on the site, including:

- monitoring boreholes
- gas flaring equipment

- gas collection vents
- stormwater ponds and drains
- a leachate collection system.

Since closure, the Kay Road site has been under the management of Council's Aftercare Services. The site has remained closed for public access while Aftercare and the SMC have implemented an extensive and ongoing programme of revegetation and weed control work, as specified in the Site Management Plan. The site has been recontoured and covered with topsoil to level the surface of the platforms as the bales have settled and an extensive programme of planting eco-sourced native seedlings has been carried out.

As it is Council's priority to ensure public health and safety, as well as to protect the landfill monitoring and control infrastructure and the investment, which they have made in revegetating the site, the site is not considered suitable for public access yet. As recently as November 2002, the Site Management Plan stated "There will be no active promotion of the site as a Council Reserve until such time as the WCC are satisfied with the level of security of the site". While the active aftercare life of the balefill is hard to predict, it is envisaged that this may be around 30 years from the date of closure. Until that time, the balefill site, or at least part of it, will remain closed to public access. The timetable for the vesting of the site as a reserve will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

In 1996, Council began preparing a combined draft Reserves Management Plan for the Kay Road Balefill site and Crows Park, which backs onto it. This was publicly notified and, following the process of public consultation required under the Reserves Act (1977), a draft Plan was produced. However, due to ongoing Aftercare issues, the Kay Road site was subsequently withdrawn from this draft Plan and Crows Road Reserve continued the process on its own, with the Crows Road Reserve Management Plan being adopted by the Waitakere Community Board in March 2001.

The site cannot currently be vested as a reserve due to the presence of the landfill gas extraction system and the extensive revegetation programme. However, with both the Kay Road Balefill Site Weed Management and Revegetation Plans expiring in 2003, Council considers that it would be an appropriate time to review the direction of development, assess community expectations for access and include Parks input into the management and development of the balefill site with a view to its eventual handover as a reserve. For these reasons, Council has decided to complete the consultation process for the draft Kay Road Plan that began in 1996 and to include elements of this work in the Swanson Reserves Management Plan.

Directly below the balefill site lies a 16 ha site that runs down a steep south facing incline to join Parklands Ave and a paper road. The Billy Joe Stream that drains the balefill gully runs through this site and into the Swanson Stream at the bottom. The site is currently covered in a mixture of scrub, tall pines, regenerating bush and weeds, with pockets of quite good native vegetation. Council acquired this site for its strategic location below the balefill. Future development on this site would be limited due to the steep contour, its function in draining the balefill and the fact that it acts as a buffer between the landfill and the residential area in the valley below.

The balefill and the Billy Joe site have an integral role to play in providing future linkages between Crows Park and the Swanson Stream corridor. The inclusion of

these sites now allows for the development of an integrated reserves network and includes them in the submission process for the overall Swanson Plan.

### **1.1.2 Crows Park**

The Crows Park Management Plan was adopted by the Community Board in 2000.

The Plan recommends that, given the significant natural values of the reserve, consideration be given to formally classifying the reserve as a Scenic Reserve, a process now underway. This still provides for recreational access but only to the extent that it is compatible with the principal or primary purposes of the retention and preservation of the natural or scenic values.

Crows Park reserve was originally taken as a developers reserve contribution (vested in the Crown) in March 1928. The Park is a significant place in terms of native flora and fauna values. Although small in area, it contains a wide variety of plant species commonly found in regenerating kauri forest associations. Its relative anonymity and the lack of easy public access has resulted in the establishment of a number of species such as ground orchids, moss mounds and sundews which are normally the first species to decrease in abundance where areas are developed and made more accessible to the public.

The significance of the vegetation associations within the reserve has been formally recognised in the District Plan and in the Draft Tamaki Protected Natural Area Survey. The Protected Natural Areas Survey identified the vegetation in Crows Park as the fourth biggest example of kanuka/manuka forest associations within Waitakere City.

The Parks Strategy recognises the high natural values of Crows Park and that the bush area is of significance to the whole of Waitakere City. The main vegetation associations are gumland and regenerating kauri forest. These vegetation associations extend into Kay Road balefill and the Billy Joe Stream site. The size of the total area enhances the species diversity and is a critical element in the restoration of the area as a habitat for native wildlife, and prevention of weed invasion. It is therefore important that these sites are managed jointly.

### **1.3 The Purpose of the Reserves Management Plan**

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

The key objectives of the Draft Reserve Management Plan are outlined below:

- To increase the use and enjoyment of the reserves by the local and City-wide communities and to maximise the opportunities for appropriate, sustainable and high quality recreational activities in a way that is consistent with the purposes and values of the reserves.
- To recognise and protect the significant native biodiversity within the reserves. In particular, give priority to those ecosystems that support threatened species, but also including all indigenous flora and fauna in the reserves.

- To recognise, protect and, as appropriate, promote the Maori cultural and historical values of the Reserves and their wider catchment, and to work in partnership with Iwi on the management of issues of significance on the reserves.
- To recognise, protect and, as appropriate, promote the non Maori cultural and historical values of the reserves, and to work in partnership with the west Auckland community on the management of issues of significance on the reserves.
- To minimize obstacles to free access and circulation throughout the reserves without compromising the natural or recreational values of the reserves.
- To restore and enhance the life-supporting capacity of the water in the Swanson Stream and its tributaries, including drains, through the reserves.
- To protect and enhance the natural character and landscape values of the Swanson Reserves and ensure that the potential adverse effects of structures and physical processes on the landscape are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- To provide the optimum conditions for the establishment and health of local populations of native flora and fauna within the reserves through the progressive removal and/or control of invasive weed species.
- To ensure the reserves are managed in terms of their reserve classifications for the enjoyment and use of the local and regional community, now and in the future.



**Bush across Swanson Stream**

### 1.3 The Management Plan Process

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

Below is a table outlining the steps taken in this process.

<b>September 2001</b> <b>Public notification of intention to prepare Management Plan.</b>
<b>November/December 2001</b> <b>Public workshops for Management Plan issues.</b>
<b>February 2002</b> <b>Submissions closed for ideas to be considered during the preparation of the draft Reserve Management Plan.</b>
<b>March 2002 - Sept 2002</b> <b>Continuing consultation with user and interest groups.</b>
<b>Oct - Dec 2002</b> <b>Program put on hold to allow a separate consultation process for Kay Rd balefill</b>
<b>Jan - April 2002</b> <b>Reconstitution of the Kay Road Balefill Site Management Committee.</b>
<b>July 2003</b> <b>Draft Reserve Management Plan produced and notified for public submissions following approval by the Waitakere Community Board.</b>
<b>Oct 2003</b> <b>Submissions to draft Plan close.</b>
<b>November 2003</b> <b>Hearing of submissions on draft Plan by Waitakere Community Boards and decisions on recommendations.</b>
<b>November 2003</b> <b>Modification of Plan according to Community Board resolution.</b>
<b>December 2003</b> <b>Waitakere Community Board adopts Final Plan on behalf of Council pending sign off by Chairperson of approved amendments to Plan.</b>
<b>2004 -</b> <b>Plan kept under continual review by Waitakere City Council.</b>

### **1.5 How to use this Management Plan**

The Management Plan is laid out in three parts:

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

**Part 2** contains detailed Objectives for the management of the reserves and an explanation of these. It outlines Policies which will enable the Objectives to be met and the method of their implementation

**Part 3** includes Concept Plans, Design Guidelines and Table Of Works for the reserves showing how future development is to be implemented in specific detail.

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



**Redwood Park Golf Course**

## 2.0 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

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

### 2.1 Reserves Act 1977

The current legislation for administering reserves in New Zealand is the Reserves Act 1977. The purpose of the Reserves Act is set out in s 3 of the Act;

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

The Reserves Act requires that every reserve (other than Local Purpose reserves) has a Management Plan. Once this Plan has been adopted by the responsible authority, it is subject to continuous review, so that it adapts to changing circumstances or increased knowledge about the reserve. This review procedure is outlined in the Reserves Act and requires a public notification and submission process.

The Reserves Act also requires that all Reserves be classified and gazetted according to the classifications laid down by the Act. The reserves covered by this Plan have different classifications under the Act. Some of them have been classified or reclassified under the Reserves Act during the process of preparing this Plan. Kay Road balefill is to be classified as Recreation Reserve at such time as it is ready to be handed over to Parks management.

The Reserves and their classifications and purposes are described in detail in the Reserve Index Part 1 3.0. For more detail on classifications see Appendix 2.

### 2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

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

The Act requires this Management Plan to consider the following "matters of national importance":

- (a) The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development,
- (b) The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development,
- (c) The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna,

- (d) The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers,
- (e) The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.

### 2.3 Waitakere City Council Proposed District Plan

Swanson is set in the Waitakere Foothills Environment. The Foothills Environment is characterised by:

- Fingers of bush in upper catchments
- Streams
- The dominance of the natural over the built features
- Un-kerbed roads which follow the ridgelines
- Orchards and vineyards
- The quietness of the area
- Buildings along the roads
- Low traffic levels
- Relatively sparse settlement
- Absence of urban type activities
- Not outstanding but valued character of city

The boundary of the Metropolitan Urban Limit, (identified in the District Plan), runs along the path of the Swanson Stream. All the Swanson reserves covered by this Plan are outside the Metropolitan Urban Limit (MUL), except for the section of esplanade reserve on the south bank of Swanson Stream, which lies within the MUL.

Under the District Plan, all land within the region is categorised under a *Natural* and *Human Environment* rating system.

The *Natural Areas* system classifies all areas of natural vegetation, wildlife habitat and potential habitat (restoration areas) as following:

- *General Natural Areas* - are characterised by little or no vegetation cover.
- *Restoration Natural Areas* – those areas in the city that cover over 300m<sup>2</sup> and have between 20 and 50% native vegetation cover.
- *Managed Natural Areas* - are important landscape features characterised by significant native vegetation, (greater than 50 %), wildlife habitats and water systems.
- *Significant Areas* have over 50% native species plus some other criteria.
- *Protected Natural Area* – is part of the City's Green Network.
- *Ecological Linkage Opportunity* – those areas that have been identified as probable linkages between isolated patches of significant vegetation, or between restoration areas and significant vegetation.

Under the Natural Areas classification of the Plan (Map 30), the Kay Road balefill platform is identified as Ecological Linkage Opportunity linking significant and outstanding vegetation, with the surrounding bush as Managed, and some Protected Natural Area. The Swanson Stream esplanade is an Ecological Linkage Opportunity as it joins Significant Vegetation. The Billy Joe site includes Protected, Managed and Restoration Natural Areas. The Esplanade Reserve is a mixture of Protected and Managed Natural Area. The Swanson Scenic Reserve grassed area is General, with the bush to the north of the stream as both Protected and Managed. Roughly 75% of Swanson Scenic Reserve's northern escarpment (the eastern section) comprises Managed Natural Area, although it is unclear why this distinction is drawn, as the whole of the escarpment contains vegetation of high quality.

Awhiorangi is a mixture of Protected and Managed Natural Area, while the Kitewaho Reserves (including 1&2) and Welsh Hills are Managed Natural Area.

The Swanson Stream has a 20 m margin throughout until just above the Swanson Scenic Reserve where the margin reduces to 15 m.

The riparian margin on the northern bank of the Swanson Stream, opposite Redwood Park, between Parklands Ave and the Swanson Esplanade Reserve, is an unformed road.

Under the *Human Environments* system, all Waitakere City's parks are classified as *Open Space Environment*, except for the Swanson Oaks, which is covered by the Living Environment rules. Under the Human Environments classification, Kay Road balefill is identified as a Special Area, the Billy Joe site (north) as Foothills Environment and Bush Living (south).

Awhiorangi Reserve and Kitewaho Plantation reserves are identified as Open Space surrounded by Bush Living Environment while Kitewaho Reserve is Open Space surrounded by Bush Living along Kitewaho Road and Waitakere Ranges behind.

This Management Plan will be used to manage impacts on the reserves themselves. It also provides detailed management and planning for the placement of any buildings, paths, and active recreation areas in relation to the specific environment of the parks. The District Plan rules will be used to manage the effects of activities on surrounding areas, in particular, noise, lighting, traffic movements and the placement of structures at the boundary, together with effects on the natural environment with regard to earthworks, vegetation clearance and impermeable surfaces.



**Swanson Stream**

The District Plan also lists sites of outstanding vegetation and habitat, including these associated with the Swanson reserves;

*Appendix e - Sites of outstanding vegetation (as identified in the Waitakere Protected Natural Areas survey as the best representative examples of each vegetation community in this ecological district)*

Area map	location	description
125	Swanson Scenic Reserve and west along the Swanson Stream	Lowland kanuka forest in floodplain alluvium
126	Between Swanson Stream and Crows Road	Lowland tanekaha forest in Waitakere Foothills
127	Crows Park south and west	Lowland kanuka forest in Waitakere Foothills
128	Headwaters of Bobby Joe Stream west of Kay Road Swanson	Lowland broadleaf-tree fern forest in Waitakere Foothills
130	Swanson Stream and Crows Road	Lowland broadleaf-tree fern scrub in Waitakere Foothills

*Appendix f - Sites of outstanding and significant fauna habitat (as identified by the NZ Wildlife Service wildlife habitat inventory)*

	area map	SSWI ranking	features
36	Sunnyvale Road and Crows Road	moderate	Medium sized area containing the headwaters of the Pakonui, Makorua and Billy Joe Stream. Ridges dominated by kanuka forest with kauri regenerating in the understorey. Gullies are dominated by broadleaf forest with regenerating kahikatea. More common native bird species present include tui, grey warbler, and fantail.

## 2.5 The Swanson Structure Plan - Proposed District Plan Variation 88

The Swanson Structure Plan has been developed by Waitakere City Council as an amendment to the Proposed District Plan. The Swanson Structure Plan allows provision for a greater density of development than would have been allowed under normal controls for the area. The Structure Plan allows provision for 141 additional lots in the Structure Plan area, which is expected to result in some increase in local population.

3.0 RESERVE INDEX AND MAPS

Reserve Name (Alphabetical Order)	Legal Description	Area	CT/Gazette ref:	Reserves Act Status
SWANSON SCENIC RESERVE	Lot 662	5.85ha	Gaz not 1925/3391	Scenic Reserve - SPA
	Lot 663	1.3500ha	Gaz not 1982/2860	Recreation Reserve
	Lot 12 DP 40532	1872m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 1000/300	Esplanade Reserve - CAA
	Lot 13 DP40532	563m <sup>2</sup>	All CT 49C/130	Esplanade Reserve
	Lot 1 DP 91619	525 m <sup>2</sup>	CT 48A/576	Scenic Reserve
	Lot 3 DP 62604	759 m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 1038/37	Esplanade Reserve - CAA
SWANSON STREAM ESPLANADE	Lot 3 DP 109320	5660m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 26A/1152	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve - LGA
	Lot 5 DP 135381	2.3ha	Pt CT 55B/1294	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve - LGA
	No cert of title	5370m <sup>2</sup>	Pt Allot 74 Parish of Waiparaia	Crown land reserve status under Land Act 1885
	Lot 2 DP 161107	9342m <sup>2</sup>	All CT 98C/392	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve - RMA
	Lot 4 DP 161107	1470m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 14B/743	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve - RMA
	Lot 3 DP 173199	3006m <sup>2</sup>	All CT 106B/102	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve - RMA
	Lot 4 DP 173199	326m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 14B/472	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve - RMA
			Gaz Not 1996/3081	Local purpose (Esplanade) Reserve - RMA
SWANSON STREAM RESERVE	Part Lot 20 DP 46435	2103m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 871/166	Recreation Reserve - CAA
ROBERT KNOX MEMORIAL PARK	Lot 7 DP 16383	1075m <sup>2</sup>	Gaz Not C956779.1 reg 1996	Recreation Reserve
SWANSON STATION PARK	Lot 1 DP 188043	8318m <sup>2</sup>	All CT 118A/505	Council freehold Not Reserve
SWANSON HERITAGE PARK	Lot 2 DP 188043	3518m <sup>2</sup>	All CT 118A/506 Gaz Not 627811.1	Council freehold Not a reserve
	Lot 1 DP 201213	405m <sup>2</sup>	All CT 129D/873	Council freehold Not a reserve
AWHIRANGI RESERVE	Part Lot 68 DP 29870	1.4089ha	Pt CT 906/52	Council freehold Not a reserve
KITWAHO RESERVE PLANT RESERVE 1	Lot 156 DP 44433	2443m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 714/85	Plantation Reserve Sec 44 CAA
KITWAHO RESERVE PLANT RESERVE 2	Lot 143 DP 44433	2886m <sup>2</sup>		Not a reserve
KITWAHO RESERVE	Lot 40 DP 44433	2.0695ha	Pt CT 174/85	Recreation Reserve Sec 44 CAA
	Lot 3 DP 86441	292m <sup>2</sup>	Pt CT 38A/233	Recreation Reserve Sec 306(4) LGA
WELSH HILLS RESERVE	Lot 15 Deeds Plan 446	3125m <sup>2</sup>	Deeds plan not deposited	Recreation Reserve
KAY ROAD BALEFILL	Pt Lot 176	34ha	CT 50C/792	Not a reserve
	Pt Lot 177		CT 50C/793	Not a reserve
BILLY JOE STREAM SITE				Not a reserve

3.1 Swanson Reserves Classification Table

no	Name of reserve	function	Parks Classification	Present Legal Status	New Classification (RA1977)
1	Robert Knox Memorial	Community/township	Local domain	Recreation reserve RA (1977)	As is
2	Swanson Heritage Park	Community/township	Local domain	WCC freehold	Local purpose (community)
3	Swanson Oaks	Community/township	Local domain	WCC freehold	Local purpose (community)
4	Swanson Station Reserve	Community/township	Local domain	WCC freehold	Local purpose (community)
5	Swanson Scenic Reserve 1. LOT 662 2. LOT 663 3. 4.	Ecological linkage	Green Network " " "	Scenic Reserve RA (1977) Crown owned WCC control & manage Recreation Reserve RA (1977) Esplanade Reserve CAA (1961) Esplanade Reserve CAA (1961)	As is
6	Swanson Esplanade Reserve	Ecological linkage	Green Network	Local purpose (esplanade) RMA (1991) & LGA (1987)	Local purpose (esplanade)
7	Swanson Stream Reserve	Ecological linkage	Green Network	Recreation reserve CAA (1961)	Local purpose (esplanade)
8	Awhiorangi	Bush ecosystem	Green Network	WCC Freehold	Scenic Reserve 19 (1b)
9	Kitewaho	Bush ecosystem	Green Network	Recreation reserve CAA (1961)	Recreation Reserve
10	Kitewaho Plantation 1	Bush ecosystem	Green Network	Plantation Reserve CAA (1961)	Recreation Reserve
11	Kitewaho Plantation 2	Bush ecosystem	Green Network	WCC freehold	Recreation Reserve
12	Welsh Hills Reserve	Bush ecosystem	Green Network	No title deed	Recreation Reserve
13	Kay Road	Landfill remediation		WCC freehold	Recreation Reserve
14	Billy Joe Site	Landfill remediation		WCC freehold	Recreation Reserve
15	Crows Park	Bush ecosystem		Recreation Reserve WCC freehold	Scenic Reserve 19 (1b)

notes

- Swanson Scenic Reserve is in fact in two parts - lot 662 and 663. 662 (5.85 ha) is Crown land. Under the Reserves Act 1977, WCC was appointed to 'control and manage' the reserve for scenic purposes (this includes section of Esplanade reserve) in 1982. There are two additional titles - both along the south bank of the Swanson Stream, one extending to the east of the Recreation Reserve, the other a small piece of esplanade to the east of the Recreation Reserve. 663 (1.35ha) was vested in Council as Recreation Reserve by the Crown in 1982.
- Robert Knox Memorial was vested in the Crown as a post office site by sec 17 Land laws Amendment Act 1920/10/23. Declared Rec Reserve 20/02/96
- Kitewaho Plantation Reserves were originally subdivision contributions. One was divested of reserves classification in preparation for sale - which has never gone through.