

*Reserves
Management System*

**RODNEY
COUNTY**

*Scenic
and Scientific Reserves
Management Plans*



RODNEY COUNTY

Reserves Management System

**Scenic and
Scientific Reserves
Management Plans**

Prepared by
Department of Lands and Survey

**Auckland
1983**

MFJ

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY

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MANAGEMENT PLANS - APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

The management plans for the Reserves administered by the Department of Lands and Survey in Rodney County have been prepared in accordance with the procedures set out in Section 41 Reserves Act 1977. Public notice of intention to prepare the plans was given on 20 April 1982.

The draft plans were published on 30 June 1982 and 15 submissions were received. These were all given full consideration in accordance with Section 120 of the Act and proved very useful.

In submitting these plans for approval the Department has provided a summary of the objections and comments received on the draft plans and a statement as to the extent to which they have been allowed or accepted or disallowed or not accepted. A copy of the summary may be inspected free of charge at the following places during ordinary office hours:

1. Department of Lands and Survey, 14th Floor, State Insurance Building, corner Wakefield and Rutland Streets, Auckland City.
2. Auckland City Council Library, Lorne Street, Auckland City.
3. Rodney County Council offices at Centreway Road, Orewa; Baxter Street, Warkworth; Main Road, Huapai.
4. Helensville Borough Council Office, Commercial Road, Helensville.

I therefore approve the management plans pursuant to the Act and a delegation from the Minister of Lands. This approval does not operate as an approval or a consent for any other purpose of the Act.

DATED this

15th

day of

September

1983.


Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands

Preface

This document has been prepared in response to fulfilling the requirements of Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. This Act requires a management plan to be prepared for each reserve to provide for and ensure that the reserve is serving a positive role in terms of contemporary requirements for which it has been classified.

Within the County of Rodney, the Department of Lands and Survey administers thirty-one scenic reserves and two scientific reserves. In addition to providing the individual management plan of these reserves, an attempt is made to indicate their relationship with those areas of public land which are administered by other organisations such as the Rodney County Council, the Auckland Regional Authority, the New Zealand Forest Service, and the N.Z. Wildlife Service of the Department of Internal Affairs. The management plans in this document only relate to those reserves administered by the Department of Lands and Survey in Rodney County.

If the positive aspects of the Reserves Act are to be developed and management plans are to become an effective means of management and a true expression of social and community concern for environmental values, there is a real need to ensure that such endeavours are not developed in isolation but become more a significant part of the wider planning process.

Format of Report

For ease of reference this report has been divided into three parts:

PART ONE : INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- . describes briefly why the report was prepared.
- . gives a brief pen-picture of Rodney County including its physical geography, population, functions, and the role of the District Planning Scheme in environmental and preservation matters.
- . describes the wide variety of reserves in the County.
- . outlines the purpose of the Reserves Act 1977 together with a proposed Reserves Management System.

PART TWO : CROWN SCENIC RESERVES AND SCIENTIFIC RESERVES: A REVIEW

- . gives an overview of the historical, archaeological, botanical and entomological features of the above reserves in Rodney County.
- . evaluates the results of preparing management plans on a County basis and emphasizes the alternatives to acquisition to ensure private land of scenic value is preserved including:
 - provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 to protect private land of scenic value e.g. conservation covenants
 - the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977
 - the New Zealand Walkways Act 1975

PART THREE : CROWN SCENIC RESERVES AND SCIENTIFIC RESERVES- MANAGEMENT PLANS

- . provides a management plan for the thirty scenic reserves and two scientific reserves administered by the Department of Lands and Survey in Rodney County.
- . outlines the policies of each plan as an aid to management.

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Advantages of preparing Management Plans on a county basis

The preparation of management plans for reserves on a County basis has the following advantages:

- . In addition to minimising administration costs and stimulating participation an approach to the preparation of management plans for reserves based on the local government planning unit in this case Rodney County encourages the development of a coherent reserve policy and a fully integrated approach to management based on the needs of the community.
- . From an operational point of view, a county approach to the preparation of management plans has obvious advantages. In addition to logistic advantages relating to statutory requirements to notify the public, data collection and resource evaluation generally can be simplified and improved. Significant advantages can also result from the ability to adopt two levels of management and provide an overall policy statement within a single planning document.
- . In addition to the identification of district or regional goals and objectives the planning document as proposed would identify and schedule all reserves in terms of the classifications prescribed in the Reserves Act:
 - First Level

The initial or first level of consideration comprises policies relating to all reserves within each classification. These policies tend to remain relatively stable over a period of time and are best developed together with the general goals and objectives as part of an inter-disciplinary planning team approach to management.
 - Second Level

The second level of consideration comprises specific proposals for individual reserves. These proposals require periodic review and in many cases are formulated by, and the primary responsibility of the reserves managers or other appropriately qualified specialists or individuals.
 - Flexibility

Within this overall framework there is ample opportunity for sufficient flexibility to meet specific needs and those of an individual administering body. If appropriate or necessary a single reserve with regional significance or a reserve of a particularly complex nature could be identified and considered in terms of the wider evaluation comprising the determination of overall goals and objectives and then treated on a separate basis as an individual plan.
- . Under this system, the preparation of management plans for all reserves in a local planning unit can take place concurrently with data collection and

resource information being carried out on an organised basis thereby allowing more efficient use of experienced staff or consultants if needed. The requirements relating to public notification for all reserves can be undertaken simultaneously thereby significantly reducing administrative costs and more importantly greatly improving the possibility of stimulating an informed public response.

- . Effectively, operational considerations, including the hearing of objections to draft plans if necessary, would be very similar to the now familiar procedures relating to the preparation of district planning schemes.
- . The County Reserves Management System consists of a single comprehensive document in which goals and objectives relating to the planning unit, in this case the county, as a whole are outlined and the needs of the community considered.
- . This system outlines the general planning philosophy upon which proposals for individual reserves are then based.

Introduction

Rodney County was chosen to test whether a viable system could be developed to co-ordinate the preparation of management plans for reserves administered by the Auckland Regional Authority, Rodney County and the Department of Lands and Survey.

It was hoped that the management plans for all reserves in Rodney County could ultimately be placed within one document.

However this goal soon proved to be difficult to attain for a number of reasons including the logistics of undertaking an exercise of this nature because of the number of reserves involved and differing administrative requirements. However this goal should still be the long term aim.

This document provides a suggested system and format for the preparation and presentation of reserves management plans. The report concentrates on the management plans for the thirty scenic reserves and two scientific reserves administered by the Department of Lands and Survey in Rodney County.

This particular approach attempts to ensure a satisfactory relationship between management plans and district schemes as well as environmental planning as related to the Reserves Act and statutory planning as related to the Town and Country Planning Act, generally.

An item in draft form was originally included for the reserve land surrounding Lake Ototoa. As a result of the complex nature of the problems concerning this land which emerged following public notification of the management plan, the item on Lake Ototoa has been withdrawn. In response to these circumstances it has been decided to make a special investigation of Lake Ototoa, and this work is currently being undertaken.

PART ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Chapter 1. Description



LOCALITY MAP

Rodney County

5 0 10 20km

Scale 1:500 000

Description

Location

The Rodney County occupies an area of 2,372 km² that is spread across the distinctive narrow stem of land in the southern portion of the North Auckland Peninsula and incorporates the South Head of the Kaipara Peninsula. The southern boundary of the County is a line drawn from Bethells Beach on the west coast to the Okura River on the east coast. The northern boundary is a line from Mangawhai on the east coast to Topuni on the west coast. Within the geographic county, though politically separate from it, is the Borough of Helensville. The County extends over some 44 percent of the Auckland Region but houses only about 3 percent of the Auckland population.

Rodney County was constituted in its present form by Order in Council dated 1 August 1974. On this date the Kumeu, Kaukapakapa, Wainui and Hibiscus Coast Ridings of the former County of Waitemata were added to the former Rodney County.

Physiography

The coastline of the County exhibits a wide diversity of landscape forms. The south-western coastline is bounded by steep cliffs interspersed with small beaches. North of Muriwai an open dune landscape prevails. The Kaipara Harbour, which is probably the most dominant geographic feature of the whole County, also exhibits a wide variety of seascapes. There is also a wide variety of landscapes on the east coast - open beach at Pakiri, rocky headlands at Cape Rodney and Takatu, and small harbours such as Whangateau and Mahurangi. In addition several offshore islands are within the County. While Kawau is the only one to have a significant permanent population, many are under the control of the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Board and most have considerable potential for recreation and possess landscape, ecological and general nature conservation significance.

The land is generally rolling or hilly but nowhere does its altitude exceed 450 metres. Areas of flat land are mostly confined to the river valleys, particularly in the Kumeu and Helensville localities. Most rivers are short and open into mangrove fringed entrances. Being tidal, most of their waters are saline.

In the Pakiri and South Kaipara localities are several small lakes which have considerable local importance for recreation as well as being of major ecological significance.

Climatic conditions experienced in the County are characterised by very warm humid summers and mild winters. Annual rainfall varies from 1145mm to 1525mm with the maximum occurring during the winter. The prevailing wind is from the south-west, but occasional gales with heavy rain generated by cyclonic disturbances of tropical origin sweep in from the easterly and north-easterly quarter. In the eastern and central parts of the county the average duration of bright sunshine ranges between 2000-2200 hours per annum, while along the western margin this is slightly less at 1800-2000 hours per annum.

By the variety and nature of its coastal features and also by virtue of its proximity to metropolitan Auckland, this County possesses a great potential for the provision of outdoor recreation and for the preservation of scenic and natural values.

Population

At the 1982 Census, the total population of Rodney County was 37,500 persons. Included in this total are the following population numbers for the larger centres:

Hibiscus Coast Community	9,968
Kumeu	3,125
Warkworth Community	1,770
Wellsford Community	1,620

It is believed that the population growth of the County will be influenced mainly on the direction and extent of the future growth of metropolitan Auckland. This in turn will depend on the natural rate of increase of the country's population and central and regional government policies.

In addition the population of Helensville Borough is 1,380.

Urban Areas

The largest urban area within the County is the Hibiscus Coast Community which comprises the townships of Waiwera, Orewa, Whangaparaoa and Silverdale. It is expected that this area will ultimately contain a population of between 60,000 and 80,000.

Another area of importance is Kumeu-Huapai where possible industrial development, plus proximity to the north-western motorway may give rise to pressures for growth. However because of the high quality of the soils in this locality it is Council's policy that the area available for further urban development shall be restricted to that presently zoned (and largely already developed) for urban purposes and that industrial development shall be limited to those lots presently zoned for industrial use.

Wellsford, the largest urban area in the northern part of the County, is not expected to show much growth during the next 10 years unless a regional policy of satellite towns is evolved.

While the beach resorts on the east coast contain a large holiday population areas such as Snells Beach, Algies Bay, Leigh/Matheson Bay, and Omaha will attract a greater percentage of permanent residents as bulk water supply and sewage facilities become available.

Small rural townships such as Matakana, Puhoi and Kaukapakapa may change appreciably in character, but in terms of total population they will remain relatively insignificant.

Rural Areas

The population is principally engaged in primary production. This is not likely to change in the foreseeable future, notwithstanding the demand for urbanisation in

several areas. However there could well be substantial changes in the type of land use. The change from pastoral farming to forestry over substantial areas is one example of constant change even in the remotest rural areas. Horticulture has replaced dairying over much of the Kumeu/Riverhead area. In the northern sector of the County amalgamation rather than subdivision has been the recent trend. Whilst this does not necessarily reduce the area of land effectively used for primary production, it results in a declining rural population with surplus houses and farm buildings.

Function of the County

In an area as complex as Rodney County it is not possible to state in a few words the primary function of the district.

While from an area point of view primary production is the major land use this, in itself, has many facets.

In the north of the County extensive sheep and cattle farming forms the main land use, but dairy farming is not insignificant, and some fruit growing is also carried out.

There has, in recent years, been approximately 10,000 ha acquired by a major private company for forestry purposes. This, together with the extensive State-owned forests in the southern part of the County, will have a major effect on the economy of the district within a few years. It is not certain whether these recent acquisitions will be used for timber production, short-term rotation for processed board, or a combination of both.

In the southern area market gardening and fruit growing have tended to replace dairying as the dominant land use. Much of the land is highly fertile and eminently suited for this purpose, being close to the metropolitan area. It is estimated that 12,000 ha of this land has been subdivided into "10 acre" lots and a substantial number of them are now used primarily for residential purposes. The future of these areas is one of the greatest planning problems facing the County, particularly as a large proportion of residents obtain their livelihood in either the Auckland or North Shore areas. Council is proposing to carry out further and more detailed studies of the social and economic effect of this type of subdivision.

The smaller beach resorts on the eastern coast fulfil an essentially resort function and their peak holiday population is about ten times the norm. In recent years these areas have tended to have an increasing permanent population but this has not affected their basic function.

The character of the Hibiscus Coast appears to be rapidly changing from a resort area, although this is still of great importance particularly in the Orewa vicinity. It is Council's policy to encourage the Hibiscus Coast to develop as a self-contained urban unit though it is recognised that a section of the workforce will always commute to outside areas. In order to carry the policy into effect Council is investigating the need for employment areas throughout the district.

It is Council's policy that urbanisation in the Kumeu area should generally be limited to those areas presently zoned for urban purposes.

The County is fortunate in possessing coastal resources such as beaches and headlands that have not been affected by subdivision or other forms of development. The retention of these areas in their 'natural' state is of great importance regionally as well as locally.

District Planning Scheme

The County of Rodney District Scheme became operative on 16 June 1980.

Town and Country planning under the provisions of the Act began in Rodney County in 1959. From the outset, planning objectives recognised the fact that the principal function of the Rodney District and the usage of most of its land was concerned with primary production. However, obligation toward activities associated with primary production combined with a motivation to protect the productive capacity and rural character of the open country had to be considered in a situation where the emergent growth of residential property development was occurring in coastal margins of outstanding landscape quality.

Perhaps the most outstanding geographical feature of Rodney County is its long coastline with a wide variety of landscape forms. Because it is situated within the Auckland Region and in close proximity to the city, it is very vulnerable to development pressure, particularly in regard to the provision of seaside sections on its eastern coastline.

The Council's policy is to conserve its beaches and coastal features and offshore islands in recognition of their regional and local significance, these are recognised to be finite resources. Where no resort development has occurred, for instance on the west coast north of Muriwai and at Pakiri on the east, coastal land is included in special zonings designed to protect the resource value of those localities. In other areas where resort development has occurred the Council is attempting through the provisions of its district scheme to ensure that the supply of sites bears a reasonable relationship to the rate of development and estimates of future needs.

The scheme recognises that the Hibiscus Coast is now an urban unit, hence the coastline is to a large extent compromised. Nevertheless it is the intention to preserve as far as possible any headland or other feature of outstanding scenic merit. Similarly parts of the Leigh/Matheson Bay and Snells Beach/Algies Bay areas must be regarded as committed to urbanisation. Except in these areas this scheme requires any buildings erected near the coastline to be designed and sited in such a way that they will not visually dominate the landscape.

In addition to the coastline, the areas of native bush which remain add to the unusual character of the County. Most of these are situated on private property and it is neither practical nor desirable that they be publicly owned. Nevertheless their retention is of great importance. Unless these clumps of bush are fenced to keep out stock they will not regenerate, except possibly in totara, and will not be a permanent feature of the landscape. Nor will the pohutukawas clothing many of the cliffs persist unless adequate possum control is instituted. At several locations there are a large number of dead pohutukawa trees as a result of damage an over-population of possums can inflict. The northern tree rata is equally vulnerable.

Council's objective to conserve the features which add to the natural character of the coastal environment and inland rural areas is implemented generally through the provisions of the Rural 'A' Zone. Where a more sensitive control on land uses is warranted, Council has included special zones each of which recognises the particular character of a locality, i.e. Waitakere Environment Protection Zone, Pakiri Coastal Conservation Zone, and South Kaipara Peninsula Protection Zone. In addition a Rural Open Space Zone has been added to specific areas mainly within the coastal environment, where the provisions of the Rural 'A' Zone are not considered appropriate.

Council also recognises the close inter-relationship between land planning and the planning of water areas. Prior to the preparation of Maritime Planning Schemes for the water areas within and adjoining the County interim policies have been established for the Kaipara Harbour, Whangateau Harbour, Matakana River, Mahurangi Harbour, Weiti (Wade) River and the Waitemata Harbour.

Conservation of Landscape

The scheme also provides controls in the various zones concerning any physical alteration to landforms and destruction of trees and bush.

Planning and Management of Reserves

A comprehensive document entitled "Planning and Management of Reserves" was prepared for the Rodney County Council in April 1981 by Mr H F Bhana - Planning Consultant.

This document recommends that except for those intensively developed and potentially intensively developed sports grounds there are a very large number of reserves in Rodney County that can be most expeditiously brought within the terms of the Reserves Act 1977 by adoption of group management plans by which a particular set of objectives and policies are determined by the Council for each particular grouping of reserves.

The proposals are outlined briefly below:

METHOD OF APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

1. All reserves in the County have been sorted under the following headings:

Grouping	Management Plan Group	Zoning*
Group A	Small Coastal Reserves	Recreation A1
Group B	Small Inland Reserves	Recreation A2
Group C	Large Passive Reserves	Recreation A3
Group D	Scenic Reserves	Recreation A4
Group E	Esplanades	Recreation B
Group F	Halls and Community Buildings	Recreation C
Group G	Multi Purpose Reserves and Sports Grounds	Recreation D

As well, reserves for which management plans have already been prepared have been listed separately.

*Zoning: Is a planning technique which instead of providing a separate management plan for each reserve provides for similar types of reserves to be given the same zoning. Each different zone specifies what can occur on each reserve and has the same effect as a management plan.

2. This grouping allows a simple and logical sorting of reserves for management plan purposes.
3. Group E Esplanades and Group F Halls and Community Buildings are classified as local purpose reserves and accordingly no management plans are required for this group.
4. Group G Multi Purpose Reserves such as Sports Grounds and the like would be classified as recreation reserves and for these more intensively used reserves there should be a separate management plan for each reserve. In many cases, these have already been completed. The remaining plans yet to be completed are for Puhoi Reserve, Parakai Reserve, Wellsford Memorial Park, Wellsford Centennial Park, Sinclair Park, Stanmore Bay Park and Huapai Reserve.
5. This leaves Groups A, B and C which would be classified as recreation reserves and Group D which would be classified as Scenic Reserves. For each of these groups a group management plan is proposed.
6. A group management plan would consist of a common set of objectives and policies for each group together with a schedule of all reserves in that group and a master set of maps showing each reserve in that group. Because of the unlikelihood of any major development of the reserve this approach is sensible.
7. If this approach is acceptable then the only separate management plans required would be those required for the seven multi purpose reserves listed in 4. above. Since there are about 150 separate reserves included within the group management plans for Groups A, B, C and D, this would result in a substantial reduction in the workload involved in preparing management plans.

METHOD OF APPROACH TO ZONING PROVISIONS

1. The zoning system proposed would be to group Groups A, B and C into Recreation A1, A2 and A3 Zones, i.e. a series of three sub-zones of a Passive Recreation Zone system with slightly different objectives and policies. Bulk and location and use controls could generally be the same. Scenic Reserves should also go into this category as a Recreation A4 Zone.
2. Esplanade Reserves would be zoned as Recreation B because a very simple zone is all that is required, their basic and primary function being to provide access along the foreshore, and environmental protection including particularly, land stability.
3. Reserves containing halls and community buildings should be included within a Recreation C Zone in which such buildings would be permitted and bulk and location requirements set down. It should be noted that any reserves which are to be used for community buildings and which may presently have been included within Group A or B, i.e. small coastal or small inland reserves, should be removed from that grouping and placed under this group, that is under Group E, and should be classified as Local Purpose Reserves, because it will otherwise be necessary to both change the classification of the reserve and to institute a Scheme Change if community buildings are later proposed

on these reserves. Objectives and policies are proposed for each of these groups of reserves. The objectives and policies suggested would be identical in describing the objectives and purposes of the zone and of the management plan.

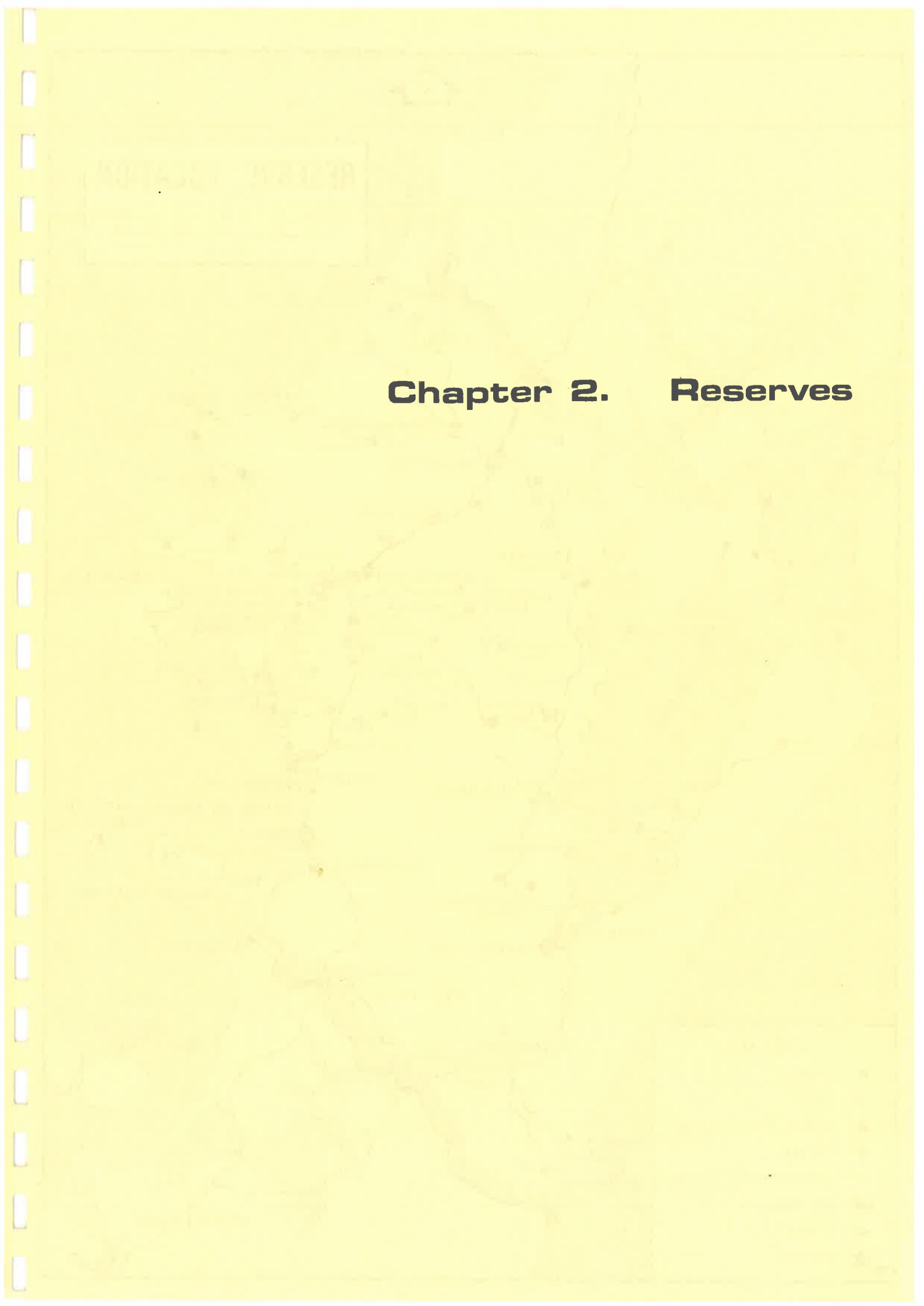
4. Multi purpose reserves including sports grounds and the like are to be included in the Recreation D Zone.
5. The objectives and policies for group management plans and for Recreation A1, A2, A3 and A4 Zones are to be identical. This will assist in achieving a consistent and integrated approach to the control of reserves under the District Scheme and under the Management Plan process.
6. It is recognised that this approach produces a larger number of zones than might initially be thought desirable. However, as well as maintaining a common approach between management plans and zoning provisions, the zoning divisions used will more easily allow for any subsequent adjustments for example to introduce special provisions for small coastal reserves that would not be applicable to other types of reserves in the Recreation A group of zones.

Conclusions

Following discussion of the proposals Council has subsequently adopted the following four zones:

1. The Recreation 'A' Zone is applied to esplanade reserves and other publicly-owned land that is coastal in character and associated with beaches, coastline and marine-orientated activities.
2. The Recreation 'B' Zone is applied to Scenic Reserves, many of which are Crown-owned, and also to a variety of inland reserves and other publicly-owned land used or having a capacity for passive recreation.
3. The Recreation 'C' Zone applies to about twenty reserves and other publicly-owned land used or proposed to be used for halls or other community buildings such as playcentres and kindergartens.
4. The Recreation 'D' Zone applies to about thirty reserves which are classified as multi-purpose reserves, e.g. sports grounds, camping grounds and the like.

The management plans prepared by the Department of Lands and Survey for its scenic reserves in Rodney County take into account these proposals.



Chapter 2. Reserves



RESERVE LOCATION

10 km 5 0 10 km

SCALE

LEGEND

- Crown
- ▲ A.R.A.
- Rodney County (Larger Reserves)
- ◆ H.G.M.P.
- ▼ Acclimatisation Society (Auckland)
- W NZ Walkway
- 🐟 Marine
- 🐦 Wildlife

Reserves

Regional Reserves

In pursuing its programme of establishing regional parks that are situated within reasonable reach of its urban communities, the Auckland Regional Authority has been active in acquiring coastal property in the eastern margin of Rodney County. The Authority also administers Muriwai Beach Domain containing 183 hectares in the south west of the County.

The functions of these regional parks may be summarised as:

- . To preserve, protect, and where appropriate to enhance those extensive areas of outstanding scenic quality which form amenities of regional significance and attraction.
- . To provide opportunities for outdoor recreation in primarily natural areas of such scale and landscape quality that they form attractive amenities of benefit to the whole region.
- . To provide those facilities which are capable of contributing significantly to recreation in the region and that are beyond the resources of any individual local body or similar organisation. In this context recreation is recognised in its broadest sense as involving the physical, cultural, and educational opportunities for people of all ages.

In accordance with the Authority's policy on regional parks, the emphasis has been placed on acquiring a representative selection of extensive areas. With these large areas it will be possible in the long term to cater for a variety of uses and activities, most of which are not feasible in the usual municipal park. The priorities for acquisition have been very much determined by landowners agreeing to sell their land following the appropriate designation being introduced through the District Planning Scheme. Up to the present time, the Auckland Regional Authority has made a large capital outlay on land acquisition.

In Rodney County, the Regional Parks are:

Muriwai Beach

Muriwai Beach Regional Park is located on the west coast, at the southern end of Muriwai Beach. It is 45 kilometres and 45 minutes drive from the centre of Auckland City. The total area of the park is 182.87 hectares. The majority of this is Crown reserve land which was formerly administered by the Muriwai Beach Domain Board. There is also an area of land which was taken as recreation reserve as a result of subdivision and some land which was gifted to the Crown for inclusion in the park by Mr N B Spencer.

The Park is very popular for day visitors and attracts a variety of uses including swimming, surfing, fishing and picnicking. On occasions up to 8,000 people have been counted on the beach. There is also a public motor camp run by the A.R.A. which has 68 caravan sites and 50 tent sites and can accommodate 600 people or more.

The land extends north to the Okiritoto Stream and, except to the south of Motutara Road, is bordered on the landward side by Woodhill State Forest. Important landscape elements of the area include the dune system, the beach, the pine plantation, the cliffs and headlands south of Motutara Road, and the freshwater wetland of Okiritoto Stream. There is a small area of regenerating coastal forest species under a canopy of pohutukawa and kanuka. The northern portion of the park lies within a wildlife refuge which extends north to the southern boundary of Otakanini Topu Block.

Wenderholm

This park is situated on the east coast and extends from the Puhoi River to the Waiwera River. It is 48 kilometres and about 50 minutes drive from Auckland City. The property was purchased in 1965. Initially 127 hectares was acquired with the balance of 7 hectares around the Couldrey House being transferred in 1973. The boundary of the park extends to the low water mark around most of its coastline and this enables better control of the area to be exercised.

It consists of a consolidated sandspit projected toward the outlet of the Puhoi River and a bush clad dome-shaped hill standing 150 metres high above the mouth of the Waiwera River. The sandspit portion which forms the main picnicking area possesses extensive groves of pohutukawa trees and fronts onto an excellent beach.

The park has a diversity of landforms and habitats supporting a wide range of wildlife. The headland has the largest and best preserved remnant of coastal forest on the Hibiscus Coast. The main forest area has a canopy of taraire, with tawa, puriri and karaka. There are also fine specimens of rewarewa, kahikatea, rimu and totara; less common species include tawapou, white maire, kohekohe and lacebark, with a variety of taraire-tawa hybrids. Beneath the canopy are patches tangled with supplejack or covered in a wealth of tree and ground ferns, orchids and lichens. Mosses and liverworts flourish around several of the small stream beds. The forest fringes feature kanuka, pohutukawa and kowhai.

Forest birds include the pigeon, tui, grey warbler, fantail and morepork. Pied stilt, pukeko, and mallard duck are found in the marshy grassland, while the kookaburra, rosella parakeet, kingfisher and welcome swallow may be observed in the vicinity of the spit and homestead. Along the beach and estuary, black-backed gulls and red-billed gulls are common. Other species observed in the Park are the blue reef heron and white-faced heron (nesting), the caspian tern, gannet, N.Z. dotterel, white-fronted tern and shag.

Shakespear

Shakespear Regional Park is situated on the eastern extremity of the Whangaparaoa Peninsula. The park is 48 kilometres and approximately 50 minutes driving time from the centre of Auckland. An A.R.A. bus route serves the park. Three hundred and seventy three hectares of the park was acquired from the Shakespear family in 1967.

The peninsula character of the park emphasises its relationship with the islands of the Hauraki Gulf and with Tiritiri Matangi Island in particular which is four kilometres to the east across Whangaparaoa Channel. The geography of Shakespear Regional Park is varied. From the Army Bay-Okoromai Bay flat the land rises to a central east-west ridge which extends to the coast at Whangaparaoa Channel. Valleys and spurs extend south from

this ridge to merge at Te Haruhi Bay. The northern side of the ridge falls into a bush clad valley then rises to the boundary of the Defence Department land. There are three beaches within the park. Army Bay is an open north facing sandy beach which is suitable for swimming at all stages of the tide. A boat launching ramp is located here. Okoromai Bay is opposite Army Bay across the isthmus. It is enclosed by headlands and although sandy, is very tidal. Te Haruhi Bay also on the south coast is east of Okoromai Bay. It too is a sandy beach and is less tidal than Okoromai Bay.

Because of its geography, Shakespear Regional Park contains a number of areas having distinctly different character. The Army Bay/Okoromai Bay isthmus is adjacent to the urban edge and lends itself to more intensive types of recreation. Te Haruhi Bay on the other hand is situated in a rural coastal setting which is appropriate for more informal recreation.

Shakespear Regional Park, is predominantly grazed grassland; two patches of coastal forest remain, the dominant trees being puriri and taraire. Other large canopy trees include kowhai, mapou, karaka, and kohuhu. A small stand of kauri rickers is found in Waterfall Valley. Thick kiekie, supplejack, cutty grass, ferns, mosses and liverworts flourish in many parts. There are patches of manuka and kanuka which are acting as a nursery for regenerating native plants. The narrow strip of sand dune behind Shakespear Bay has a typical dune vegetation cover, including the silvery sand grass, Spinifex hirsutus.

There are significant areas of wetlands in the park with flax, raupo and cabbage trees growing. The swamp at Okoromai Flats is fringed in several places by salt marsh consisting of rushes, the yellow button-flowered Cotula coronopifolia, the glasswort and other typical plants.

Pukeko abound here, and provide ideal conditions for the study of the distinctive social and breeding behaviour of this species which is being undertaken by staff of the University of Auckland. The pied stilt, mallard duck, tui, fantail, pigeon, grey warbler, black-backed gull, red-billed gull, white-fronted tern, caspian tern, pied shag, kingfisher, N.Z. dotterel, white-faced heron, and variable oystercatcher can be found in the park and along the coastline.

Tawharanui

This park is situated on Tawharanui Peninsula which is on the east coast 91 kilometres north from central Auckland. Driving time to Auckland is about one and a half hours. The property was designated as regional reserve in 1969 and in 1973 the A.R.A. took possession.

The park covers 588 hectares and includes rolling pasture, dense and scattered scrub, dunes, native forest, permanent marshland and flat areas suitable for intensive use. Several ridges rise directly from the sea to 61 metres and three others are at an elevation of 91 metres. Most provide commanding views of the park and its shoreline. Tawharanui's outstanding qualities stem from the fact that it encompasses an entire peninsula unit containing diverse and contrasting landscape features and in particular the magnificent beaches along the northern coast.

In March 1977 the Authority resolved to apply under the Marine Reserves Act 1971 for the establishment of a marine park around the coast of the Tawharanui Peninsula. There were several reasons for this decision.

Firstly, a survey of the marine life showed that in some areas, especially along the north coast, marine life is particularly interesting and prolific

with good colonies of some species not plentiful in other areas. Regular surveys have continued so as to monitor the changes which are occurring. Secondly the Authority wished to prevent the depletion of marine life which was possible once the park was opened to the public. Thirdly, the Authority considered that the foreshore and coastal waters were an integral unit, and that their recreational resources and marine environment needed to be managed and protected.

The Authority considers it reasonable that some small areas should be established where marine life can be afforded protection just as wild life is protected over very large areas on land. It also considers it appropriate that such areas should be adjacent to coastal parks so that the public are able to use these protected areas to observe, enjoy and study marine life in its undisturbed state. There will still be many parts of the coastline (including the south coast and the north west beach) of this particular regional park, where fishermen will be able to fish as they wish within the normal general fishery controls.

Unfortunately however the Marine Reserves Act 1971 does not provide for the kind of recreational marine park which the Authority considered necessary. Consequently it was decided in 1978 not to seek Marine reserve status for the area but rather to apply for a grant of control and fishery protection around the coastline of the park.

Grant of control under the Harbours Act has already been transferred to the Authority and the Authority has adopted, with the approval of the Minister of Transport, a by-law for the control of fisheries and coastal waters. This enables it to control all activities on the foreshore and coastal waters including surfing, boating, anchoring and general public behaviour on the beach and in the sea. No special restrictions on pelagic fishing have been imposed in this area which extends along the south coast and around Takatu Point. However a 1981 amendment to the Fisheries Regulations provides that no person shall take any fish from an area 0.5 nautical miles wide along the north coast. This will protect marine life in a number of reef areas along this coast where it is most interesting and prolific, with adequate buffer areas to ensure that fishing does not encroach on these important areas. A management sub-committee has been set up for this marine part of the Park, including two Members of the A.R.A. Regional Parks Committee, one A.R.A. Member representing the Rodney County area and two representatives appointed by Rodney County. The management sub-committee intend to review the restrictions from time to time to ascertain whether relaxation may be acceptable. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has agreed to be responsive to any recommendations which the Committee may make through the Authority for amendment of the restriction.

Implementing the provisions of the marine park will be more difficult than for reserves on land. Policing and education are the two aspects of implementation which will need to be stressed especially in the early stages.

Tawharanui Regional Park is a farm park and is open to the public. Remnant stands of regenerating coastal forest are scattered throughout the Park, with the most extensive stand occurring on the central eastern portion of the Peninsula: the largest trees are puriri, taraire and tawa with less frequent mature karaka, rewarewa, nikau and tree ferns; several stands of kauri rickers occur on the ridges. Sea cliffs around the rugged eastern part of the Park have a thriving plant cover dominated by mature pohutukawa and flax. The large swamp on Mangatawhiri Stream forming the western boundary of the Park is almost completely covered in raupo with occasional cabbage trees and is a very valuable habitat for wildlife. The sand dune

vegetation of the area behind Scarlett Bay displays the zonation and succession characteristic of North Island dunes. Progressing inland from the sandy beach, the sparse vegetation of the pioneer species Desmoschoenus spiralis (pingao) and Spinifex hirsutus passes into groves of planted marram grass (Ammophila arenaria), patches of the shrub Cassinia retorta and carpets of Muehlenbeckia complexa (pohuehue), to a scrubland of Lupinus arboreus (lupin).

Birds of the forest and scrub areas include the pigeon, tui, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye and morepork; pukeko, pied stilt, bittern, spotless crane, fernbird, mallard and grey duck occupy the raupo swamp. Common throughout the area are the kingfisher, the red-billed gull and black-backed gull, the gannet and the black shag; the little shag occasionally frequents the rock and cliff areas. The rosella parakeet and kookaburra are less commonly observed. Nesting birds in the area include the white-faced heron, blue reef heron, pipit and oystercatcher as well as two breeding colonies of pied shag.

As indicated above part of the offshore area has recently been made a marine park which is administered by the Tawharanui foreshore management sub-committee. The area is representative of marine habitats found in the Hauraki Gulf. It is topographically interesting with tunnels, caves and ledges and contains a wide range of the underwater habitats found in the Region, such as small kelp forests, soft bottom fauna communities, boulder bottom communities and particularly good rocky reef communities. Since 1977 changes occurring in the natural populations of rock oysters, sea eggs, crayfish and fishes have been monitored.

Mahurangi

Properties containing salient features in the vicinity of the Mahurangi Heads are grouped together to form this park complex. Primarily this complex of park land seeks to protect the outstanding scenic qualities of the southern portion of the Mahurangi Harbour.

Included in this park complex are:

- . An area of 71.6 hectares at the southern end of the Mahurangi East Peninsula.
- . Scott Point, an area of 4.5 hectares at the southern end of the inner Mahurangi Peninsula.
- . Otarawao Bay and surrounding land that amounts to 58.3 hectares on the western side of the Mahurangi Heads.
- . Te Muri Beach and surrounding land of 69.6 hectares that extends to the headland projected beyond the mouth of the Puhoi River.

Management Plans

Management Plans have been prepared by the A.R.A. for all the parks except Mahurangi which is at present under preparation. These plans can be examined at the A.R.A. Parks Department.

Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park

This maritime park was the first of its type to be established in New Zealand. Its creation in 1968 introduced an entirely new concept in the provision of a 'national' park that would function effectively in terms of contemporary requirements. Its diverse functions range over a wide field of activities involved in nature conservation and wildlife protection, in the preservation of natural and historical features, and in the provision of opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The park itself consists of a miscellany of both inshore and offshore islands situated in the Hauraki Gulf and beyond. These islands, some forty-four in number, extend from the chain of inner islands that screen the entrance ways of Waitemata Harbour, to the many outlying islands ranging from the Poor Knights Islands in the northern approaches to as far south as the Aldermen Islands lying 20 kilometres off the eastern coast of Coromandel Peninsula. Included also are a few coastal properties situated on the mainland and on the larger islands in the Gulf.

Several of the inshore islands lying in the eastern coastal margin of Rodney County are already included in the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park. These islands are:

Goat Island

A small, bush-covered island of 9 hectares situated 3 kilometres northwest of Cape Rodney. It is a scenic reserve that is surrounded entirely by the waters and seabed of a marine reserve.

Motutara Island

The southern island of the Kaitukala Islands. Nearby rocky islets are occupied by a colony of the white fronted tern, the kahawai bird that appears as the principal feature on the emblem devised for the park.

Motuora Island

Situated at a distance of 4 kilometres east of Mahurangi Heads. This island is 2 km in length and about 500 metres wide and contains an area of 80 hectares.

Saddle Island

Situated within one kilometre of Mahurangi Heads, this small slender island is nearly 1 kilometre in length and less than 200 metres wide and contains an area of 5 ha. A long shallow curving beach is a prominent feature on the western side, and this island possesses some remarkable specimens of very old pohutukawa and kowhai trees.

Casnell Island

An island that punctuates the southernmost tip of the slender inner Mahurangi Peninsula. Covers an area of 7 ha, contains prolific growth of kowhai and pohutukawa, and there is much evidence of Maori occupation in the past.

Beehive Island

This attractive miniature island less than one hectare in area consists of a small knoll surrounded by a broad band of broken sea shells. It is situated one kilometre west-south-west of Elizabeth Point in the southwestern sector of Kawau Island. Although private land, this island is administered by the Park Board on behalf of its owner, Mrs I M Wilson of Auckland.

Kawau Island

This large inshore island and the coastal waters surrounding it are regarded as one of the most popular parts of the Gulf: The main property administered by the Park Board on Kawau Island is centred on the historically significant Mansion House Bay and the land behind it amounting to an area of 164 hectares. A resident ranger of the Park is stationed at Two House Bay which adjoins Mansion House Bay.

Other areas on Kawau Island that are included in the Park are: a reserve of one hectare at the head of Smeltinghouse Bay; another of three hectares at the entrance to North Cove called Edwards Point; and Sharp Point which was gifted to the Park by Mr H E Goodwin, contains four hectares at the entrance to Vivian Bay.

Tiritiri Matangi Island

Situated 3.5 kilometres east of Whangaparaoa Peninsula this island contains an area of 220 hectares. Although the island has been extensively modified it nonetheless, by virtue of its size and location provides an excellent opportunity for the development of a place where people, particularly Aucklanders, can view some of the rarer and endangered animal species within their normal habitat.

Walkways

There are several walkways in Rodney County some of which are administered by the Department of Lands and Survey under the New Zealand Walkways Act 1975. The purpose of the New Zealand Walkway system is to provide the general public with the opportunity to enjoy the rural and coastal scene on foot.

A network of inter-connecting walking tracks through New Zealand which will ultimately provide a continuous walkway from North Cape to Bluff has been envisaged but it is also intended to create short family walks particularly near centres of population.

The walkways in Rodney County are:

Mt Auckland Walkway

This walkway is located 30 km north of Helensville and is 8 km in length. The walkway follows a ridge through native forest with opportunities for side trips to see groups of mature kauri. The terrain is not level, but it provides no difficulties for the average tramper. The summit of Mt Auckland is reached at 300 metres above sea level and from here panoramic views in all directions can be seen. In the foreground to the north is viewed the Hoteo River and to the west and north, the Kaipara Harbour. In clear conditions it is possible to see the Hen and Chicken Islands and Coromandel Peninsula in the distance.

Moirs Hill Walkway

This walkway is 6 km in length and is situated 6 km south of Warkworth. The walk starts on State Highway 1 between the Pohuehue viaduct and the New Zealand Forest Products Ltd depot "Redwoods" and descends through bush to a stream and then up on to an old track. The main track climbs fairly steeply through the Pohuehue Scenic Reserve and pine trees on to a forest road where views of the Hauraki Gulf may be enjoyed.

Dome Forest Walkway

This walkway is 7 km north of Warkworth and 2.5 km in length. The walkway takes the visitor through native bush to the Dome, a flat topped mountain at 336 metres above sea level, and then on to a grove of kauris.

Other walks include:

- . a walk along the Mahurangi River from the Warkworth township to the Lime Works.
- . a walk around the shores of the Leigh Harbour.
- . a walk adjacent to the University of Auckland Marine Laboratory at Leigh.
- . a walk at the Parry Kauri Park.

County Reserves

The Rodney County Council administers more than four hundred reserves ranging in size from very small esplanade reserves of less than one hectare to large reserves of over one hundred hectares.

The reserves are spread throughout the County.

The Need for Reserves

The seacoast and shoreline margins of Rodney County contain what is probably as wide a variety of high quality coastal resources as can be found anywhere in New Zealand. This is the favourably endowed situation that exists on the northern borders of New Zealand's largest complex of urban communities. The metropolitan district centred on Auckland City contains a population that is rapidly approaching the one million mark and its sprawling urban development of low density occupies a total area that is large even by world standards.

Despite the opportunities created naturally by the presence of these coastal resources for the dual purposes of informal outdoor recreation and scenery appreciation, the seacoast of Rodney County remained neglected of adequate attention for years. Road access to salient stretches of the coastline was meagre and existed at only sparsely spaced intervals. In general, the provision of reserves along beach frontages in subdivisions of seaside sections appear to be little more than what is demanded by statutory requirements. The only substantial reserve of note for seaside recreation was provided by Rodney Park which is situated on the Mahurangi East Peninsula and administered by the Rodney County Council.

With the creation of the Auckland Regional Authority there emerged for the first time an organisation of local government with sufficient resources to exert a significant influence on the preservation of coastal land in its existing state. In recent years the Auckland Regional Authority has either acquired or designated 1275 hectares of land for regional reserves in Rodney County.

The question of how the Authority gauges demand for regional parks in Rodney County cannot really be answered by reference to sources of relevant statistics or any simple formula. Up to the present time, an actual gauging of demand has had little relevance in this respect. Instead the Authority has been concentrating on the acquisition of obvious 'key' areas of land that will provide future generations of Aucklanders with parkland that almost certainly would have been developed for other purposes. Thus the situation that has prevailed to the present has been brought about by the need to establish regional parks in the best remaining coastal areas within Rodney that lie so close to the fringes of New Zealand's largest metropolis.

In the mid-1970s the Department of Lands and Survey completed a coastal reserves survey of Rodney County. This survey is part of a nationwide study of this country's coastline. The report established an inventory of existing coastal reserves and identified future demand for such reserves and what land will be needed to meet this demand.

The same enthusiasm that has resulted in the preservation of scenically attractive coastal areas now needs to be applied with renewed vigour to significant inland features. As large areas of the County continue to move into intensive farming and forestry production scenically attractive reserves will attain greater importance. Enclaves of mature native bush will contrast significantly with surrounding pasture, vineyards, orchards and pine trees.

**Chapter 3. Reserves
Management System**

Reserves Management System

The Reserves Act 1977

The Reserves Act 1977 is the principal Act relating to the administration and management of reserves. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public areas of New Zealand that possess:

- . recreational use or potential - whether active or passive; or
- . wildlife or indigenous flora and fauna; or
- . environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or
- . natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community or other special features or value.

The classification of a reserve is the principle guide to the objective of management. The Act defines seven categories:

- . Recreation Reserves
- . Historic Reserves
- . Scenic Reserves
- . Nature Reserves
- . Scientific Reserves
- . Government Purpose Reserves
- . Local Purpose Reserves

Each category has certain requirements in terms of its function under the Act. Where a reserve, in the Minister's opinion, protects values of national or international significance it may be declared a National Reserve under Section 13 of the Act.

The reserves in the county need to be classified in terms of these categories and the extent to which any reserve can contribute toward meeting the national goals specified in Section 3 of the Act need to be assessed and provided for accordingly in the planning and management objectives.

The Reserves Act 1977 is also significant in that it provides the legal machinery for day to day management of reserves. It not only sets out the procedure for the preparation of the management plan for each category of reserve (Section 41) but deals specifically with such details as the preservation of trees and bush (Section 42), the erection of shelters, etc., (Section 45), the creation of wilderness areas (Section 47), grants of rights

of way and other easements (Section 48) and leasing and other powers in respect of the various types of reserves. It also provides for the preparation of bylaws, powers of rangers and other staff and penalties for offences in reserves.

The following national goals may be interpreted from the Act:

- . the survival, in their natural communities and habitats in reserves, of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and common place.
- . the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape which, in the aggregate, originally gave New Zealand its own recognisable character.
- . the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays, inlets and offshore islands.
- . the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and its protection from unnecessary subdivision and development.

Goals of the Reserves Management System

1. To provide areas where the community can undertake different sports and games and for relaxation.
2. To establish areas where the history of the county or the heritage of New Zealand can be displayed and preserved.
3. To preserve archaeological sites.
4. To set aside areas of scenic beauty in the county and where appropriate to provide public access to these areas to enhance enjoyment.
5. To establish natural areas where trees, plants, birds and insects can be protected in their natural habitat.
6. To preserve representative landscapes and habitats.
7. To establish scientific areas where rare geological formations, types of soil, trees, plants, birds and insects can be studied for scientific purposes.
8. To record and establish areas where a wide range of Government sponsored activities take place ranging from lighthouses, police stations, post offices and courthouses to undertaking management of wildlife.
9. To establish areas to cater for a wide range of activities relating to local community affairs e.g. playcentres, kindergartens, scout dens and plunket rooms.

Existing System

Reserves are provided in Rodney County to provide permanent areas for:

1. Active Recreation
2. Conservation of historical areas
3. Preservation of archaeological sites
4. Scenery preservation
5. Nature conservation
6. Preserving representative landscapes and habitats
7. Scientific research
8. Government purposes covering a wide range of activities ranging from police stations, post offices and courthouses to wildlife protection.
9. Local purpose covering a wide range of activities mainly concerned with community affairs e.g. playcentres, kindergartens, scout dens and plunket rooms.

Management Planning Process

The essential features of the management planning process are:

- . An assessment of the resource and other planning considerations such as pressures, constraints, conflicts and opportunities.
- . An assessment of the reserve in the overall land use pattern.
- . The determination of management policies.
- . The incorporation of regular monitoring and review procedures to ensure that the plan remains relevant under changing circumstances and demands.
- . It may also be appropriate to include a consideration of activities occurring on land adjoining the reserve.
- . An effective tool of resource management.

PART TWO

**CROWN SCENIC AND
SCIENTIFIC RESERVES
- A REVIEW**

**Chapter 4. Crown Scenic and
Scientific Reserves**

Crown Scenic and Scientific Reserves

Overview of historical and archaeological features

The traditional information which relates to the pre-European occupation of Rodney County often appears confusing and ambiguous. This is due primarily to the number of tribal movements through the area from both the North and South. Another cause for confusion is the way in which the traditions were recorded (usually by Europeans), and the particular affiliation of the informant. Traditions generally appear to be specific to each tribe and the particular region that they occupied, whom they fought and who the visitors were. Thus attempts to assimilate and analyse the information in order to produce some agreement between two different accounts relating to the same period can prove difficult.

Traditionally the earliest group to occupy part of Rodney County seems to have been the Ngati-Awa, who stopped in the Kaipara on their way North. The Kawerau people were also early in their occupation of the Kaipara and may have been a derivative of the Ngati-Awa (Morewood 1973:83), they defeated the Wai-o-hua who also occupied a portion of the West Coast, after which both tribes became allied through marriage. At the peak of their influence and power, the Kawerau under Maki (c. 1600-1650), a very powerful chief, could claim territory from Manukau North Head, (Paratutai), to Kaipara South Head (Waionui); inland from the upper reaches of the Waitemata and from thence to Te Arai (Graham 1925:19). After several skirmishes with the Wai-o-hua and Kawerau, the Ngati-Whatua entered the county somewhere about 1730-1740 A.D. This date was extrapolated from genealogical information given to S.P. Smith in the late 19th Cent. (Smith 1897:72). The result of continued violence between these three groups was that the Ngati-Whatua became the dominant people and the Kawerau and Wai-o-hua were dispersed through the land which they had formerly controlled, neither of the two groups ever achieved any great predominance again. The Kawerau people lived in the Mahurangi until historic times, both the Kawerau and Wai-o-hua married with Ngati-Whatua and produced the sub-tribe (hapu) Ngati-Rongo, who were involved in various conflicts with the Nga-puhi and Ngati-Paoa (Graham 1918:89). Although the groups had intermarried with each other conflict did not cease, and it was often the cause of continued violence, a situation which remained the same up until the 19th Century. (See Bibliography for traditional accounts as recorded by S.P. Smith and G. Graham).

Further disputes arose between the Ngati-Rongo and Ngati-Paoa over shark-fishing rights in the Mahurangi Heads area between Kawau Island and the mainland (Deans n.d.). The victors in this dispute were the Ngati-Paoa who successfully established themselves over the Ngati-Rongo, who in turn had attracted further displeasure from the Ngapuhi due to association with Ngati-Whatua. The continual violence which took place in this area is reflected by the presence of defended sites on Casnell Island (N34/1), Burton Wells Reserve (N34/34) and Mahurangi Scenic Reserve (N34/36) this site is referred to in traditional accounts. (Graham 1918:86), and at the turn of this century boulders which were lying at the bottom of the cliff were reputedly those rolled by the Ngati-Rongo defenders on the Nga-Puhi attackers. (Smith 1897:183). The Nga-Puhi were not always the victors in

their raids on the people of the Mahurangi and were defeated at Tawa-tawhiti on Kawau Island by the Ngati-Paoa and Ngati-maru who later claimed Mahurangi as payment for services rendered to Ngati-Rongo (Smith: 1897: 334-345). (This is linked with the Mahurangi Land Purchase of 1841, whereby ownership was claimed by right of conquest and occupancy.) The battle between Ngapuhi and Ngati-Rongo appears late in the traditional sequence as there were conflicts between Kawerau and Ngati-Paoa before the time of Maki, whom tradition places around 1600-1650 A.D. Ngati-Paoa had a reputation for being easily offended (Smith 1918:27), this may have been a carefully developed mechanism to ensure that shark-fishing rights in the Mahurangi were always open to them, thus occupying an unchallengable situation which if threatened could always be met with violence.

European Contact

In the Missionary Record 1833-Henry Williams notes the desolation of the country side from Tauranga to the Bay of Islands, a situation which had been brought about by the Nga-Puhi raids of the 1820's and the general effects of European contact on the native populations. When the missionaries Fairburn and Shepherd passed through the area in April 1833, Te Rauroha and Kupenga, two chiefs of Ngati-Paoa stated that they had taken over the coast from Mahurangi to Pakiri (Elder 1935:143).

European settlement of the Mahurangi began in the 1830's, before this date timber traders and possibly whalers had visited these shores. Marsden on a visit to the Kaipara in the 1820's observed that the people lived in villages and that the Nga-Puhi incursions had left their mark (Morewood 1975:84), 'The country has the remaining vestiges of a great population but is now thinly inhabited' (Elder 1930:290). Felton Mathew on a coastal survey in 1840 required by Hobson for the location of a new capital for the colony noted that the Mahurangi would provide a good resource hinterland for the proposed capital at Auckland, even though unsuitable as the capital. Mrs Felton-Mathew was to comment on the absence of Maori villages which showed the effects of continuing violence in the area, she also remarked upon the abundance of forest foods, pigeon, duck and pig (Rutherford 1940: 128).

Early travellers through the Rodney County such as Dieffenbach in 1839, 1840 and 1841 have left valuable observations and records of the landscape at the time. Dieffenbach (1840) observed at several places on the Wairoa River which had 'neat well tended gardens indicating a growing industry' (Dieffenbach 1840:264). The kauri forest, was being exploited in the same fashion as at Mahurangi, as the Europeans were quickly aware of valuable timber which grew in both these regions. Samuel Marsden in 1820 observed during the course of his journey, that spars could be found in the Kaipara area. (Sale 1978:115). Entrepreneurs such as Dacre and Browne who were involved at Mahurangi supplying timber for spars were attracted at the thought of an abundant millable supply.

HMSS Buffalo under Commander P Sadler entered the Mahurangi in 1834 and the Mate F A Cudlip made a chart of the Heads area, published by the Admiralty in 1836. Cudlip recorded on the chart that they 'procured twenty topmasts of Cowdie (sic) from this forest' being now the Cowans Bay Road Reserve on the north side of Dyers Creek. This reserve is administered by the Rodney County Council.

The first settlements in both the Mahurangi and Kaipara were small timber-milling camps, such as the group observed by Dieffenbach at the head of the

Wairoa River, who had erected temporary shelters near their tree-felling operation (Dieffenbach 1840:264). These temporary shelters changed into permanent dwellings located around sawmills.

There was not a great rush to colonise the Rodney County, due in many cases to its inaccessibility by land or sea, the Kaipara was notoriously unpredictable and the topography of the land daunting. The capital had also been set at Auckland a factor which attracted many settlers as this was the commercial heart of the new colony. Rodney County was viewed in the most part as providing a valuable resource hinterland for the growing city.

Ship building at Mahurangi Heads, Omaha, and Pakiri to name but a few locations, was especially important in the early development and settlement of Rodney County. The families who were associated with this activity, Darrochs and Darrachs taking a pre-eminent position in the County's history (see Rock and the Sky H. Mabbet 1977). The ship building continued at Mahurangi Heads until 1870.

The 1860 land wars did not pass unnoticed in Rodney County. Prisoners from the Waikato disturbances interned on Kawau Island, escaped and took refuge on the mainland in the vicinity of Mt Tamahunga. Their efforts to persuade some of the locals to assist in rebellion were rejected.

Further industries established on the Mahurangi estuary in the 1850's were an agricultural limeworks and Palmer's Flour Mill. But it was the timber trade and its importance in supplying the growing Auckland which stimulated settlement in these areas, initially permission to mill was sought from the native owners, this situation changed later, and the colonial administration sold licences to cut timber from Mahurangi from f5:00s:00d (Mabbet 1977).

Settlement in the early days was oriented towards coastal locations in the Kaipara, Port Albert, Pakiri, and Mahurangi areas, a regular shipping service was run between the districts.

In 1873 the government caused the Kaipara to be further opened up by the passage of the Homestead Act. In Rodney County land had been available since the Mahurangi Purchase. Wellsford and the adjacent but now semi-deserted 'Albertland' had seen a great influx of settlers in 1865. This in turn had promoted the growth of settlements at Te Arai, Pakiri and areas which are now mainly forgotten.

The population in the isolated areas decreased as communication improved and the timber resources were depleted. Some of the evidence which remains from these past inhabitants is contained within the reserves of Rodney County, which are discussed in greater detail in the body of each management plan.

The archaeological sites recorded in the Reserves of Rodney County represent many facets of prehistoric occupation.

For simplicity and standardisation the site type definitions are as used in the New Zealand Archaeological Site Recording handbook, and described as follows:

Paa

This is a site showing defensive works such as ditches, banks, and scarps which have been provided to supplement the natural topography. Habitation areas can occur within the paa or on terraced areas outside the defended

area. (However it is not possible to be certain about the function of all terraces and pits without excavation.)

Pits

These are rectangular to square open or surface pits. There is a distinction drawn also between raised rim pits and those which do not have this feature. The size variation in pits is considerable. Pits can occur in many situations by far the most common are those which are constructed on a ridge thus enhancing drainage.

Terraces

A terrace is an artificially levelled area which rises by way of a scarp to another feature, either natural or artificial. Terraces may appear singly, in small sets or large flights. Terraces probably had many different functions, which can only be determined through excavation. Terraces are also found in association with occupation debris such as midden.

Middens

These are 'rubbish dumps' formed by human occupation. Contents often include shell, stone, bone and charcoal. These are often located by erosion or other disturbance of the ground, in areas where surface signs were hitherto unknown. Middens are good indications for the economic potential of the immediate vicinity.

The list outlines the predominant archaeological site types to be found in the Reserves of Rodney County. It is however, not exhaustive, as some of the more inconspicuous sites may not have been recorded. Garden soils are often difficult to locate as surface indications are not always present, and any soil modification or change may not be evident.

All of the recorded archaeological sites are not published in this report. This applies particularly to sensitive sites such as burials, nor have maps been provided to show the location of middens. The reason in withholding information is an attempt to reduce site destruction through the avenue of human fossicking.

It is unfortunate that so few archaeological sites in Rodney County that would interest the public are in reserves.

The archaeologist with the Department of Lands and Survey, Auckland will provide further information if it is available.

Historic Places Act 1980

All of the archaeological sites located in Reserves are protected not only by the Reserves Act 1977 but also by The Historic Places Act 1980. The Act requires that:

- s.46 1. "It shall not be lawful for any person to destroy, damage, or modify or cause to be destroyed, damaged, or modified, the whole or any part of any archaeological site knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that it is an archaeological site, whether or not the site is a registered site."

2. As there are archaeological sites in Reserves it is required that such features are protected by those visiting such areas. If wilful damage to sites is observed contact should be made with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland, outlining the type of damage, whether naturally induced, or caused by cattle or human agencies.

Overview of botanical features

By far the most predominant (general) vegetation type found in the reserves in this region, is mixed secondary forest - containing a mixture of puriri, taraire, kahikatea, rewarewa, totara, karaka, kohekohe, rimu, kauri, tanekaha, tea tree, and some miro, matai, tītoki and kowhai. The exact combination and constitution varies from reserve to reserve, and within reserves.

In general, the lower slopes and valley floors contain this varied broadleaf-podocarp mixed forest. Understorey too, varies greatly here - both in content and density - at times almost impenetrable - at others, allowing easy passage.

There are several instances (e.g. Albany, Te Arai) where young kauri forest (associated with tanekaha, generally) is found on ridge tops. There are also one or two instances of quite large kauris (e.g. Thomson Kauri Grove; Armstrong Kauri Scenic Reserve). However, there are no large areas of kauri forest in any of the reserves.

Over half of the reserves contain a quite substantial area of manuka scrub - often with seedlings/saplings of forest species e.g. kauri, tanekaha, kahikatea appearing within it (e.g. Coatesville A; Te Arai).

On the whole, the reserves are in good condition, and regeneration through manuka scrub is progressing in several areas.

Fencing programmes have curtailed much of the stock damage which has been a serious problem in some reserves. Many of these are now showing encouraging signs of recovery and regrowth in previously bare or damaged areas (e.g. Rows Scenic Reserve).

Exotic plant species do not pose a serious problem in most reserves. Pines are present in many, but generally not in large numbers, and an elimination programme is succeeding. However, reinfestation may well be a problem in those reserves bordered by N.Z. Forest Products land (e.g. Pohuehue, Sunnybrook, Puhoi), and in these, a long-term periodical removal programme will be necessary.

The only other exotic tree found in any quantity is Hakea (willow-leaved) which is found in particularly large numbers at both Albany and Sunnybrook. This tree tends to grow in manuka scrub, and retards regeneration of other species, which normally find scrub an ideal nursery ground.

Thirty-three reserves are administered by the Department of Lands and Survey in the Rodney County. They vary greatly in size ranging from approximately 1 hectare to approximately 210 hectares. Over half of the reserves are 10 hectares or less and of these, almost all are isolated remnants of bush,

with no potential for extension or expansion. While these have much potential for public use and enjoyment, there is another consideration. In order to preserve what little bush is left in the region, it is necessary to safeguard large tracts of land - large enough for the forest to maintain itself - which it cannot do (in the long term) in small isolated pockets.

Summary

While many of the reserves in the first instance may have been set aside largely because of their visual qualities, their importance in the preservation of a large variety of species, both plant and animals is becoming more fully recognised.

As this report acknowledges there is relatively little native forest remaining and the maintenance of such habitats for both common and rare species is essential. In addition they are an indication of the types of communities which once covered much of the County. These values need to be clearly and repeatedly stated so that people may come to recognise that natural habitat areas have intrinsic value, and that they do have value even if they do not always have a high scenic worth.

In general, people appreciate these stands for their tall trees and birds. It is desirable to expand this to include the concept that these areas are habitats for a great many plant and animal species. The importance of small areas should not be under-estimated, for example one hectare of native forest or even less, supports a diversity of insect species, a large number of which are endemic. They are also a source of seeds. If the dynamic nature of native forests and other ecosystems could be conveyed in the descriptive sections and in any interpretative work done in a given reserve, long term advantages could accrue as people would come to value such areas more.

Overview of entomological features

The Entomology Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research advise that the Kaukapakapa Estuary Scientific Reserve is the type locality (the specimen from which the species was described came from here) and only known locality of two species of staphylinid beetles of the genus Paratrochus.

Apart from this species the Division is not aware of any "special" insects in the Crown reserves in Rodney County. However, there is a large undescribed Pterostichine carabid in deep gullies in the Dome State Forest. This is the same habitat as the native frog Leiopelma hochstetteri. This could conceivably be in similar habitats in Whangaripo and Sunnybrook reserves but nobody has ever looked as far as the Division knows.

It is possible that if the Auckland Section of the Entomological Society were approached some of their members who live in the area could undertake a survey of some of the larger reserves.

Chapter 5. Evaluation

Evaluation

Evaluation

Scenic reserves are relatively well distributed throughout the County. The main concentration is located in the Warkworth-Mahurangi district. This situation is partly the result of historical circumstances and partly on account of the necessity to preserve representative features in a district of outstanding scenic values.

Between Muriwai and the South Head of the Kaipara Harbour the presence of scenic reserves is not so well represented. The reasons for these circumstances can be attributed to several factors. A large segment of land is under the control of the New Zealand Forest Service and the balance of the land is being actively used for primary production.

The two principal ways in which scenic reserves in Rodney County have been established are:

- . Purchase by the Crown
- . Gifting of land for reserve purposes by individual landowners to the Crown

As might well be expected, many areas of significance for the preservation of scenic values are held in private ownership. It is important to remember that many farmers and country people were dedicated conservationists long before this term became fashionable. Recent legislation provides various procedures whereby areas of natural scenic value can be preserved while at the same time retained in private ownership.

The principal ways in which these commendable intentions may be attained are as follows:

- . The Reserves Act 1977, in addition to dealing with the establishment and management of public reserves, provides a variety of means by which landowners may be assisted to manage their land for landscape and/or recreational values.
- . The Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 set up the National Trust for open space in New Zealand.
- . The New Zealand Walkways Act 1975 set up the New Zealand Walkway Commission to facilitate public access to the countryside.

Brochures explaining these 3 concepts are available from the Department of Lands and Survey and Rodney County Council.

Summary

This report seeks to emphasise the need for:

- . adoption of at least some of the techniques currently applied in modern management - to aid the administration of reserves in Rodney County.
 - an essential element in this approach is improved publicity information on the location and the nature of public amenities provided by the various reserves in Rodney County.
- . rationalisation in the administration and maintenance of various reserves in Rodney County especially in the Warkworth-Mahurangi locality between:
 - Auckland Regional Authority
 - Rodney County
 - Department of Lands and Survey

(This aspect is under review at present)
- . an improved information system relating to each reserve in Rodney County as an aid to management covering such topics as:
 - recreational use
 - facts of history and archaeology
 - plants and trees
 - animals
 - birds
- . increasing public awareness of alternatives to acquisition to ensure private land of scenic value is preserved including:
 - provisions of Reserves Act 1977 to protect private land of scenic value e.g. conservation covenants
 - The Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977
 - the New Zealand Walkways Act 1975

PART THREE

**CROWN SCENIC AND
SCIENTIFIC RESERVES**

Chapter 6. Crown Scenic Reserves

Crown Scenic Reserves

Purpose

- Scenic reserves under the Reserves Act seek to embrace a broader appreciation of the many classes of natural landscape which are coming to be seen in scenic terms: dunelands and swamplands, for example, as well as traditional bush.
- Scenic reserves are intended to protect a sample of natural history throughout the country. The purpose is 'to protect and preserve in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment and use of the public areas possessing qualities of scenic interest or beauty, or natural features warranting protection or preservation.'

Administration

- Scenic reserves constituted under Section 19 (1) (a) are to be administered and maintained so that in general, native flora and fauna, ecological associations and the natural environment are to be preserved, and introduced flora and fauna exterminated. Where other values are present, these are to be managed and protected to an extent compatible with the primary purpose; and the public are to have freedom of access except to the extent that this is prohibited for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it.
- Scenic reserves constituted under Section 19 (1) (b) are for the purpose of providing, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest. Again where other values are present, these are to be managed and protected to an extent compatible with the primary purpose; and the public have freedom of access except to the extent that this is prohibited for the protection and well being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it.

Criteria

- Generally identify themselves as being remnant areas of natural beauty which for one reason or another have remained largely unimpaired, or are recovering from impairment. Most reserves have been milled and many have been burnt as well.

Policies

The following broad policies apply to all Scenic Reserves in Rodney County.

Reserve management will:

- . Ensure that the Reserve is managed in terms of its scenic qualities with securely fenced and or naturally protected boundaries.
- . Preserve the historic, archaeological, wildlife or scientific values of the Reserve.
- . Conserve and enhance the landscape, fauna, flora, stream quality and natural environment of the Reserve.
- . Identify and alleviate detrimental actions or uses within or external to the Reserve and which would work against the fulfilment of other policies.
- . Ensure that the Reserve makes a compatible and worthwhile contribution to the network of local reserves.
- . Require that, where disturbance is caused to the Reserve as a result of an emergency situation, a written explanation is to be forwarded to the controlling authority as soon as possible.
- . Ensure that incompatible structures including trig stations, T.V. repeater stations, electricity transmission pylons and lines are excluded from the Reserve. In instances where such emplacement within a reserve is unavoidable, every effort should be made to minimise the visual and physical impairment.

The following specific policies apply to all Scenic Reserves in Rodney County.

Reserve management will:

- . Encourage public use, appreciation and enjoyment of the Reserve.
- . Ensure that the reserve is adequately signposted where appropriate.
- . Arrange for inappropriate species of plants and trees and noxious weeds to be eradicated. (See next page).
- . Arrange for noxious animals within the Reserve to be destroyed.
- . Make provision for the removal of rubbish.
- . Ensure the exclusion of the following listed animals, vehicles and activities from a reserve area:
 - farm livestock, horses, domestic animals and pets of all descriptions.
 - off-road vehicles, trail bikes, bicycles.
 - overnight camping, use of firearms and hunting without a permit.

POLICY ON WEED CONTROL FOR RODNEY COUNTY SCENIC RESERVES

More than 100 species of alien plants grow in these scenic reserves but relatively few are harmful weeds. This low incidence of harmful plants is attributable to -

- (i) distances from closely populated areas which are sources of horticultural escapes;
- (ii) fairly complete cover of forest or dense scrubland;
- (iii) little natural or other disturbance of soil or vegetation.

Trees are the most conspicuous alien species, some having been planted with the best of intentions long before the reserves were designated. Exotic trees will be destroyed except where they are a conspicuous aesthetic feature of the landscape, have historical interest, improve the wellbeing of native plants in the reserve, or have been designated by the donor of the reserve to remain. Where the trees are a dominant feature (Matakana Village Scenic Reserve), are considered undesirable and cannot readily be felled with benefit to the reserve, reclassification of the reserve will be considered.

Wattles of all kinds are short-lived trees that are replaced naturally by native plants. Circumstances may warrant removing some but, because disturbance creates more places for wattles to grow, there will be no attempt to eliminate well established wattle stands.

Large-leaved privet can hold its own against almost any native plant and has no place in scenic reserves. Small-leaved privet, woolly nightshade, hawthorn, Himalaya honeysuckle and Acmena will be removed where practicable.

Willow-leaved hakea has the capacity to invade and replace almost any tea tree scrubland (Sunnybrook). It grows larger, is relatively long lived, casts dense shade, seeds prolifically and sheds wind-borne seeds over long distances. Fire and soil disturbance promote its multiplication. Control (which is possible only at the beginning of an infestation) will be exercised wherever practicable. Prickly hakea behaves like manuka and is replaced naturally by native plants. However, new infestations will be eliminated if possible.

Gorse inside the boundaries of a reserve is regarded as a desirable plant once it loses its initial vigour. Purple pampas is a transient species replaced naturally by native plants. Limited control will be exercised where it is deemed necessary.

Creeping plants and vines are not conspicuous at present but are potentially very destructive. Elaeagnus has no place in any reserve and every effort will be made to eliminate it. Blackberry will be controlled where it appears to be a threat to the reserve.

Efforts will continue to eliminate Asparagus scandens from Hamilton's Landing Scenic Reserve. Whenever or wherever this and other species of Asparagus appear in scenic reserves they will be eliminated.

Wandering Jew is one of the most harmful exotic plants, having the subtle ability to suppress most small plants on the forest floor and thus eventually to alter the nature of the forest. Control of new, small infestations in reserves will be attempted. Efforts will be made to eliminate periwinkle.

A number of harmful aliens have yet to make an impact on reserves. Among them are Eupatorium species (mist flower and Mexican devil), two species of wild ginger, Japanese honeysuckle and loquat. A watch will be kept for these, and control will be exercised to the extent practicable in the circumstances.

The aggressiveness of other exotic plants appearing in the reserves will be evaluated and action taken to eliminate those which appear to be injurious.

The nature of the control efforts will be governed to some extent by the likely duration of the invading species. Some transient species only temporarily occupy space where conditions favour vigorous native vegetation. Other plants, once established, may reproduce themselves indefinitely and grossly alter the nature of the reserve.

In a third grouping are the large long-lived species that have little capacity to reproduce themselves (unless the surrounding vegetation is destroyed). This includes, pines, oaks, macrocarpa, eucalypts, poplars and willows.

TRANSIENT SPECIES

Brush wattle Albizia lophantha
 Blackberry Rubus fruticosus
 Gorse Ulex europaeus
 Himalaya honeysuckle Leycesteria formosa
 Prickly hakea Hakea sericea
 Purple pampas Cortaderia jubata
 Small-leaved privet Ligustrum sinense
 Wattle Acacia species
 Woolly nightshade Solanum mauritianum

PERMANENT SPECIES

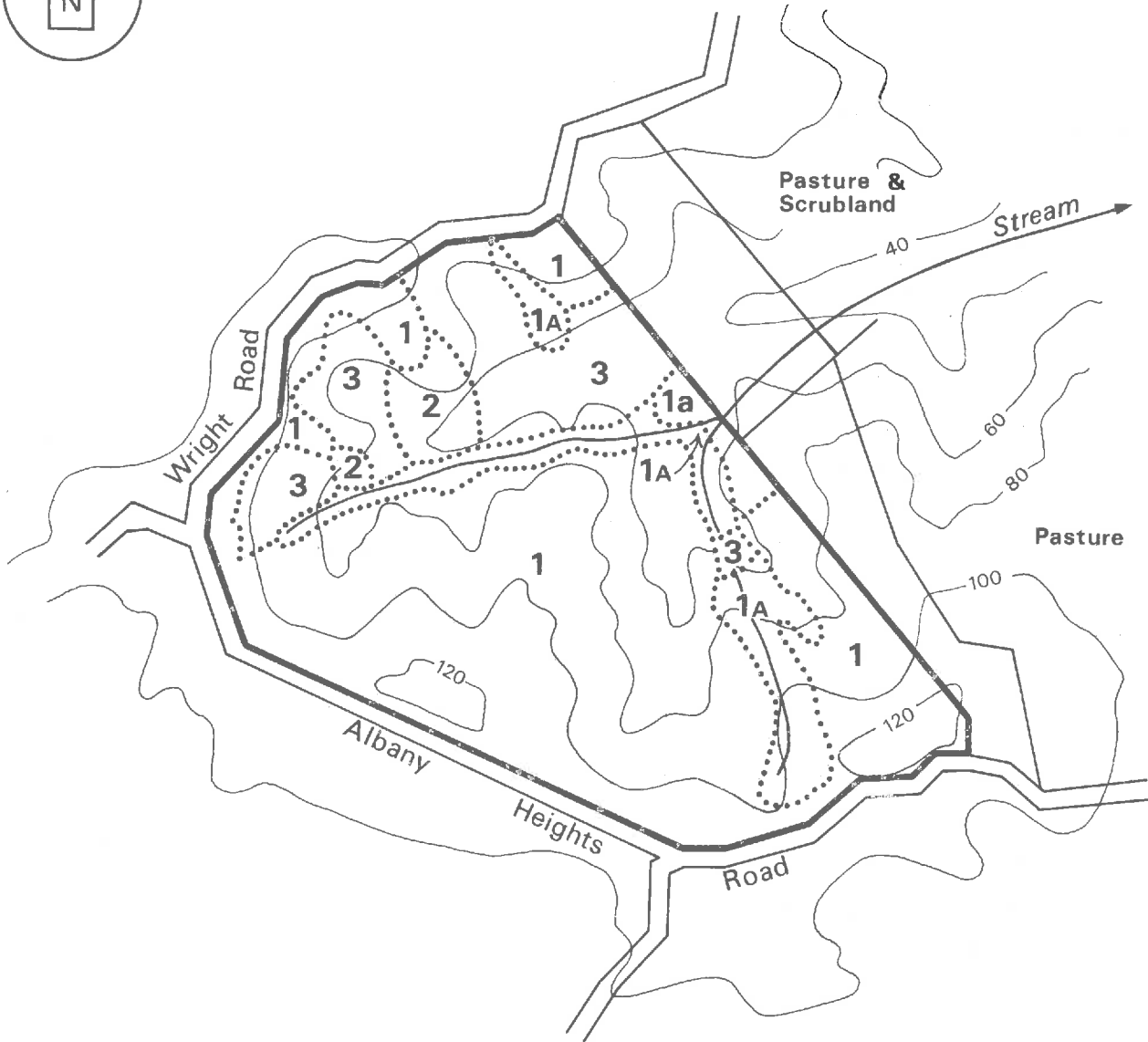
Acmena smithii
Asparagus scandens (and other species of Asparagus)
Elaeagnus reflexa
 Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna
 Large-leaved privet Ligustrum lucidum
 Japanese honeysuckle Lonicera japonica
 Loquat Eriobotrya japonica
 Mexican devil Eupatorium adenophorum
 Mist flower Eupatorium riparium
 Periwinkle Vinca major
 Wild ginger Hedychium gardnerianum and H. flavescens
 Willow-leaved hakea Hakea salicifolia
 Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis

Management Plans




Crown Scenic Reserves

Management Plans:			<u>Page</u>
1.	Albany	Area 39.6869 ha	51
2.	Andrews Kauri	5.4909	55
3.	Armstrong Kauri	6.9120	59
4.	Avice Miller	7.3424	63
5.	Burton Wells	4.1303	66
6.	Coatesville A	45.5395	73
7.	Coatesville B	18.3879	77
8.	Duck Creek	14.6000	81
9.	Flexman	4.9260	87
10.	Hamiltons Landing	2.7200	91
11.	Kaukapakapa	6.0702	95
12.	Leigh	1.8183	99
13.	Mahurangi	7.4651	103
14.	Matakana Village Water Conservation	27.2658	109
15.	Moturemu Island	5.0585	113
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20.	Puhinui	14.4017	135
21.	Puhoi	28.1096	139
22.	Remigers Bush	9.1100	143
23.	Rowes	9.3524	147
24.	Sunnybrook	103.3388	151
25.	Te Arai	51.7662	155
26.	Thomson Kauri Grove	1.9642	159
27.	Ti Point	3.3802	163
28.	Warkworth	7.0440	167
29.	Whangaripo	6.0702	171
30.	Wilson's	7.0102	175



LEGEND

60 Contours shown in metres

 Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

ALBANY SCENIC RESERVE

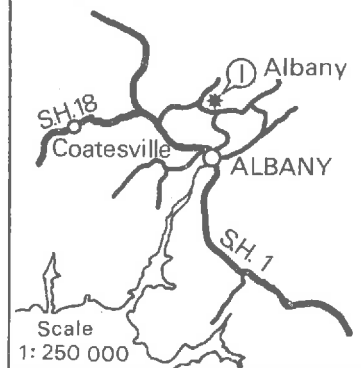
Block III Waitemata S.D.

Area 39.6869 ha

100 50 0 100 200 300 m

Scale 1:8000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



ALBANY SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: 2 kilometres from Albany and adjoins Albany Heights Road and Wright Road.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4646/11

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 N38 ; NZMS 261 - R10

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotments 305 and 367 Pukeatua Parish

TOTAL AREA: 39.6869 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: An area situated in low hills at the head of a tributary to the Okura River. Slopes are moderate, steeper on the northern side and the streams run in an approximate west-east direction.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Manuka scrubland with abundant prickly hakea and some willow-leaved hakea; short and dense at (a). A gumland remnant.
- 1A. Tall kanuka scrubland with regenerating kauri in some parts.
2. Kauri forest with trunks mainly 20-60 centimetres diameter, some young tanekaha and few hard beech (not regenerating). Regeneration of kauri favoured where scrubland and taraire-puriri forest meet.
3. Taraire-puriri forest with nikau, tree ferns, mahoe, kohekohe and supplejack on moist slopes.

WILDLIFE: While at present the reserve is covered primarily in scrub it will be a valuable reserve when it regenerates further as it is of a relatively large size.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This area was proclaimed an Education Reserve by Gazette 1870 page 211 and Gazette 1878 page 1775. In 1939 this reservation was revoked and the area was proclaimed a scenic reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908.

In September 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Tea-tree scrub with pines and some pasture.

FENCING: Road boundaries are unfenced. Reserve is fenced off from adjoining pasture land. One area of the eastern boundary is unfenced but this is dense scrub and a fence is not essential.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Coatesville Scenic Reserve - 6 kilometres to the west.

UTILITY

Access to the reserve is adequate. The existing tracks are unformed but are satisfactory for their current traffic. The primary value of this reserve is from the visual point of view and in particular from the roadside. Although some people visit the reserve to look at the mature areas of bush.

Concern has been expressed by a local resident that the dirt track running 100 metres or so into the reserve from Albany Heights Road should be closed. Apparently horse riders and trail bikes are using this track during both the day and evening. This track has now been blocked off so it can now only be used by pedestrians.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This reserve has the potential for much greater public use but this visitor pressure is not expected to increase until the population numbers increase in the immediate vicinity. Control of gorse and hakea is not practicable.

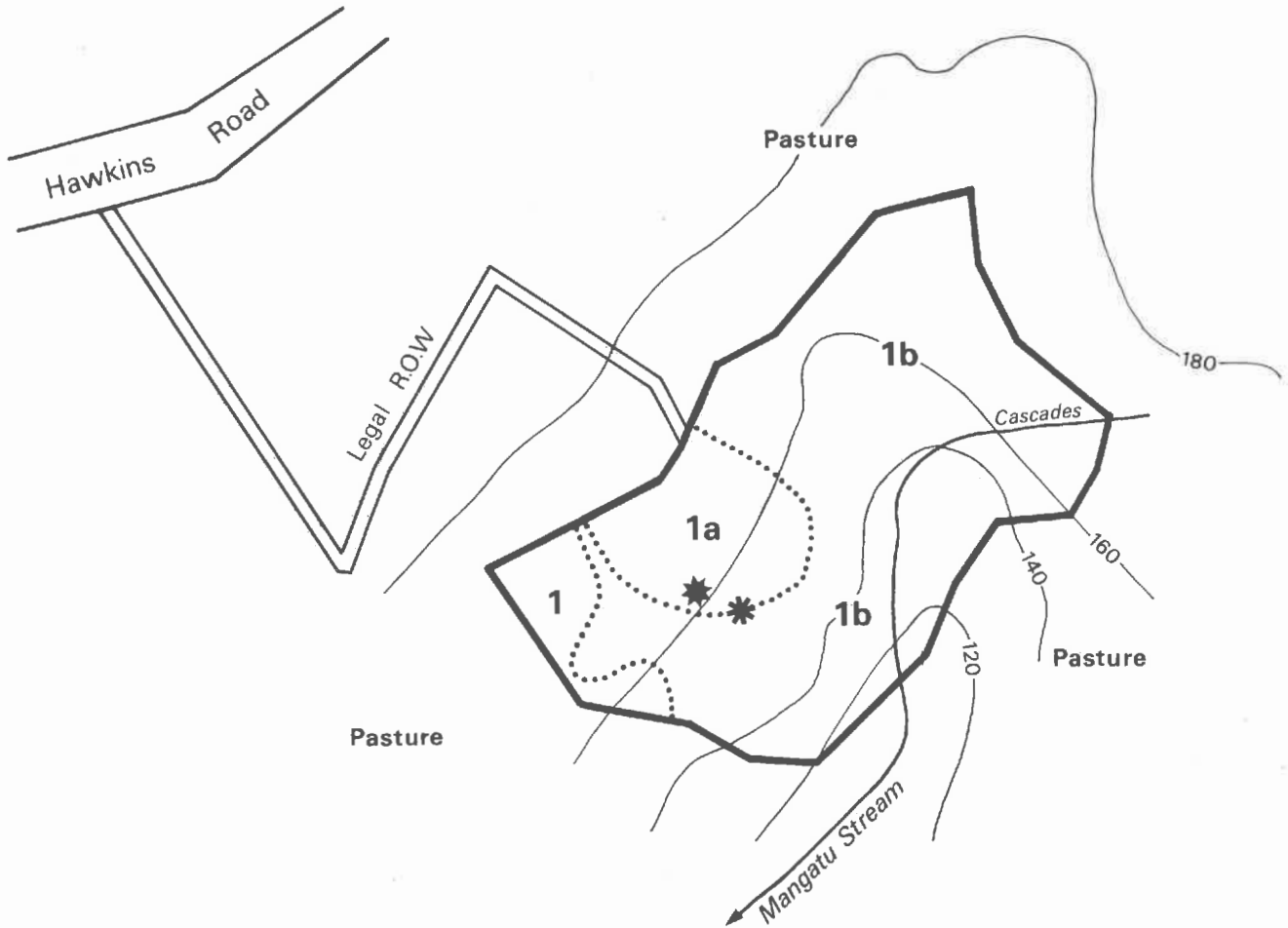
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No further tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.
- . Road boundaries to remain unfenced.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. To erect signposts indicating the name of the reserve and "Do Not Dump Rubbish" signs.
2. Rubbish in the reserve to be removed.
3. Possum population to be controlled.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
- Large Kauri
- Dead Taraire

ANDREWS KAURI SCENIC RESERVE

Block XI Tauhoa SD.
Area 5.4909 ha

Scale 1:4000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

The locality diagram shows the reserve's location. 'Tauhoa' is at the top, with the 'Tauhoa River' to its left. 'SH.16' is a road running north-south. The reserve boundary is shown as a thick line, with 'Andrews Kauri' and a circled '2' with a star symbol inside. A scale of 1:250,000 is provided.

Scale 1:250,000

ANDREWS KAURI SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Situated off Hawkins Road, Kaipara Flats, 20 kilometres west of Warkworth.

AERIAL PHOTOS: 1944/30, 31 and 32

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N33 ; NZMS 261 - Q09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 83185 being Part Allotment 177 Tauhoa Parish.

TOTAL AREA: 5.4909 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Part of the reserve forms a plateau at the base of a steep slope below Hawkins Road. From the plateau area the reserve shelves steeply to a stream at the bottom of a gully.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Mature taraire forest. The larger trees (some to 1 metre diameter) are primary forest remnants.
- 1a. Young taraire forest.
- 1b. Young taraire forest with emergent rewarewa. The 1960 aerial photos show the irregular canopy of secondary species before taraire became dominant.

Miscellaneous Communities

- . ribbons of secondary forest along streams (mainly mamaku)
- . grassy margins inside fence
- . kauri trees. Large kauri (3.1 metre diameter) is largest in district
- . clearing with dead taraire. Probably Phytophthora root rot infection

WILDLIFE:

Native Birds observed : silvereye
greywarbler
fantail

Presumably woodpigeon and tuis would also be present at certain times of year, e.g. when the taraire are in fruit.

A wild cat was observed on the reserve and some possum sign was also seen.

The reserve is not large enough to maintain year round populations of the larger

native birds and there is no other large patches of bush adjacent which could be added to the reserve making its usefulness to wildlife limited.

The Wildlife Service recommends that the wild cat and possum numbers within the reserve be controlled.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This reserve was gifted to the Crown in 1975 by Mr R C Eves of Kaipara Flats.

A large kauri tree about 10 metres in circumference is located in the middle of the reserve. This large kauri is known locally as the "Andrews Kauri" after the Andrews family who were original settlers in the district. For this reason the reserve is named Andrews Kauri Scenic Reserve.

In September 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland

FENCING: Reserve is fully ring fenced

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Thomson Kauri Grove Scenic Reserve - 8 kilometres east.

UTILITY

At the present time the reserve is difficult to find because there is no sign at the entrance to the reserve and the right of way is not flagged.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This reserve is an excellent piece of forest with a giant kauri as its distinctive feature. To assist the public to locate the reserve a sign will be erected at the entrance to the reserve from Hawkins Road and the right of way flagged. In addition a path from the stile on the boundary of the reserve to the large kauri tree will be flagged.

Public use of the reserve will increase once these improvements have been made. Similarly the importance of this reserve is enhanced when it is viewed in conjunction with the nearby Mt Auckland Walkway.

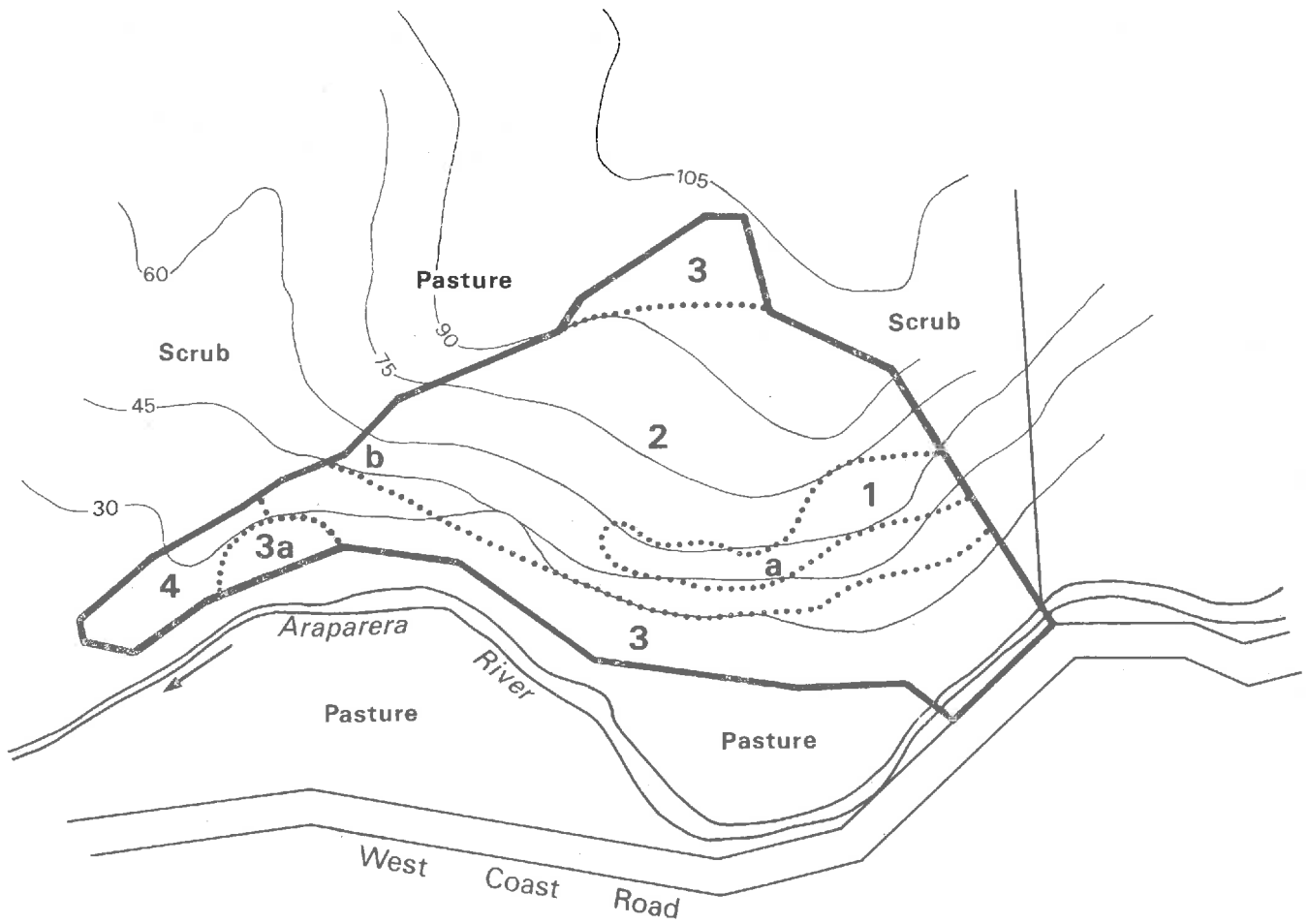
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities to be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign to be erected at Hawkins Road entrance and the right of way flagged.
2. A path from the stile on the boundary of the reserve to the large kauri tree to be flagged.
3. Publicity information for the Mt Auckland Walkway should indicate the close relationship of this reserve and its special features, especially the large kauri tree.
4. Check the fences in the reserve and the presence of harmful animals periodically, including cats and possums.
5. Control the Himalaya honeysuckle.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

ARMSTRONG KAURI SCENIC RESERVE

Block XIV Tauhoa S.D.

Area 6.9120 ha



Scale 1:4000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



ARMSTRONG KAURI SCENIC RESERVE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: 6.5 km east of Araparera on the Araparera-Ahuroa Road on the northern side of the Araparera River.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 1946 B/22
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N33 ; NZMS 261 - Q09
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 50399 being Part Allotments 39 and 40 Komokoriki Parish situated in Block XIV Tauhoa Survey District.
- TOTAL AREA: 6.9120 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A steep slope rising above a stream with a southerly aspect. There is a sheer bluff in the north-eastern area.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Kauri forest, some large trees, with young kauri and totara on south-east edge above cliff. Few large totaras at (a).
 2. Tree ferns and nikau with large-crowned puriri and kohekohe, some totara, rewarewa, tawa. Prominent kauri trees at (b).
 3. Totara poles over kanuka. (Concentration of totara at 3a.)
 4. Tall kanuka.
- WILDLIFE:

Native Bird Species observed : grey warbler
fantail
kingfisher

Pigeon and tui are probably either present or visit the reserve from adjacent bush areas.

The reserve is bordered by bush on its eastern and western boundaries. While the reserve itself would be of limited wildlife value because of its small size, combined with the adjacent privately owned bush areas it has a much greater potential.

HISTORY: This reserve was gifted to the Crown in 1961 by Mr and Mrs H H Clark of Warkworth.

In September 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Archaeological Evidence

A paa is located in the reserve. It is well concealed by a bush cover, and has a ditch and bank defensive system, with some of the ridge running south-west showing signs of terracing. The site is well positioned overlooking the stream and valley therefore controlling movement up a relatively important waterway.

Archaeological Significance

A paa in this location, which is several miles inland, substantiates the early settlers records of seeing settlements near streams. The importance of a stream such as the Araparera should not be underestimated as a portage. These waterways were in frequent use in lieu of internal roadways, a habit which was continued by early European settlers in regions such as "Albertland".

The paa site lends itself to some form of interpretation, either as part of an overall explanation of the archaeology and history of Rodney County or specifically relating to the reserve. It would appear that the historical resources available could provide sufficient information to generalise on the background of the site whereas specific information relating directly to the site can only be established as part of a scientific or controlled archaeological investigation.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland to the north and south. Bush continues to the west and east.

FENCING: The reserve is fully ring fenced.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER RESERVES: Thomson Kauri Scenic Reserve, 13 kilometres north-east by road.

UTILITY

Access to the reserve is adequate. The adjoining owner permits access to the reserve over his bridge. No tracks or facilities are necessary in this reserve. The reserve is quite remote and receives only sporadic use.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

It is unlikely that visitor usage of this reserve will increase significantly in future.

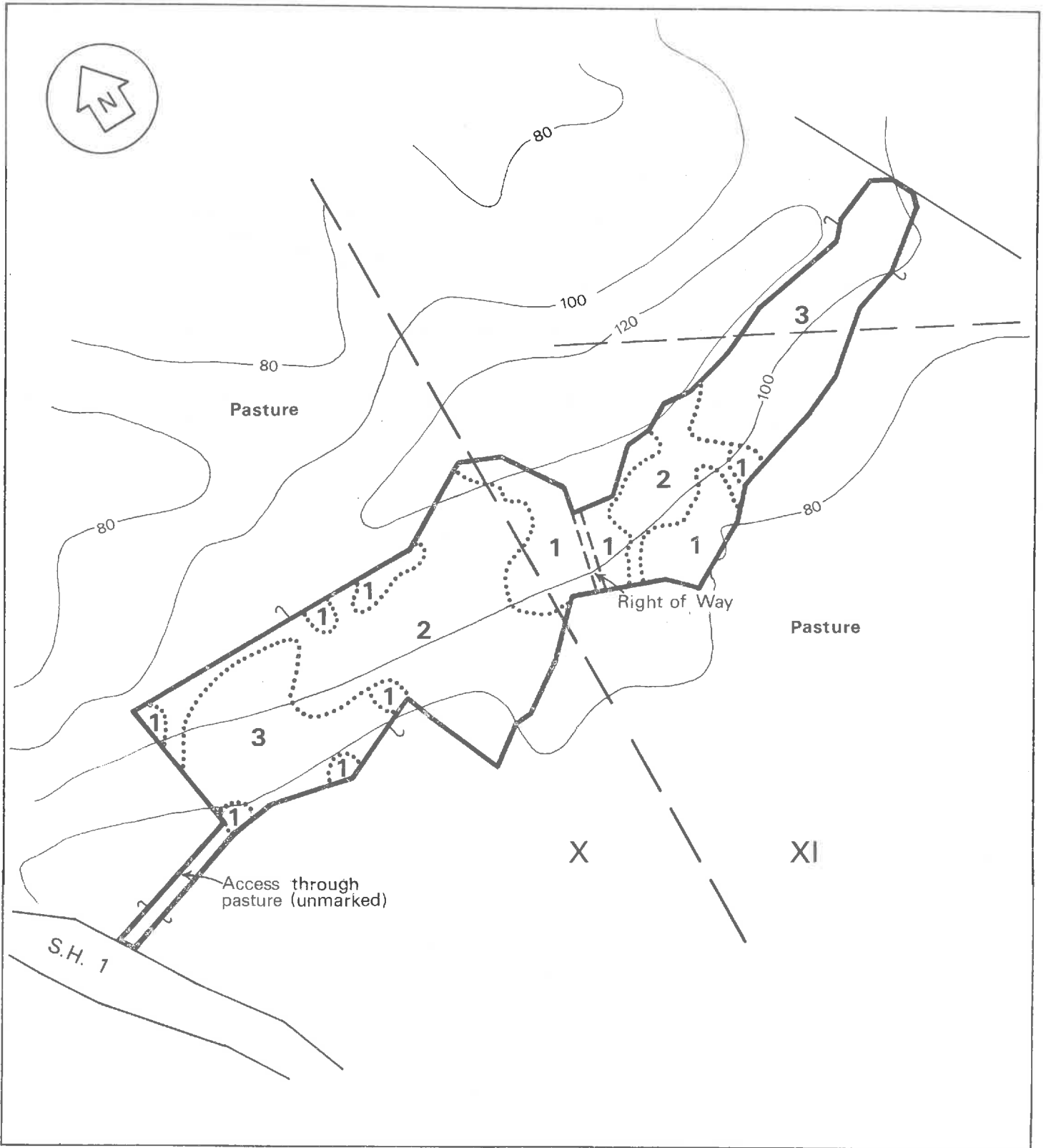
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Possum population to be controlled.
2. Some of the archaeological features are being damaged by the encroaching vegetation. In areas where the plants are young and can be removed without difficulty they should be hand-cleared, thus protecting the earthworks without damaging the surrounding vegetation.
3. A complete archaeological survey and plane table map should be drawn of the paa.
4. The reserve/paa site could be used as part of a larger effort in interpreting the archaeological sites in reserves for an archaeological handbook relating to Rodney County.



LEGEND

60 Contours shown in metres

⊙ Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

AVICE MILLER SCENIC RESERVE

Blocks X & XI Mahurangi S.D.

Area 7.3424 ha

100 50 0 100 m

Scale 1:4000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

WARKWORTH

Avice Miller (4)

SH 1

Pohuehue

Mahurangi Hbr.

Scale 1:250 000

AVICE MILLER SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Situated on the eastern side of State Highway 1 - 5 km south of Warkworth and immediately north of the turnoff to the Satellite Station.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4630/8

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 74485 situated in Blocks X and XI Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 7.3424 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A long narrow patch of bush along a southerly facing hillside.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Taraire-puriri forest.
2. Low forest of silver tree fern with taller pole rimu, kauri, rewarewa.
3. Tea tree scrubland with taller pole rimu, kahikatea, kauri, rewarewa.

WILDLIFE:
Native Birds recorded : grey warbler
fantail

This reserve will support populations of fantails and greywarblers and attract tuis and pigeons at certain times of the year when food is abundant but because of its small size, it is of limited value except as a link between other reserves in the area.

The Wildlife Service recommends that possums be controlled but otherwise the reserve should be left to regenerate naturally.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This reserve was formerly part of a property owned by Mr F J D Miller. Mr Miller's father who had earlier owned the property, had expressed the wish that this area of bush be preserved for all time and to implement this wish Mr Miller gifted the area to the Crown as a scenic reserve in 1974. The reserve is named after Mr Miller's mother.

In October 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Almost totally surrounded by farmland but there is some scrub beyond the eastern corner.

FENCING DETAIL: Reserve is fully ring fenced.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Warkworth Scenic Reserve - 1 kilometre south.

UTILITY

There is a legal unmarked access across the paddock from State Highway 1. When the property was gifted to the Crown the donor asked that public access be restricted or controlled to limit damage that could arise from overuse. Members of the public wishing to enter the reserve must first obtain approval from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland.

Its predominant purpose is to provide a backdrop of native trees surrounded by pasture to travellers using State Highway 1.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The future use of the reserve is restricted unless the question of access is relaxed.

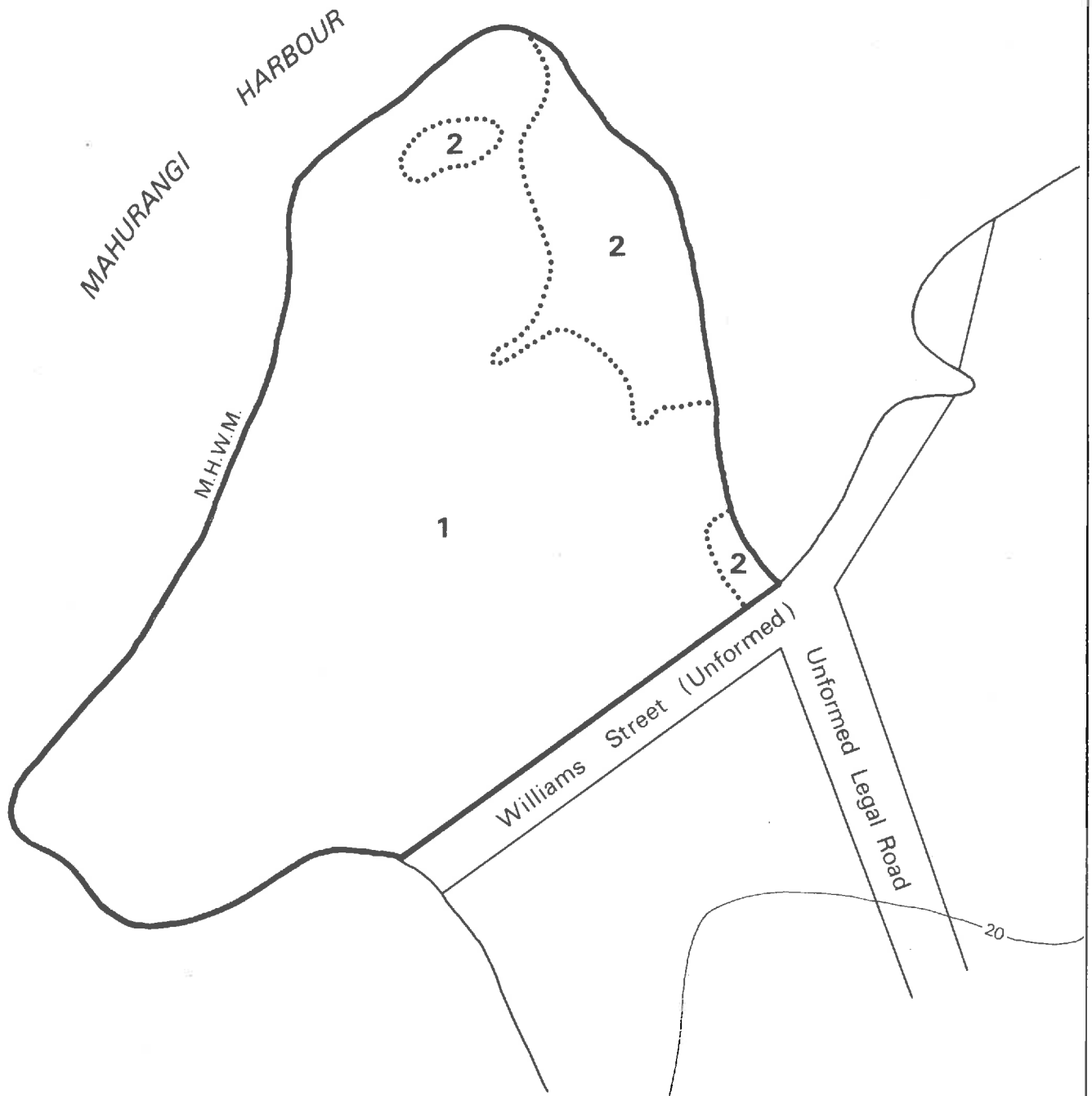
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Possum population to be controlled.

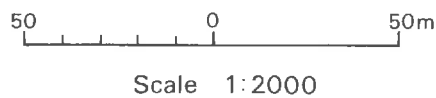


LEGEND

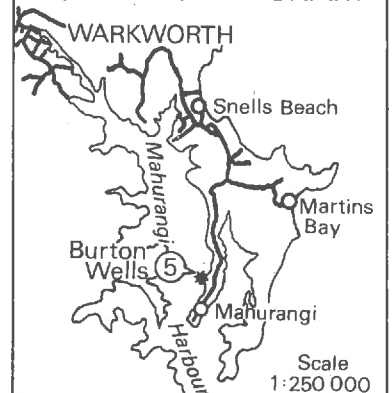
- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

BURTON WELLS SCENIC RESERVE

Block XVI Mahurangi S.D.
Area 4.1303 ha



LOCALITY DIAGRAM



BURTON WELLS SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Situated on the Mahurangi Peninsula - 10 kilometres south-east of Warkworth.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4633/13

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 30758 Block XVI Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 4.1303 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural Open Space

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A promontory situated on the western side of Mahurangi Peninsula jutting into the Mahurangi Harbour. A flat topped ridge runs north east-south west across the reserve sloping down to sea level on both sides.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Kanuka scrubland with prominent taller pohutukawa. Some grassy patches.
2. Grassland with periwinkle and some planted exotic trees.

WILDLIFE:

Native Birds recorded : tui
greywarbler
kingfisher
pigeon
fantail

Although it is a small reserve with a limited diversity of vegetation it can support populations of the commoner native birds most of the year in conjunction with the other reserves nearby, (Mahurangi and Matakana).

The Wildlife Service recommends that a small scale planting programme be undertaken to plant a diversity of foodbearing native trees in the open grassy areas as this will help to maintain bird populations within the reserve throughout the year.

HISTORY: This area was gifted to the Crown in 1955 by Burton Wells and reserved for scenic purposes.

In July 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

(See Plan for location of sites)

The reserve has a very fine example of a ringditch paa - N34/34. Some of the area around the paa shows signs of terracing which suggests that the outer areas of the headland were used for living and the paa used as a defensive retreat if the occupants of the headland were threatened by attack. Other signs of occupation on the reserve are "middens". These are visible as scatterings of shell in blackened or charcoal stained earth. The shellfish from which these sites or 'rubbish dumps' are constructed probably were collected from the abundant pipi beds of the Mahurangi Harbour. There appears to be little traditional or historic evidence relating to the paa, although the peninsula on which the reserve is located has historical associations. The historical site on the reserve is N34/460 a house which was built in the period of early settlement in the Mahurangi Peninsula. As well as this tangible evidence within the reserve, located outside the boundaries is the Mahurangi Heads School House which was constructed about 1850 and used until about 1860. The building, itself is almost beyond repair, which is unfortunate as it provides a nice blend with the paa (N34/34) contrasting the prehistoric and historic occupation of this area.

SURROUNDINGS:

The reserve is bounded to the north, west and south by the harbour with extensive mudflats at low tide. The eastern side is bordered by grass land.

FENCING DETAIL:

There is a good fence along the southeast boundary. On the remaining boundaries fencing is not necessary.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES:

Mahurangi Scenic Reserve is 2 kilometres to the south and Hamilton's Landing Scenic Reserve 5 kilometres to the North.

UTILITY

There is pedestrian access via an unformed legal road which abuts the Mahurangi East Road or alternatively there is pedestrian access at low tide around the fore-shore. The reserve is visited by holidaymakers during the summer and provides an attractive scene when viewed from the Mahurangi Harbour and the Mahurangi East Road.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

There is good potential for increasing public use of this reserve. Signs, tracks and picnic areas will be provided.

There are no buildings on this reserve but as mentioned earlier there is an old schoolhouse of historical significance on an adjoining property but this building is considered to be adequately protected at present, although in a state of dis-repair.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER **N34/34, & 460**

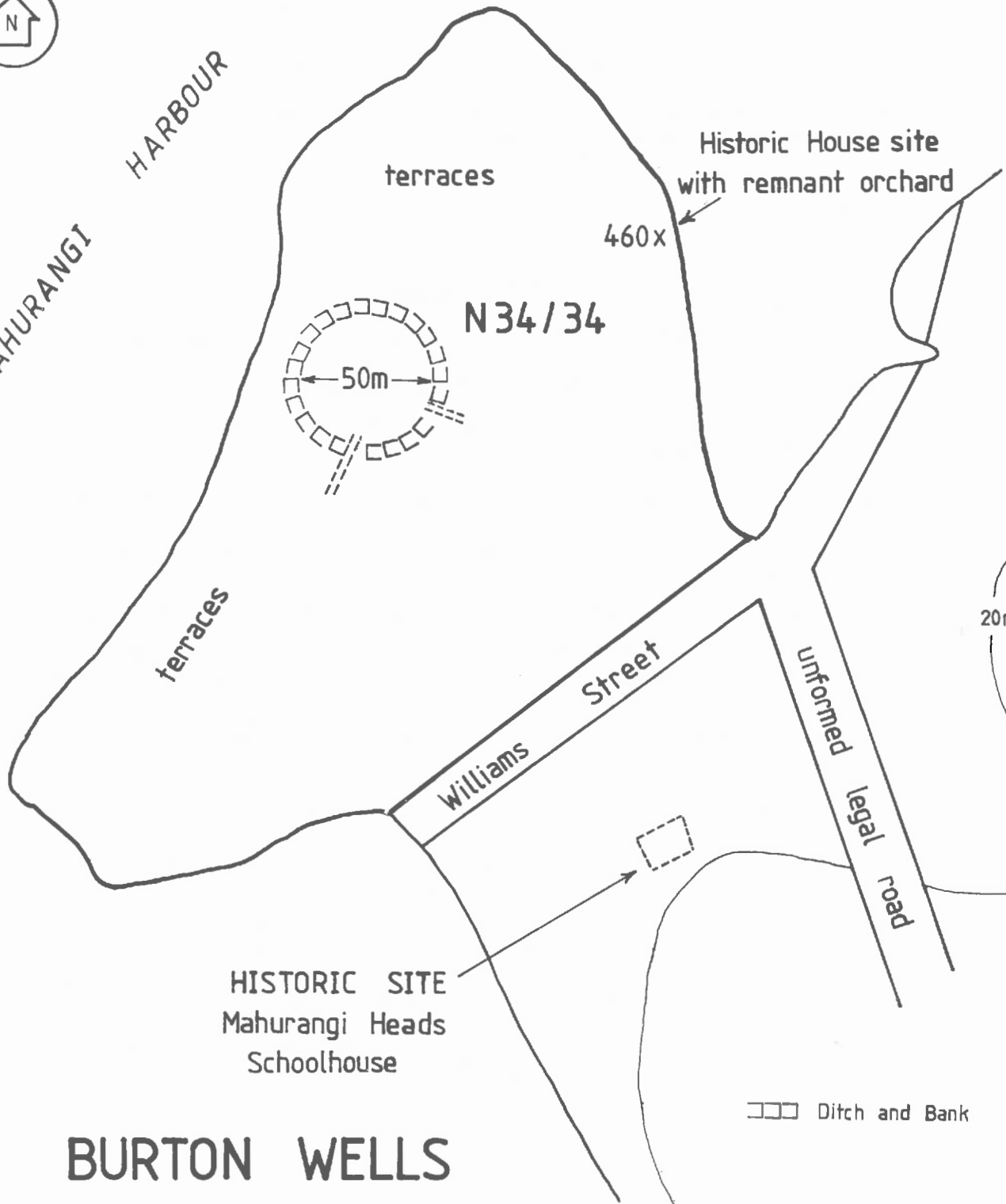
Map Number **N34**
Map Name **Warkworth**
Map Edition **4th Edition 1977**
Grid Reference

SITE NAME MAORI **Burton Wells**
OTHER

SITE TYPE **Paa, historic sites**



MAHURANGI HARBOUR



HISTORIC SITE
Mahurangi Heads
Schoolhouse

BURTON WELLS
Scenic Reserve



POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . Further tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . Picnic facilities will be established in this reserve.
- . The archaeological features of this reserve to be displayed to their best advantage for interpretation purposes.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Pines, gorse, privet, blackberry and Vinca major will be removed.
2. Signs, tracks and picnic areas will be provided.
Notice to be erected at road entrance warning that cars should not be taken through the stock gate.
3. The track to and around the paa is cleared of obstructing vegetation.
4. The ditch around the paa is hand-cleared of vegetation in order that the archaeological features are:
 - (a) displayed to their best advantage, for interpretation purposes.
 - (b) protected from further sub-surface damage by tree-roots - there is also the possibility of some of the large kanuka and manuka falling over thus destroying archaeological features.

(It is desirable to have the archaeologist present when clearance of the vegetation takes place.)
5. An accurate plan is made of the paa and other archaeological features.
6. The paa is interpreted for the purpose of illustrating a portion of the pre-history which relates to the Mahurangi Heads.

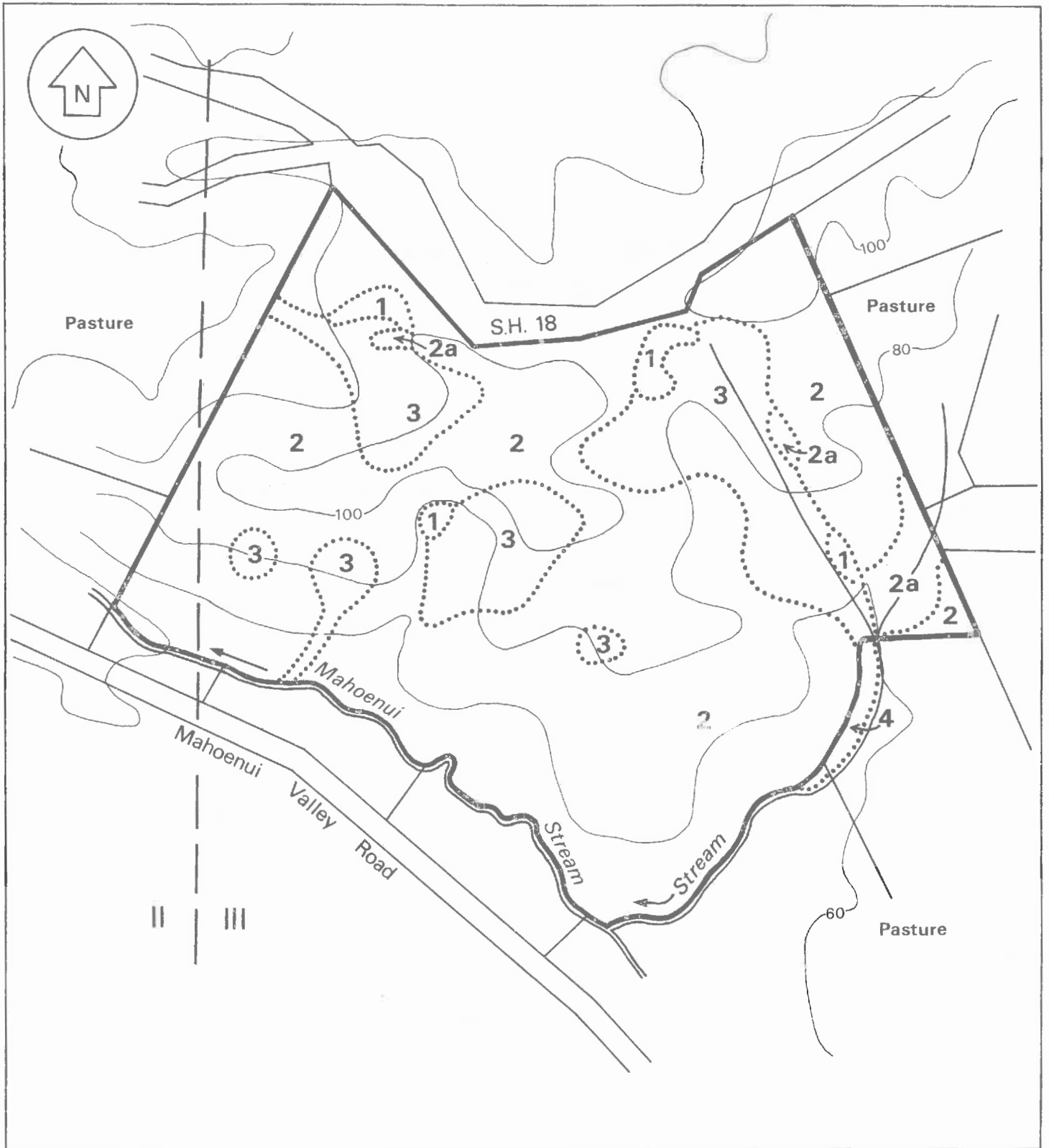
(The interpretation programme should be in the form of linking the other reserves present on the peninsula e.g. Mahurangi Scenic Reserve, Scott Point Reserve - controlled by the Auckland Regional Authority and Casnell Island - controlled by the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Board.
7. Small scale planting programme to be undertaken to plant a diversity of food-bearing native trees in the open grassy areas.

COATESVILLE SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

For ease of reference this management plan has been divided into 2 areas known as:

Coatesville A

Coatesville B (Slater portion)



LEGEND

—60— Contours shown in metres

⊙ Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

COATESVILLE A SCENIC RESERVE

Blocks II & III Waitemata S.D.

Area 45.5395 ha

100 50 0 100 200 m

Scale 1:6000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

A locality diagram showing the regional context. It includes State Highway 1 (S.H. 1) and State Highway 18 (S.H. 18). The locations of Coatesville, Coatesville A (marked with a circled 6), and Albany are indicated. A small map of New Zealand is shown at the bottom left for orientation.

Scale 1:250 000

COATESVILLE A SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: Situated at Coatesville on the southern side of State Highway 18.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 4646/8
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N38 ; NZMS 261 - R10
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotments 516, 517, 518, 519 and part Allotment 206 Paremoremo Parish situated in Blocks II and III Waitemata Survey District.
- TOTAL AREA: 45.5395 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: An undulating site with a southerly aspect sloping down to the Mahoenui Stream.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Kauri forest - some trees to one metre diameter but mostly rickers. Few isolated trees also.
 2. Tea tree scrubland with manuka to four metres, prickly hakea and some willow-leaved hakea. Pines and wattles mainly in the north.
 - 2a. Tall kanuka scrubland, some with pole kauri, tanekaha, rimu, kahikatea.
 3. Puriri-kohekohe-karaka-tarairae forest with few emergent kahikatea and rimu. Includes gully stands of mamaku and nikau.
 4. Raupo Swamp on reserve margin, with toetoe and Carex species.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : greywarbler
fantail

This reserve will become more valuable to bird life as the bush regenerates. It is also close to Coatesville B reserve so that birds are able to move easily between the two, depending on food supply.

The Wildlife Service recommends that -

1. Possum be kept under control.
2. The bush be left to regenerate without interference.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This area was proclaimed a scenic reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908.

In January 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological significance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland and some scrub to the east.

FENCING: The western boundary is fenced and the eastern boundary partially fenced. State Highway 18 forms the northern boundary and the Mahoenui Stream forms the southern boundary. The south-east boundary is very unsatisfactory. The adjoining farmer has run an electric fence along an easy route (a practical boundary) not the actual boundary which is the stream. Trees have fallen across this fence.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER RESERVES: Albany Scenic Reserve - 6 kilometres east.

UTILITY

Access to this reserve is adequate and there are no facilities. The primary value of this reserve is that it is viewed by motorists using State Highway 18.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

It is not considered necessary to establish tracks or provide picnic facilities in this reserve at the present time. Control of wattle, gorse and hakea is not practicable.

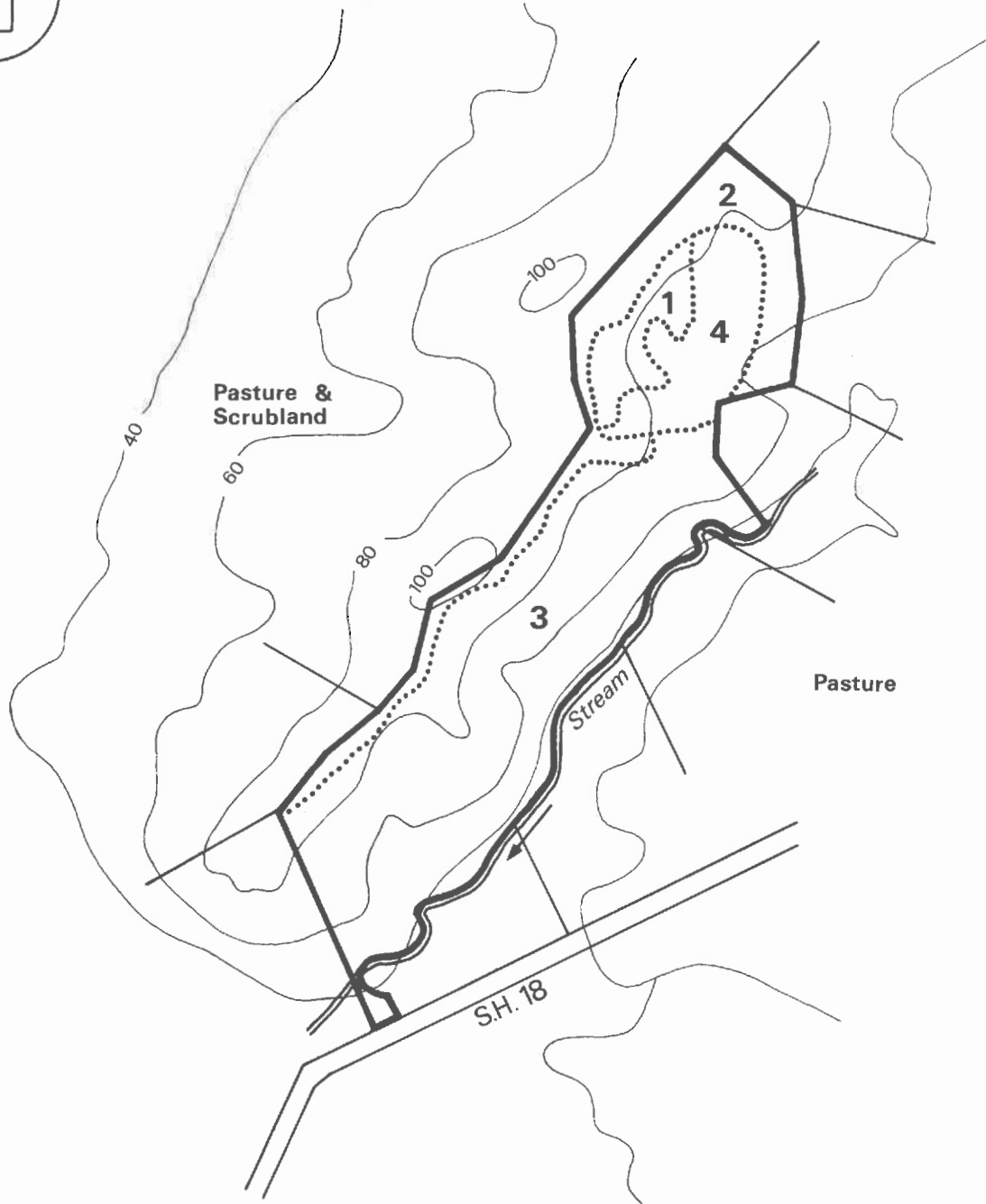
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Goats and possum population to be controlled.
3. Establish a practical boundary on the south east side of the reserve (to include the swamp in the reserve) and to fence adequately. If the electric fence is to remain it should be inspected regularly.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

COATESVILLE B SCENIC RESERVE

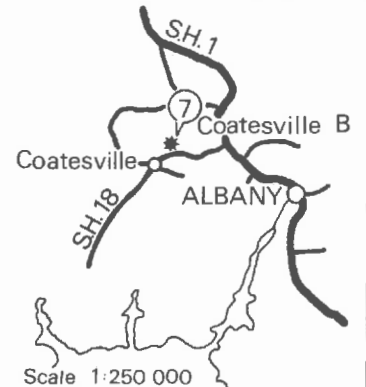
Block II Waitemata S.D.

Area 18.3879 ha



Scale 1:7500

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



COATESVILLE B (SLATER PORTION) SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Situated at Coatesville on the northern side of State Highway 18.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4647/7

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N38 ; NZMS 261 - R10

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 DP 44427 situated in Block II Waitemata Survey District.

TOTAL AREA: 18.3879 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A steep south-east facing side of a ridge sloping upwards from a stream.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Pole kauri forest with kanuka.
2. Tea tree scrubland. Manuka about 2 metres tall near boundary, taller downslope and there with young kohuhu, tanekaha, lancewood.
3. Tree fern (mamaku and silver) - nikau-mahoe stands on steep slopes, with hangehange, pigeonwood, mapou, putaputaweta. Some pole kahikatea along main stream.
4. Puriri forest.

WILDLIFE:

Native Birds recorded : fantail
tui
greywarbler

In conjunction with Coatesville A this reserve will be able to support populations of the common native birds and may even attract kakas and kakarikis in the future.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This reserve was acquired by way of an exchange from Mr A W H Slater and is commonly known as the "Slater" portion of the reserve.

In January 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland with some bush to the south-west.

FENCING: Fencing is in good condition. South-west boundary is unfenced, bush continues into private land.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Albany Scenic Reserve - 6 kilometres east.

UTILITY

Public access is minimal as access involves passing through dense native bush and crossing a stream. Also the reserve is not sign-posted.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This reserve is one of the most attractive in the county. To increase public awareness of the reserve a sign-post will be erected and a track constructed from where the reserve abuts State Highway 18. A bridge will also be build across the stream leading to the major area of native bush in the reserve.

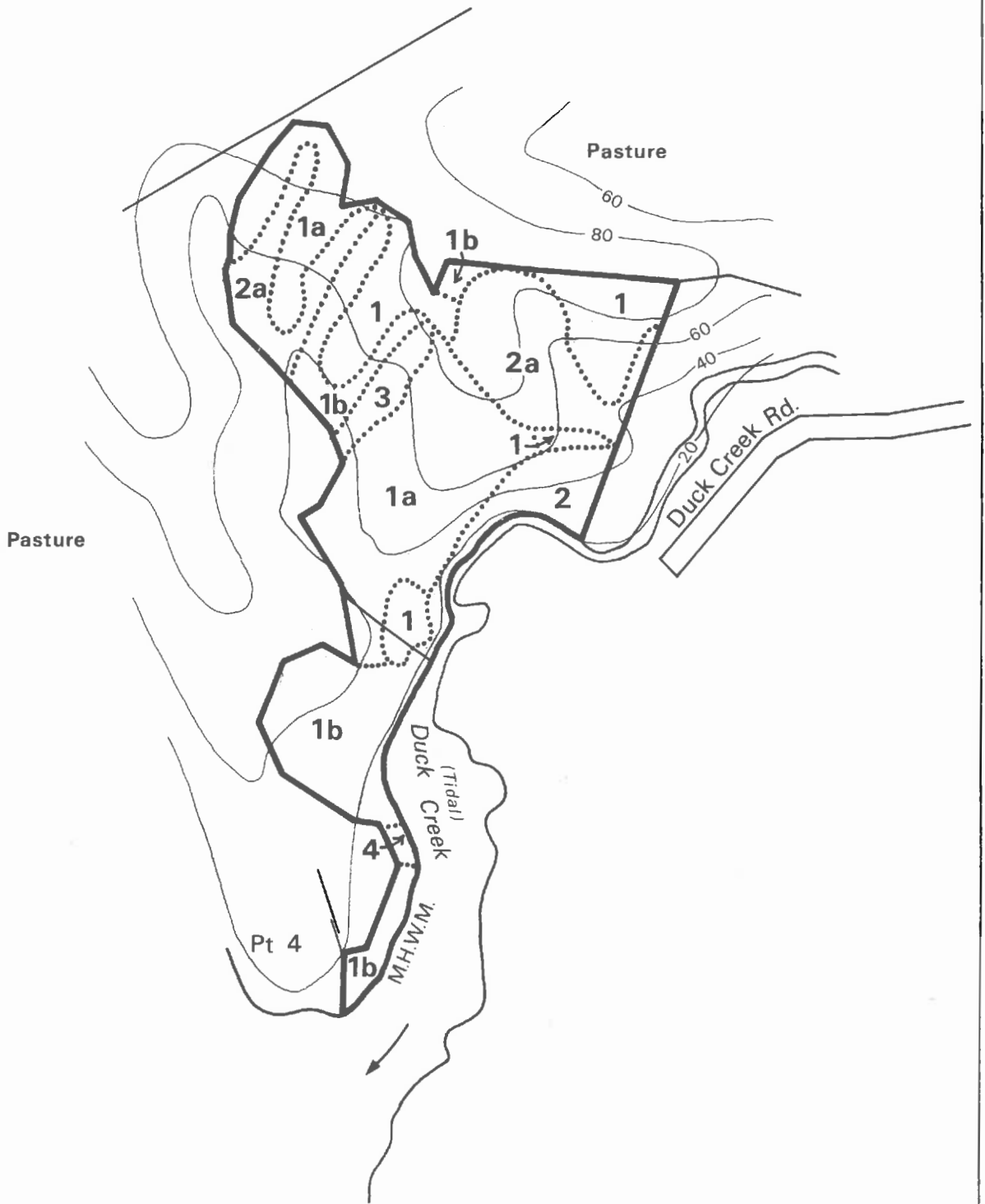
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . A track will be constructed from the entrance of the reserve adjacent to State Highway 18 to the major part of the reserve.
- . A bridge will be constructed across the stream permitting easier access to the major area of native bush in the reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Goats and possum population to be controlled.
3. Fencing of the south-west corner of the reserve to be completed.
4. A track to be constructed from the entrance of the reserve adjacent to State Highway 18 to the major portion of the reserve.
5. A bridge to be constructed across the stream permitting easier access to the major area of native bush in the reserve.
6. Elaeagnus to be removed.



LEGEND

—60— Contours shown in metres

⊙ Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

DUCK CREEK SCENIC RESERVE

Block VII Mahurangi S.D.

Area 14.6000 ha

100 50 0 100 200m

Scale 1:6000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

The diagram shows the reserve's location in the Mahurangi region. Key locations marked include Warkworth, Duck Creek, and Mahurangi Harbour. A circled number '8' indicates the reserve's location. The State Highway 1 (S.H.1) is also shown.

Scale 1:250000

DUCK CREEK SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Adjacent to Duck Creek, a tributary of the Mahurangi River at the end of Duck Creek Road.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4629/10

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1, Land Transfer Plan 90561, situated in Block VII Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 14.600 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A steep south-east facing slope rising above Duck Creek and a south-west facing slope on the other side of the ridge.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tall dense tea tree scrubland with few emergent kauri.
 - 1a. Tall tea tree with prominent young kauri.
 - 1b. Tall kauri ricker forest through tea tree (also on margins of 1 and 1a on change of slope between broad ridges and steep upper slopes of valley sides.
2. Kowhai-titoki forest on very steep slope. Also some tawa, taraire, karaka, puriri.
 - 2a. Broadleaf forest with prominent taraire.
3. Not examined closely (unclassified).
4. Pasture.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : tuis
pigeon
fantail
kingfisher
greywarbler

The Duck Creek and Rows reserves, although relatively small, if viewed in conjunction with the other scenic reserves in the near vicinity is large enough to support populations of tui, pigeon, silvereye, greywarbler and fantail.

HISTORY: This area was purchased by the Crown from Mr and Mrs Horne in 1980.

In January 1981 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

There are several archaeological sites located in the reserve, reflecting both the prehistory and history of the Mahurangi/Warkworth area. (See Plan for location of sites).

The pit site (N34/326) is located on the ridge above Duck Creek. There are approximately 10 pits on both the North and North-East ridges, more may have been located where a road was cut for bullock waggon dragging out timber from the bush which covers most of this reserve. Most of the site is in very good condition. Drainage channels, which had been constructed to take excess water from the pits are still clearly visible. Although garden soils have not been located in the immediate area of the reserve, it is possible to assume that the kumaras which were grown for storage in the pits may have been cultivated some distance away.

As mentioned previously there is tangible evidence of the timber milling activities, which made the Mahurangi an important resource area both in supplying spars for the Royal Navy in the early 1800's and later providing timber for the fast growing capital of New Zealand, Auckland in the 1840s. The bullock track which cuts the edge off one of the storage pits and probably destroyed others continues through the bush and down to Duck Creek, where the logs may have been floated down stream to the river. The ridges which are obvious in the track were caused by boards placed across the road to prevent the bullocks from becoming bogged down.

The area of Duck Creek Reserve was milled again in the late 1920s about 1926-30 and the bullock track may date from this logging by Jim Collins. The grassed area now to the west up to the boundary of the adjacent Vialls Landing Recreation Reserve (now known as Dunning's Scenic Reserve and administered by the Department of Lands and Survey but formerly by Rodney County) was then in bush and was also logged and later grassed. Logs from the higher eastern parts of the reserve were hauled down the road marked to the steep end of the ridge and slid or rolled down into Duck Creek.

SURROUNDINGS: The reserve is bounded essentially by farmland with some bush to the southwest and scrub/bush to the north.

FENCING: The reserve is completely ring fenced apart from the area adjacent to the creek and the southern tip.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Rows Scenic Reserve 5 kilometres north-west.

UTILITY

There is no practical physical access to this reserve from Duck Creek Road. However the Rodney County Council has recently transferred the adjacent Dunning's Scenic Reserve (formerly known as Vialls Landing Recreation Reserve or Mahurangi Park) to the Crown. This is a very important link to both Rows Scenic Reserve to the north and Duck Creek Scenic Reserve to the south-west.

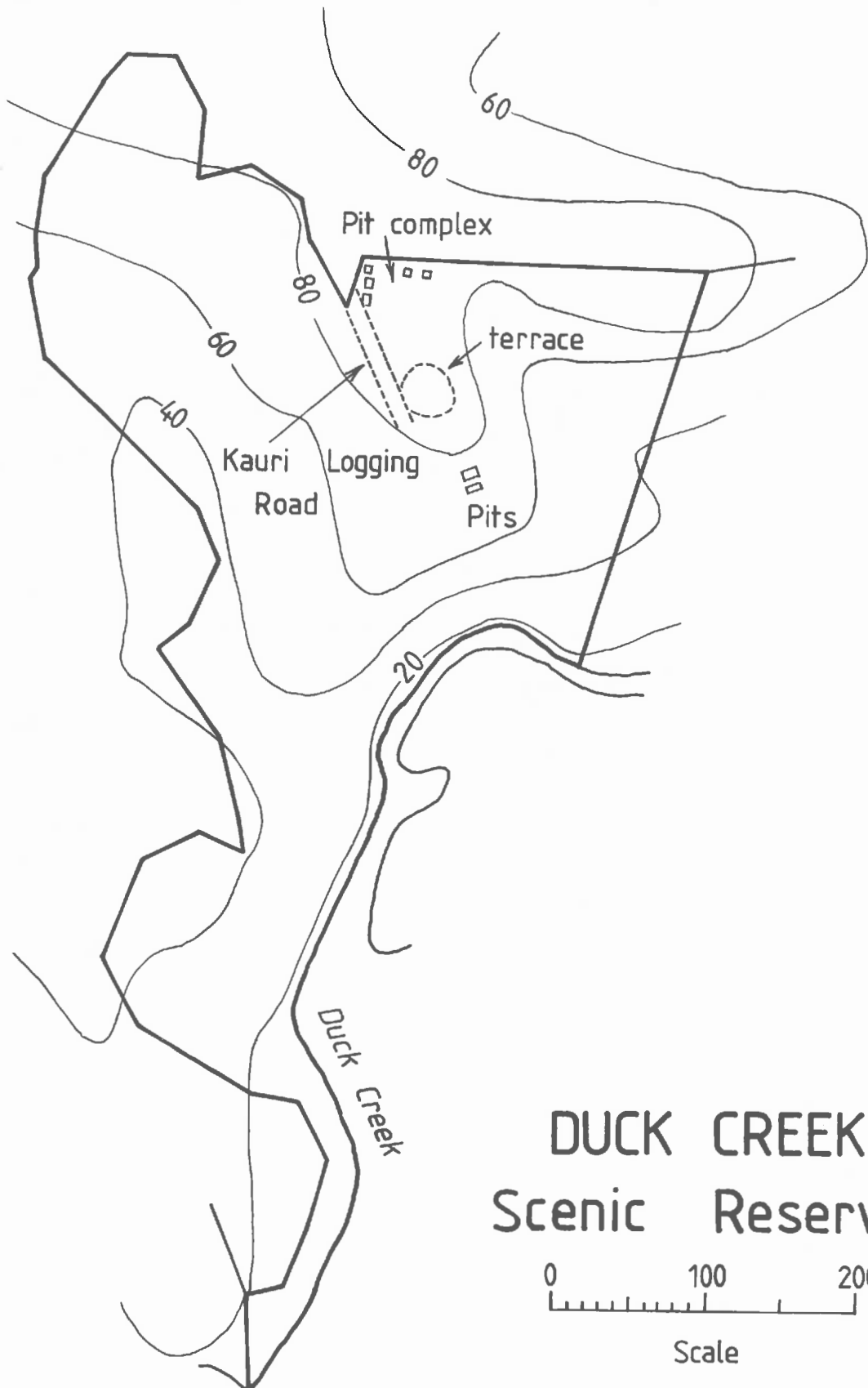
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number **N 34**
Map Name **Warkworth**
Map Edition **4th Edition 1977**
Grid Reference

SITE NUMBER **N34/326**

SITE NAME MAORI
OTHER **Duck Creek**

SITE TYPE **Pits and Terrace**



contours are in metres

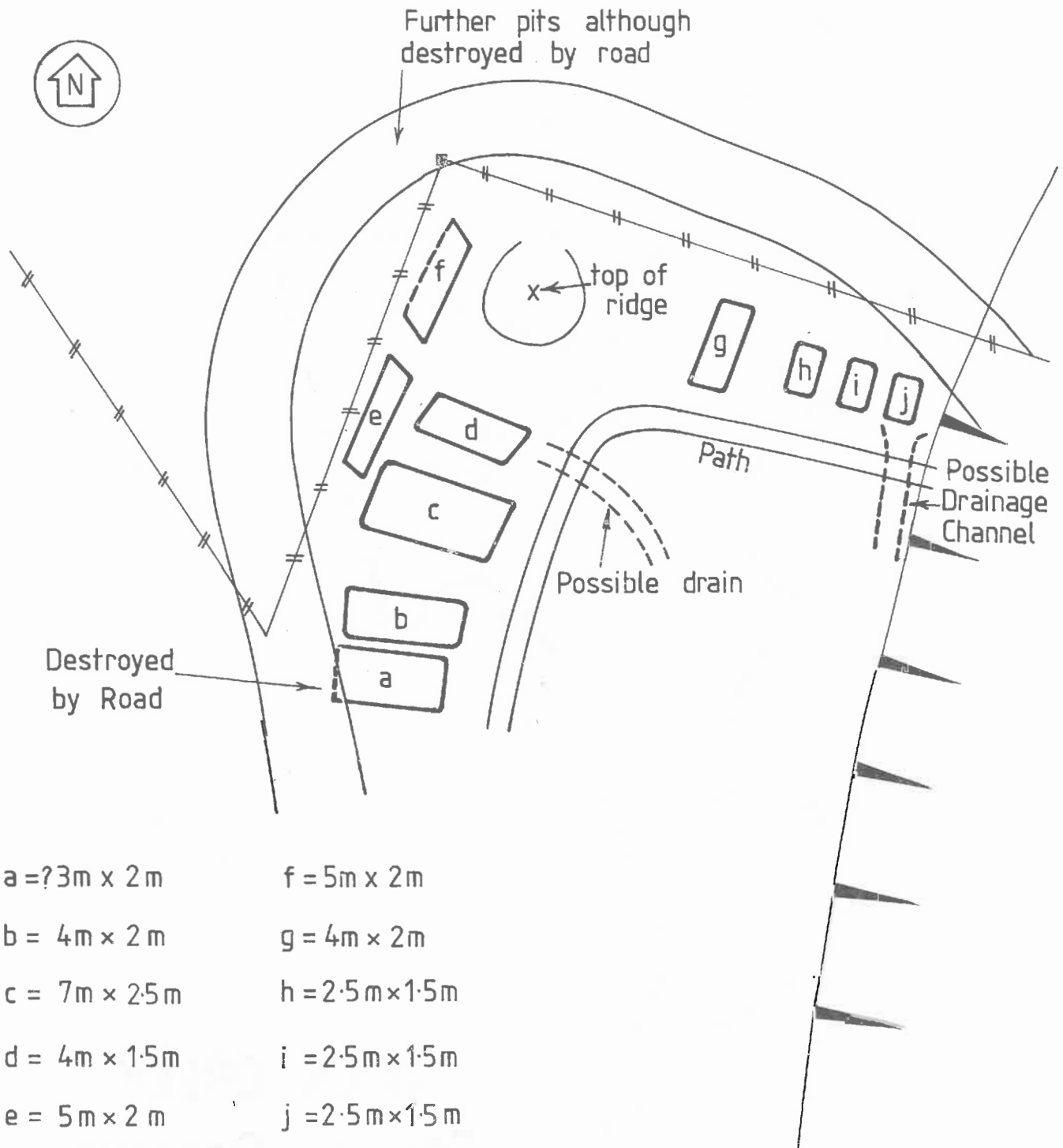
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number **N34**
 Map Name **Warkworth**
 Map Edition **4th Edition 1977**
 Grid Reference **203146**

SITE NUMBER **5/15/6/81 N34/320**

SITE NAME **MAORI**
 OTHER **Duck Creek**

SITE TYPE **Pits**



Sketch by pacing only

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The future potential of this reserve is high when account is taken of the location of this reserve in relation to the bushed area of private land to the east and Dunning's Scenic Reserve on the southwestern boundary. Rowes Scenic Reserve adjoins Dunning's Scenic Reserve to the north. It is desirable that these four areas are linked.

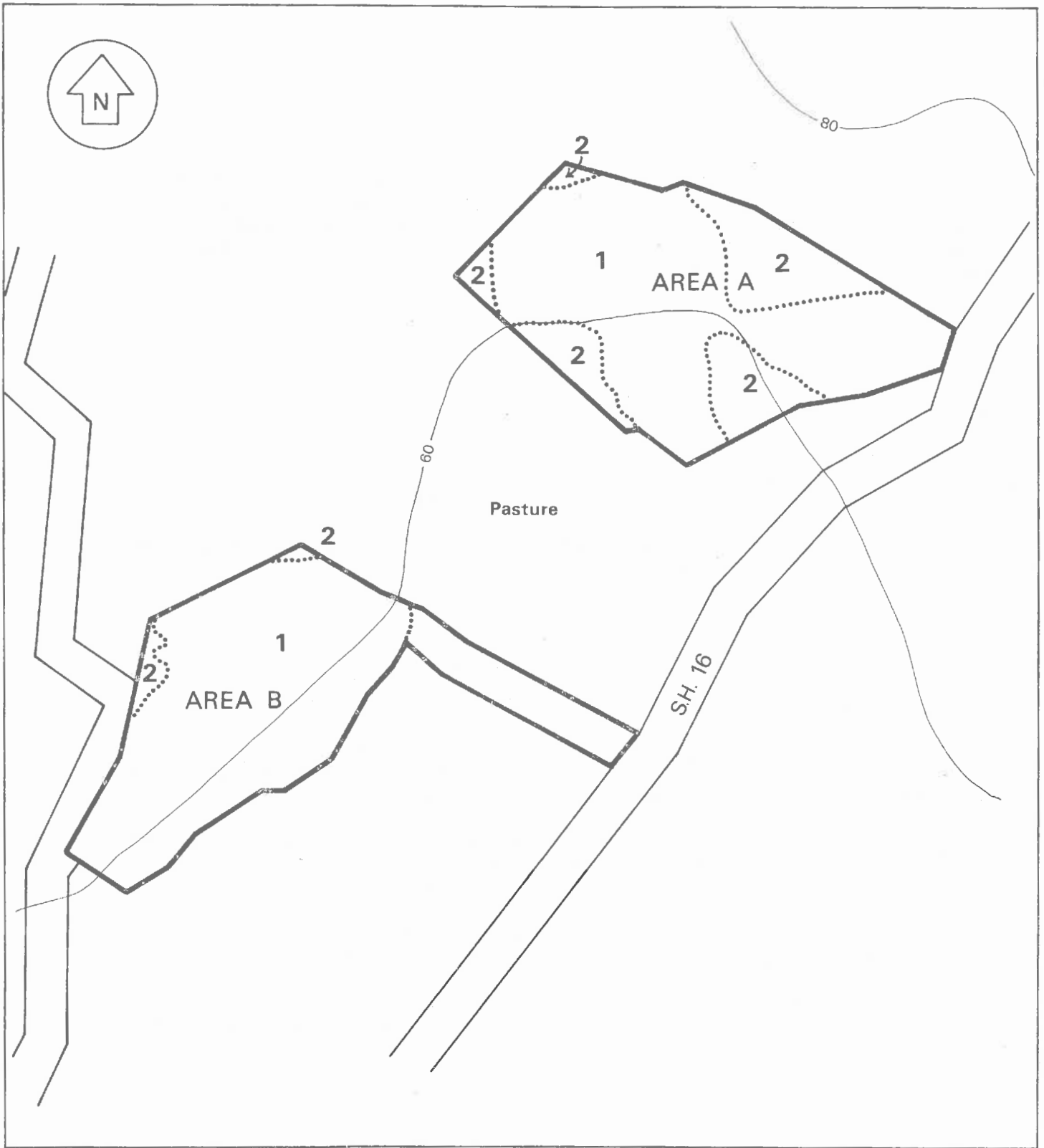
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . The old bullock track to be used as a walking track.
- . No picnic facilities will be established in this reserve.
- . The archaeological features of this reserve to be displayed to their best advantage for interpretation purposes.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Scenic Reserve Location Sign to be erected.
2. The pit site (N34/326) is to be cleared of vegetation which is damaging the archaeological features. (It is desirable to have the archaeologist present when clearance of the vegetation takes place.)
3. Two of the pits which have been badly damaged by stock movement and the growth of a large totara tree should be archaeologically investigated in order to provide an element of information for interpretation.
4. The old bullock track to be used as a walkway and the overhanging and obtruding foliage removed at the ranger's discretion.
5. That research continues on the reserve and its place in the county's history until it is brought up to the point where a pamphlet can be published for public information.



LEGEND

60— Contours shown in metres

⋯ Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

FLEXMAN SCENIC RESERVE

Block XVI Otamatea S.D.

Area 4.9260 ha

50 0 50 100m

Scale 1:3000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

The locality diagram shows a network of roads. State Highway 16 (S.H. 16) runs vertically. State Highway 1 (S.H. 1) runs horizontally. The reserve is located south of S.H. 16, between S.H. 1 and S.H. 16. A circled '9' is placed near the intersection of S.H. 16 and the road to the reserve. Other locations shown include Wellsford, Flexman, and Hoteo North.

WELLSFORD
Flexman (9)
Hoteo North

Scale 1:250 000

FLEXMAN SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Situated on the western side of State Highway 16 - 4 kilometres south-west of Wellsford.

AERIAL PHOTO: SN 5015 H/4

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N33 ; NZMS 261 - Q09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 72163 - northern area - described in report as Area A.
Lot 1 D.P. 72164 - southern area - described in report as Area B.

TOTAL AREA: 4.9260 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Two isolated pockets of flat low ground covered in native bush and grass, situated in the midst of farmland.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Kahikatea-totara forest with puriri. Some young kauri and remnant kahikatea.
2. Grassland.

WILDLIFE:

This reserve comprises two small fenced off remnants of bush. These are referred to as Areas A and B in the management plan.

As stated both areas are fenced however when inspected Area A contained cattle which have eaten or damaged a considerable amount of the forest floor vegetation.

Area B contains good forest floor/shrub vegetation. Plant diversity appears similar to other forested areas in this region.

Some possum damage was noticed.

Bird Species confirmed :

greywarbler	chaffinch
tui	song thrush
silvereye	pheasant
myna	blackbird
welcome swallow	fantail

WILDLIFE (Contd)

The Wildlife Service recommends that:

1. Stock be removed and kept excluded from the reserve.
2. A supplementary planting project be undertaken in Area A to help re-establish the vegetation damaged by stock and to help vegetate the large open grass areas.
3. Public facilities (i.e. picnic area) if required be restricted to Area A due to the very small and consequently sensitive size of the reserve.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This area was acquired by the Crown from Mr and Mrs Flexman in 1973.

In October 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Surrounded by pasture.

FENCING: Both areas are fully ring-fenced.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER RESERVES: Sunnybrook Scenic Reserve - 7 kilometres south-east.

UTILITY

Access to Area A is satisfactory but access to Area B could be improved. Visitor use is minimal but the reserve is viewed by passing motorists.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This reserve has the potential for greater public use and to this end a picnic area will be established in Area A.

In addition a sign post will be erected at the entrance to Area B and the accessway flagged.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

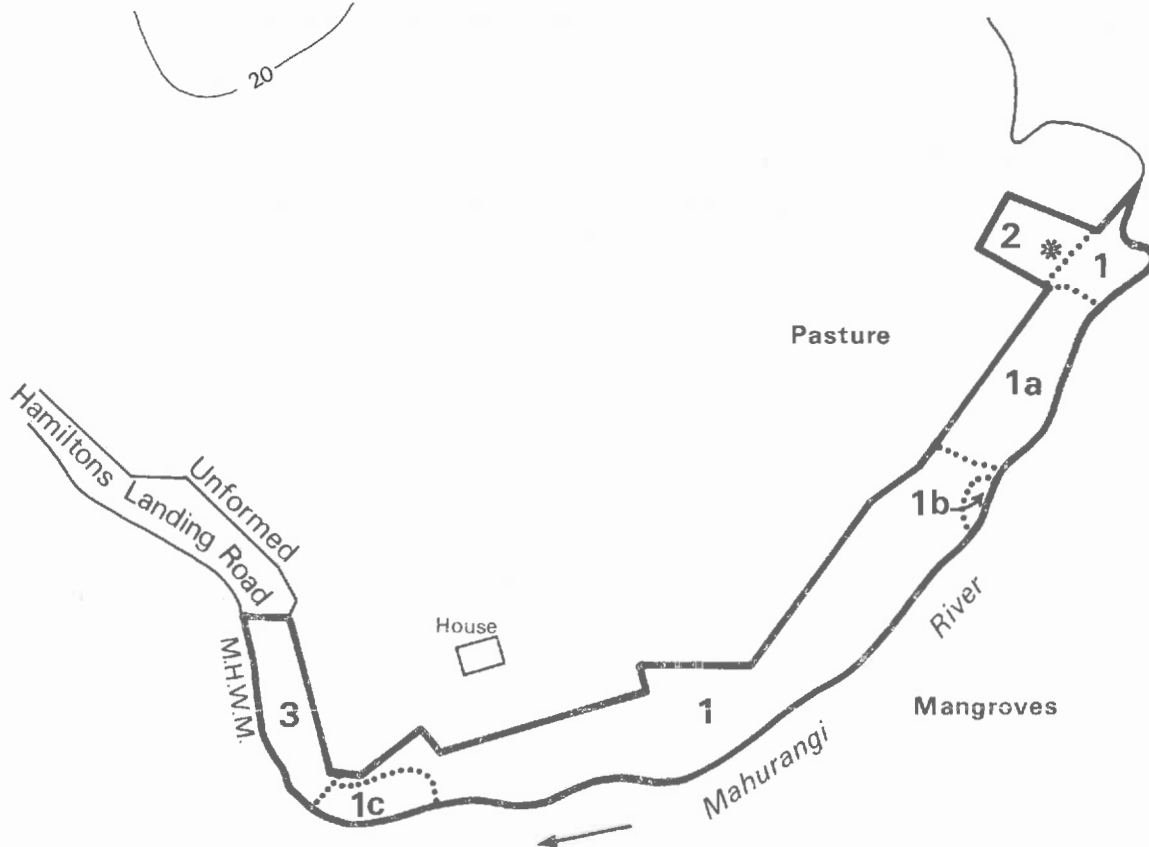
- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . A picnic area will be established in Area A.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Pines in Area A to be removed.
2. Picnic area to be established in Area A.
3. Sign-post to be erected at the entrance to Area B and the accessway flagged.
4. A supplementary planting programme be undertaken in Area A to help re-establish the vegetation damaged by stock and to help vegetate the large open grass areas.
5. Stock to be removed and kept excluded from the reserve.



20



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
- Norfolk Pine

HAMILTONS LANDING SCENIC RESERVE

Block XII Mahurangi S.D.

Area 2.7200 ha

Scale 1:4000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

The locality diagram shows the regional context. 'WARKWORTH' is at the top. 'Snells Beach' is to the east. 'Hamiltons Landing' is marked with a circled '10'. The 'Mahurangi R.' is shown flowing through the area. 'SH 1' is indicated on the left. The scale is 1:250 000.

Scale 1:250 000

HAMILTONS LANDING SCENIC RESERVEMANAGEMENT PLANCLASSIFICATION : ScenicGENERAL DATA

LOCATION: 9 km south-east of Warkworth on a peninsula jutting into the upper Mahurangi Harbour.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4630/12

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Part Allotment 45 Mahurangi Parish situated in Block XII Mahurangi Survey District.

TOTAL AREA: 2.72 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A narrow strip of bush at the tip of a peninsula sloping gently down from farmland to mangrove swamp.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Young forest of totara, puriri, and kanuka with patches of kauri (1c) and pole kahikatea (concentrated at 1b) up to about 100 years old. 1a is same vegetation but shorter.
2. Pasture with Norfolk pine.
3. Macrocarpa shelter belt.

Included in the reserve is a large Norfolk pine planted by Captain Hugh Grange about 1855. When measured by Mr S W Burstall of the Forest Research Institute in 1972 it had a diameter breast height (dbh) of about 2.5 metres and a height of 35.6 metres - the biggest in girth he had measured. An oak planted at the same time had a dbh of 1.9 metres and a spread of 35.6 metres but was blown over in March 1982.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds present : (from Dr W M Hamilton's records)

wood pigeon
tui
kingfisher
fantail
morepork
silvereye
pukeko
shining cuckoo

One of the most important values of this reserve for wildlife is that it forms a link between the reserves near Warkworth (Duck Creek, Puhinui, and A.R.A. reserves) and the reserves on the Mahurangi Peninsula (Burton Wells, Mahurangi,

WILDLIFE (Continued)

Matakana). Possums are present within the reserve and are controlled by Dr Hamilton.

HISTORY:

This area was gifted to the Crown by Dr W M Hamilton in 1976.

In January 1980 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Archaeological Evidence

The sites located on this Reserve are predominantly midden - N34/327-347. They were originally recorded in 1976 as part of a larger coastal survey carried out by R Nichol - "Mahurangi East - An Archaeological Survey". Since the sites were recorded they have undergone little external damage being well covered by leaf debris. The middens illustrate an intensive use of the marine resources found in the locality, and the constituents mainly display a concentration of cockle with mud oyster and mud snail also occurring. The large area of middens is also probably related to the fact that the Maoris used the well drained volcanic ash soils adjoining the reserve for growing kumara.

Archaeological Significance

As an economic indicator of prehistoric patterns of shellfish exploitation these midden sites are very valuable. Their value is mainly from a research aspect rather than at an interpretative level.

A method of interpretation for these sites has yet to be devised, whereby they remain unharmed with public use. When this is possible interpretation of the sites could be considered. An interpretation programme should result from a project of investigation which ensures that any site destruction has some relevance and purpose.

SURROUNDINGS:

Farmland to the north and mangrove flats to the south and east.

FENCING:

It is bounded on one side by mangrove flats and is fenced on the northern boundary.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER RESERVES:

Burton Wells Scenic Reserve, 8 kilometres south.

UTILITY

The primary value of this reserve is that it is viewed from the locality served by the Hepburn Creek Road which lies south of Warkworth township and from the water in the upper reaches of the Mahurangi Harbour.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The importance of this reserve will increase as the native trees continue to mature and regeneration occurs.

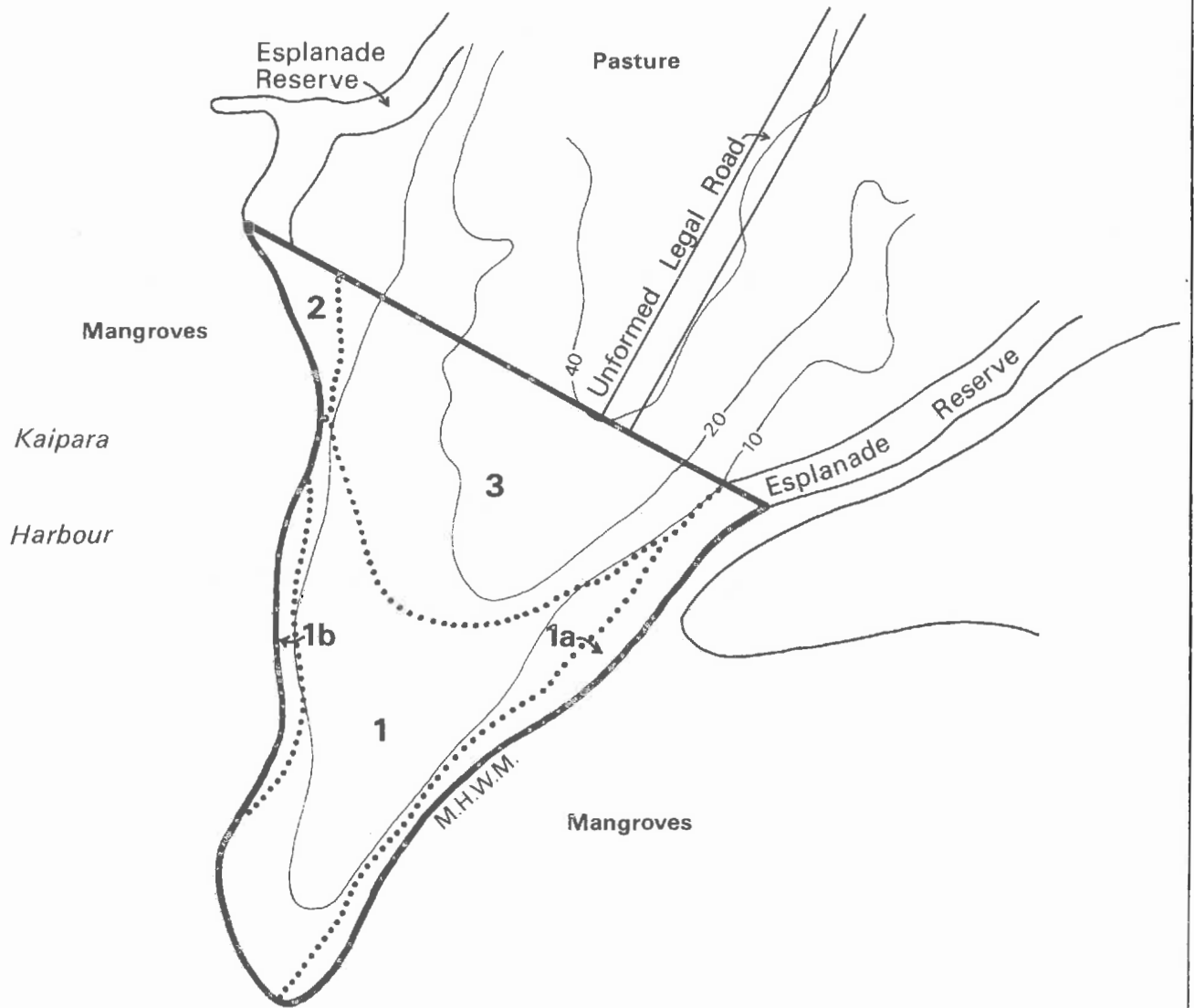
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Scenic Reserve Location Sign to be erected.
2. Control of asparagus weed and removal of macrocarpa trees in the long term to be carried out. Removal of the trees not to be undertaken without the approval of Dr Hamilton or any subsequent owners.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

KAUKAPAKAPA SCENIC RESERVE

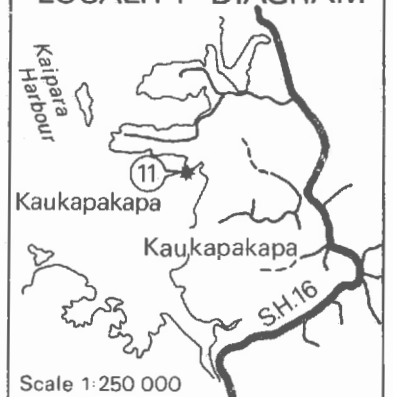
Block VI Kaipara S.D.

Area 6.0702 ha



Scale 1:4000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



KAUKAPAKAPA SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: 10 km north of Helensville adjacent to the Kaipara Harbour.

AERIAL PHOTO: 1951/18

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N37 ; NZMS 261 - Q10

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotment 164 Kaukapakapa Parish.

TOTAL AREA: 6.0702 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Situated on a small promontory jutting into the Kaipara Harbour with a southerly aspect.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tall kanuka on fairly flat ridge top. Some mapou and totara. Understorey of Coprosma species.
- 1a. Tall kanuka with kowhai, karaka, mamaku and puriri on the scarp with the more gentle base sloping to mangroves. Little understorey.
- 1b. Tall kanuka with understorey of gorse on steep slope except near point.
2. Coastal wetland at mouth of creek and behind shell bank. Main species are Baumea articulata, Juncus maritimus, Leptocarpus similis.
3. Pasture developed from scrubland.

HISTORY: This area was initially a Landing Reserve reserved under the Waste Lands Act 1854.

In view of the regenerating bush on the reserve the purpose of the reserve was changed in 1967 from a reserve for landing purposes to a reserve for scenic purposes pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953.

In February 1980 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Archaeological Evidence

The sites N37/589-601 located within the Reserve are largely midden thus demonstrating the use to which the shellfish resources were put in prehistory. The abundance of marine life is amply demonstrated by the number and size of sites in the reserve. Erosion of the middens is taking place at a fairly constant rate, and is caused by natural factors. Each site is located on the bank of the small peninsula, which is very vulnerable to the action of wind and tide. A map showing site locations is held at the Department of Lands and Survey, Auckland.

Archaeological Significance

The significance of the sites is assessed from the amount of information to be gained from the sites regarding economic exploitation of shellfish reserves by past populations of this area.

This type of specific information is only gained with a research programme. It would be possible after such research takes place to use the information for interpretation and relate it on a wider scale to other reserves in this area.

SURROUNDINGS:

Farmland to the north, mangrove flats to the east and the harbour forms the southern and western boundaries. There are rocks and mudflats at low tide.

FENCING:

There are no fences. It is necessary to fence the bush/scrub areas to allow grazing of pasture without affecting the understorey.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES:

Armstrong Kauri Scenic Reserve 20 kilometres north-east.

UTILITY

There is no evidence of the public using this reserve. It is not signposted so the public are probably unaware that it is a reserve. It is necessary to walk about 3 km across farmland to reach it, although the reserve can be viewed from the Kaipara Harbour.

A grazing lease over the portion of the reserve in grass has been issued to Graham Jordan Limited for a term of 5 years from 18 August 1977.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The isolated location and difficult access restricts the public use of this reserve. However a Scenic Reserve Location Sign will be erected.

The reserve is remote from roads but accessible from the sea at high tide. It is quite a pleasant and picturesque place.

There is no regeneration of anything (except twiggy coprosma) because of browsing pressure. A fence across the reserve would be useless as stock would walk around it. Sheep at present graze among the mangroves. In 20 years there will be little native vegetation remaining if this management continues.

The grassy area has been cleared by the farmer since 1962 and kanuka on the ridge has been thinned. Twiggy coprosma will increase on the ridge. If fenced the vegetation would run to karaka, puriri, kohekohe and totara fairly rapidly on the south-east slope and more slowly elsewhere. There is no fence on the northern boundary. Seventy species of native plants is quite large for a reserve in this state but some are represented by only a few individuals.

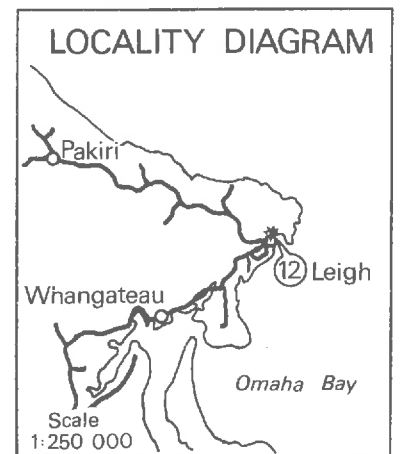
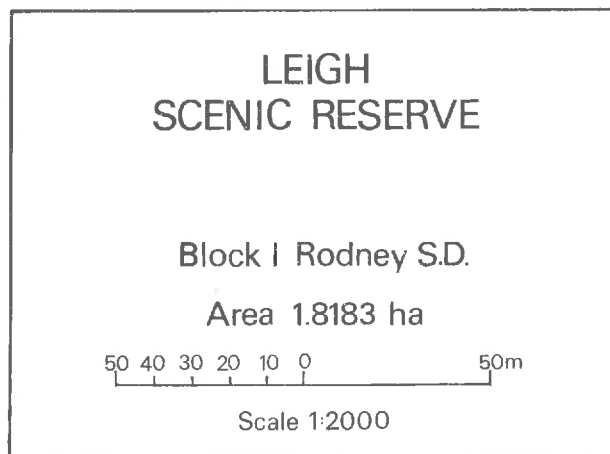
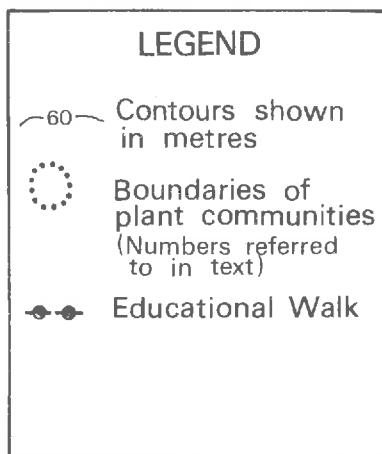
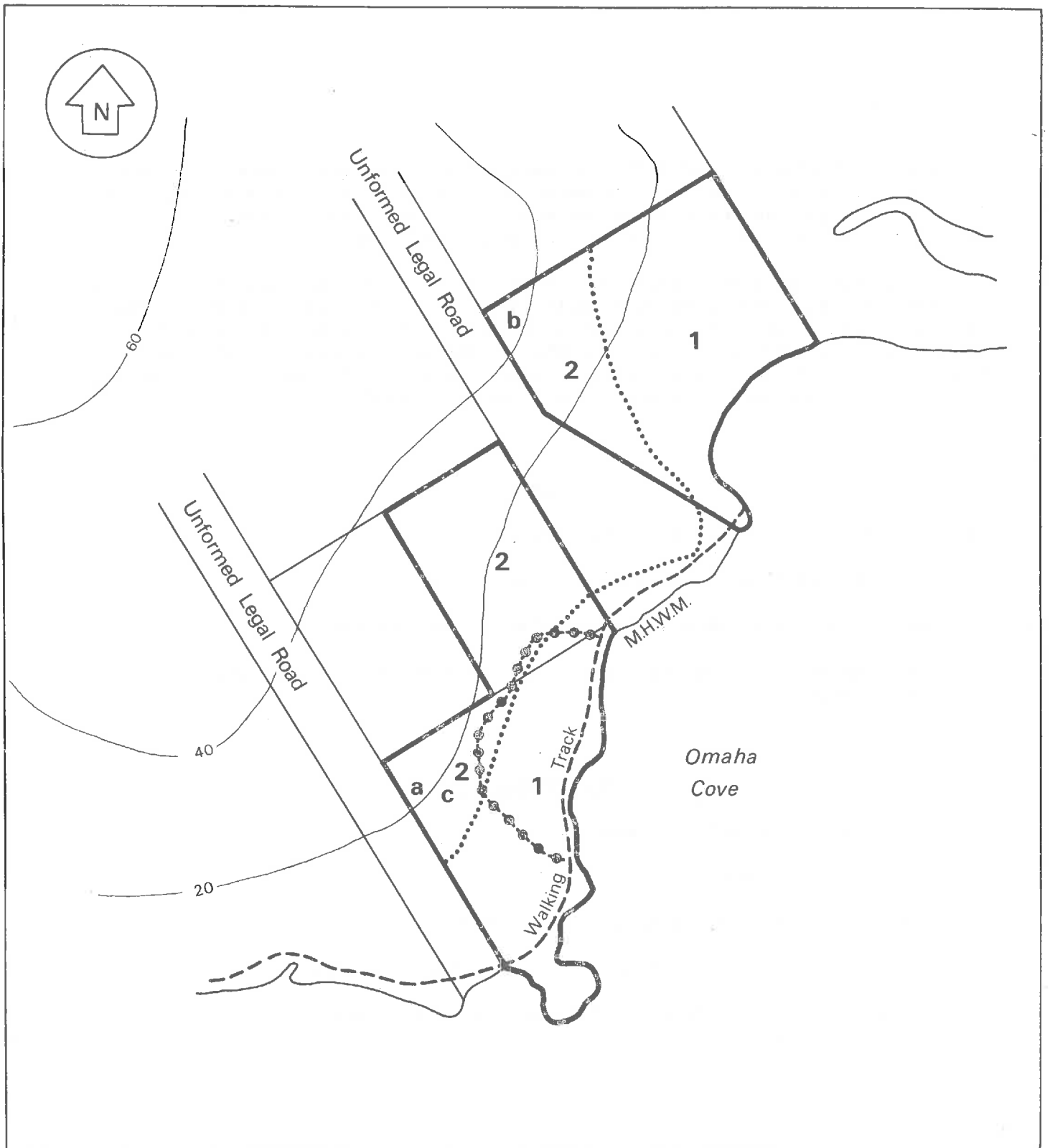
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.
- . The grazing lease over the portion of the reserve in grass will continue to be issued.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Gorse and pines to be removed.
2. Bush and scrub areas to be fenced.
3. Scenic Reserve Location Sign to be erected.
4. Erosion of archaeological sites to be checked from time to time.
5. Interpretation programme for this reserve to be assessed.



LEIGH SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: 0.5 km north of Leigh

AERIAL PHOTO: 4622/20

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sections 46, 47 and 106 Village of Leigh situated in Block I Rodney Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 1.8183 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Residential D

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Steep slopes rising above the shoreline with a predominantly south-east aspect.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Pohutukawa forest on steep slope, some kowhai. Understorey of rangiora, houpara, Coprosma macrocarpa.
2. Taraire-puriri forest (with few rimu and totara) with few kauri rickers at (a), large kauris at (b), and scattered pines at (c).

WILDLIFE:

Bird species confirmed:	wood pigeon	North Island kaka	song thrush
	myna	redpoll	blackbird
	greywarbler	tui	
	silvereve	fantail	

Possum damage was quite noticeable and it is recommended that control measures be actively encouraged.

HISTORY: In 1931 Section 47 was proclaimed a scenic reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908. Section 46 was acquired as a Scenic reserve as a result of an exchange of land in 1932. At that time Section 106 which was formerly an Education Reserve was also gazetted as a scenic reserve.

In June 1979 these areas were classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Archaeological Evidence

Two middens - N34/144 a and b were located during an archaeological site survey in 1975 carried out by M Newman. The sites were insignificant and affected by erosion at that time. When they were rechecked in 1981, site deterioration had accelerated to the point where site (b) which was exposed in a bank on the fore-shore had almost completely disappeared.

Archaeological Significance

The two sites are similar to others found around the foreshore in the Leigh-Whangateau area. They reflect the importance of shellfish in the diet of past occupants.

SURROUNDINGS: The coastline forms the south and south-east boundary. Bush continues to the north-east and south-west and unfenced farmland continues to the north-west.

FENCING: Reserve needs to be fenced off from farmland along northern boundary.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Ti Point Scenic Reserve - 4 km south
Goat Island Scenic Reserve - 3 km north

UTILITY

There is a good walking track following the shoreline of the reserve. The walking track begins at the Leigh Wharf. Signs are required however to indicate the location of the reserve. The native trees in the reserve form a valuable scenic backdrop to the boats anchored in Leigh Harbour.

An educational walkway has been established where indicated on the plan. A wide range of trees and shrubs have been identified along the walkway. Leaflets describing the walk are available from a display stand near its entrance.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

Investigations to continue to close the unformed legal roads which bisect the reserve and incorporate these areas into the reserve.

POLICIES

The following policy applies to this reserve:

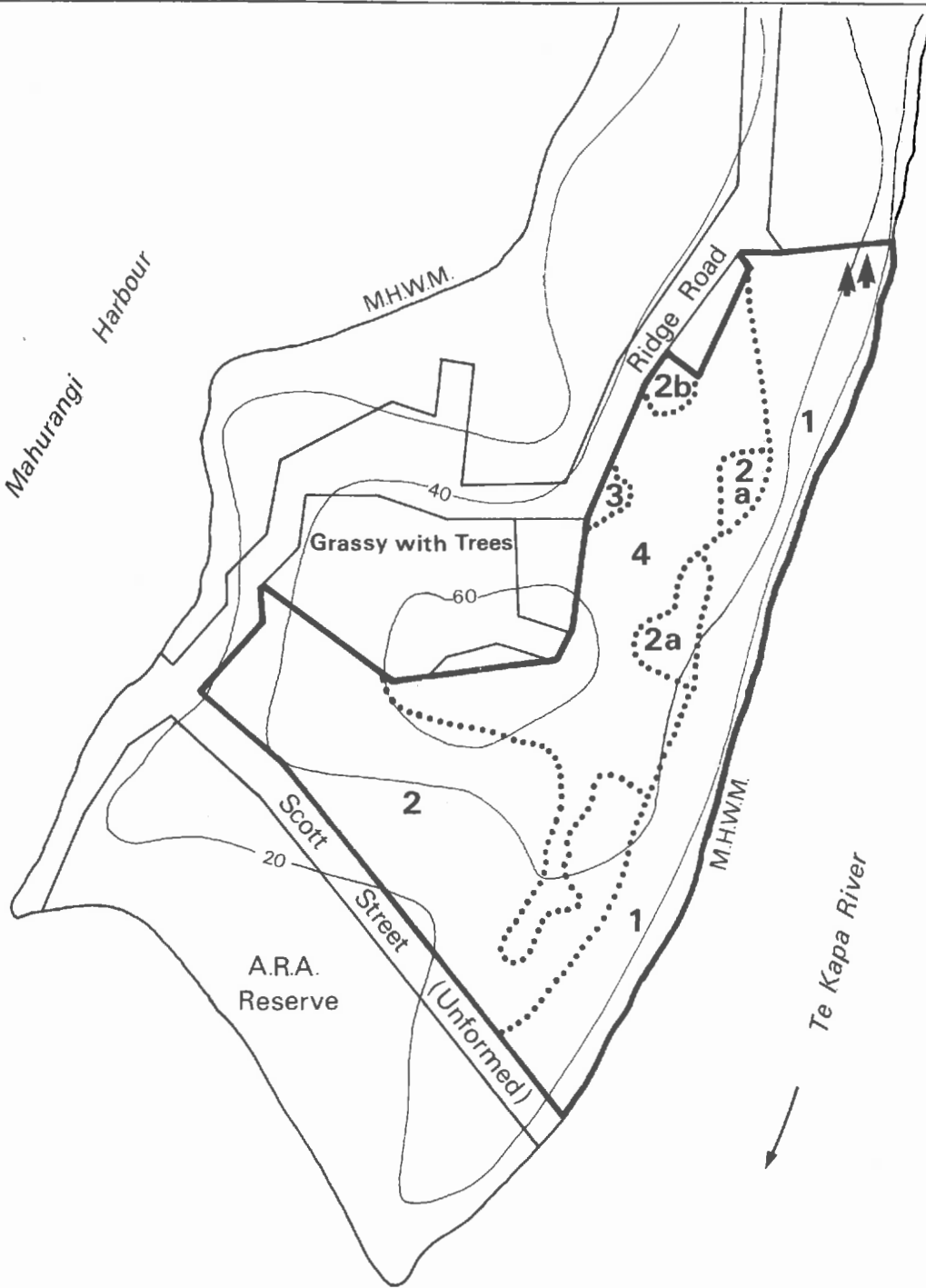
- No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Northern boundary to be fenced.
3. Possum population to be controlled.
4. The unformed legal roads to be closed and incorporated into the reserve.
5. This reserve is vulnerable to invasion by woody weeds. Checks should be made on this aspect.
6. The two road reserves adjoining the reserve to the west next to the shoreline be reclassified scenic and vested in the Crown.



Mahurangi Harbour



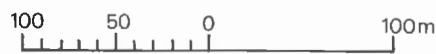
LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
- Pines

MAHURANGI SCENIC RESERVE

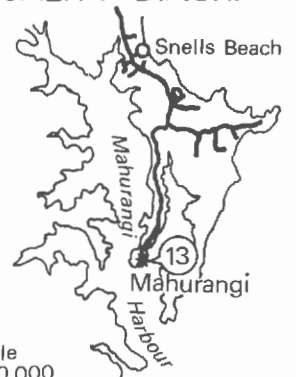
Block XVI Mahurangi S.D.

Area 7.4651 ha



Scale 1:4000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

MAHURANGI SCENIC RESERVEMANAGEMENT PLANCLASSIFICATION : ScenicGENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: At the end of the Mahurangi Peninsula to the east of Ridge Road.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 4633/14
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lots 1 and 5 D.P. 51860 situated in Block XVI Mahurangi Survey District.
- Section 219 Village of Mahurangi situated in Block XVI Mahurangi Survey District.
- TOTAL AREA: 7.4651 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Residential D
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A narrow strip of land consisting of a north-east-south-west running ridge sloping down to the estuary-coast on the eastern side.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Pohutukawa forest on very steep slopes.
 2. Kanuka-pohutukawa forest with puriri, kowhai, kohekohe on steep slopes.
 - 2a. Kanuka with puriri and tawa.
 - 2b. Kanuka with some low kohekohe.
 3. Forest of pohutukawa, kohekohe, kowhai.
 4. Pasture.
- WILDLIFE:
- Native Birds recorded : tui
 wood pigeon
 fantail
 greywarbler

Because of the large number of kowhai in the reserve it is of seasonal importance to tuis and pigeons which feed on the flowers and leaf buds.

Sheep are at present grazed on the reserve.

The Wildlife Service recommends that either the reserve be not grazed and allowed to regenerate naturally or that supplementary plantings (with protective cages) be made of such food bearing trees as kowhai, puriri, coprosma and rewarewa in the open areas. The second option would probably be the most practical.

HISTORY: In 1951 the major portion of this reserve containing 6.9985 hectares was proclaimed a scenic reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908.

In July 1963 a further 6133 square metres was added to the reserve as a result of an exchange with Dr R Ferguson.

In 1981, 6561 square metres of unformed legal road was added to the reserve.

In November 1979 the reserve was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY: The reserve has only one archaeological site visible within its boundaries, however, this does not preclude the presence of occupation evidence under the grass cover. (See Plan for location of sites). The reserve is significant from an historical aspect, and therein lies its importance for interpretation as part of a sequence including Burton Wells Scenic Reserve, Casnell Island Scenic Reserve - controlled by the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Board and the Scott Point Reserve - controlled by the Auckland Regional Authority which includes the historic dwelling at Scott's Landing.

The reserve was once part of a defended settlement and is outlined in some of the traditional evidence as recorded by S.P. Smith and George Graham in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Three pits and a ditch (N34/36) recorded in 1961 by Janet Davidson in the Scott Point Reserve are shown very clearly on the ground at present. The ditch is also visible in several of the photographs which show occupation at the Mahurangi Heads during the early nineteenth century (these photographs are available for public perusal at the Auckland Museum and Institute Library).

Much of the prehistoric evidence has disappeared under the influence of European development. The area was important for many years as a centre of boat building and timber supplies for the development of Auckland. The first wharves build for Auckland shipping were constructed out of timber supplied from the Mahurangi area.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland to the west and the Hauraki Gulf to the east.

FENCING: The reserve is adequately fenced.

UTILITY

There is pedestrian access to the reserve from Ridge Road. The reserve is little used but is viewed from the water. To control grass growth and reduce the risk of fire a grazing lease is issued on a yearly basis to Mr G D Anderson. The lease is conditional on sheep only being grazed. The bush area fronting Scotts Bay has a better than average collection of ferns and these are vulnerable to sheep grazing.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
 SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number N 34
 Map Name Warkworth
 Map Edition 4th 1977
 Grid Reference Pit: 243 047 Midden:

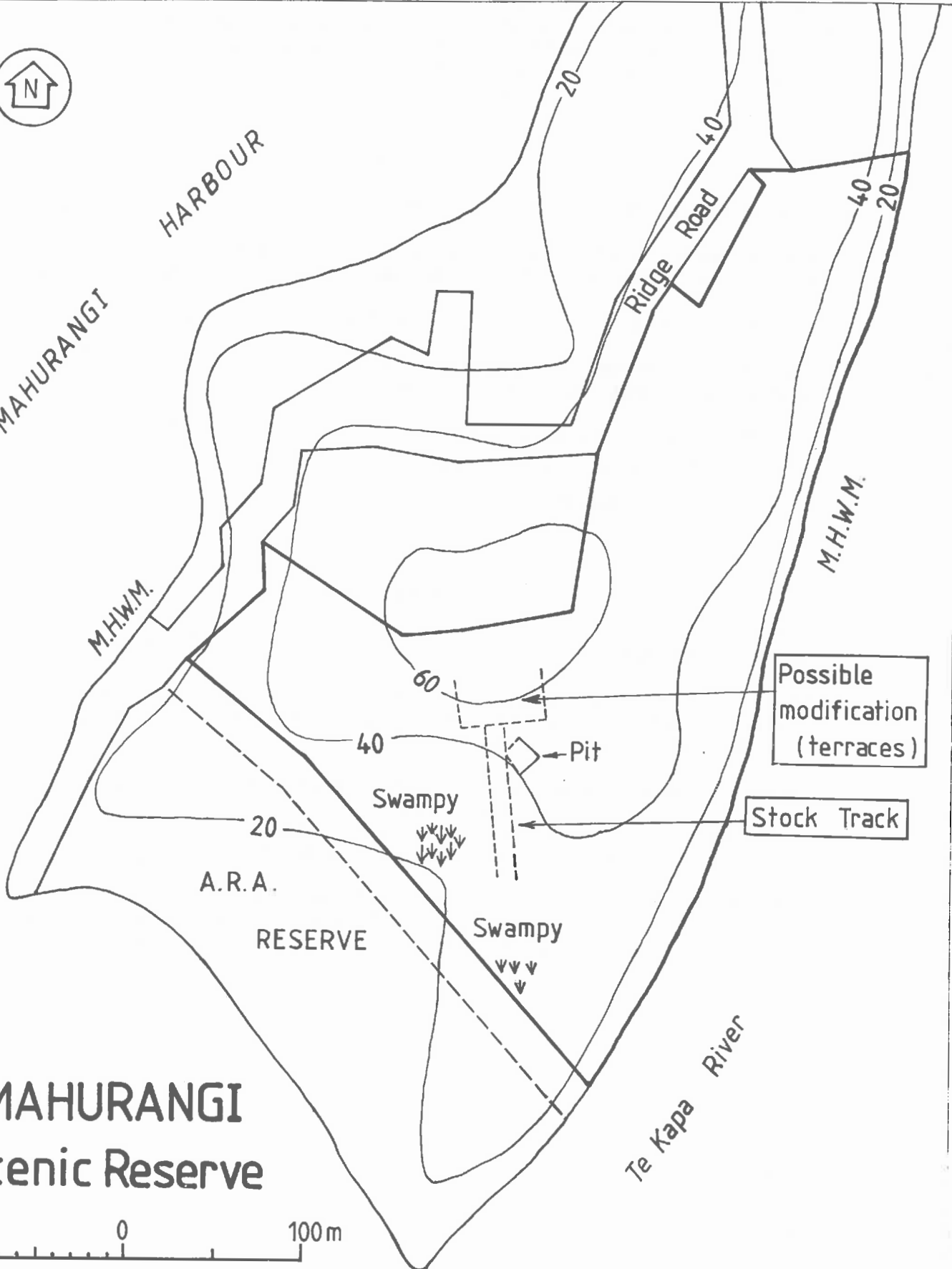
SITE NUMBER

SITE NAME MAORI Mahurangi
 OTHER

SITE TYPE Scenic Reserve



MAHURANGI HARBOUR



Possible modification (terraces)

Stock Track

MAHURANGI
 Scenic Reserve



Scale

Contours shown in metres

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This reserve has the potential for much greater public use. This is particularly the case when the reserve is viewed in conjunction with the adjoining Scott Point Reserve controlled by the Auckland Regional Authority and Casnell Island controlled by the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Board.

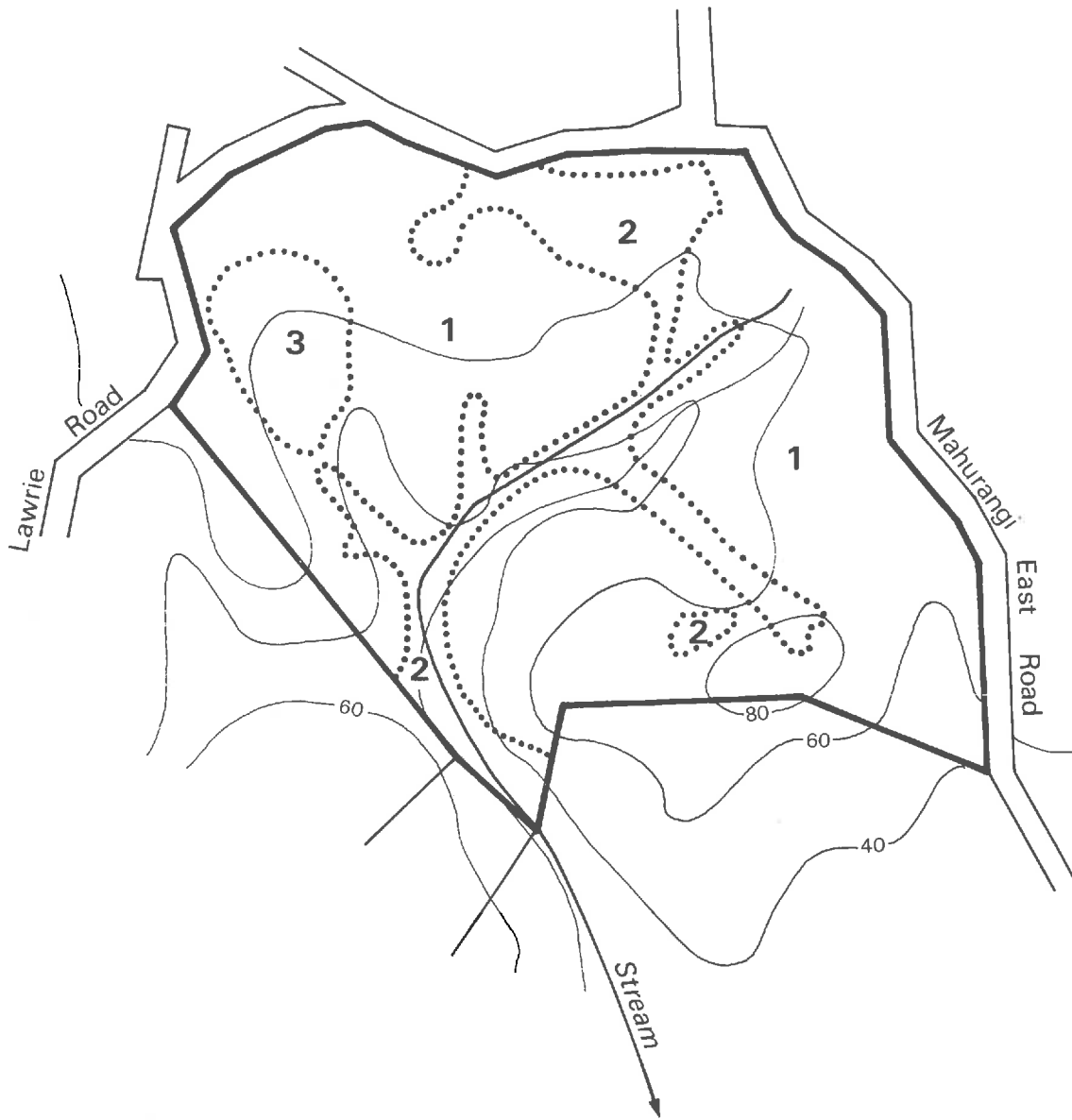
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:



- . The recreational potential of the reserve to be assessed in conjunction with the Auckland Regional Authority and the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Board.
- . That the grazing lease of the reserve continue to be issued annually.
- . The reserve although not archaeologically significant is to form part of an interpretative walk which will include:
 - . Burton Wells Scenic Reserve
 - . Casnell Island Scenic Reserve
 - . Scott Point Reserve

ACTION REQUIRED

1. To erect sign post.
2. To fence the more attractive areas of bush. Supplementary plantings (with protective cages) be made of such food bearing trees as kowhai, puriri, coprosma and rewa rewa in the open areas.
3. To remove privet and hawthorn. Japanese privet is a real menace, the seed being so easily spread by birds. It is very plentiful on the eastern cliffs of Casnell Island and for an eradication programme to be effective needs the co-operation of neighbouring landowners.
4. Discussions continue with the Auckland Regional Authority, Rodney County, and the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Board with a view to encouragement of greater public participation and appreciation of the various reserve areas.



LEGEND

-  Contours shown in metres
-  Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

MATAKANA VILLAGE SCENIC RESERVE

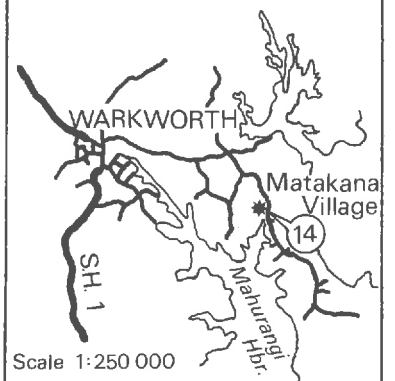
Block VIII Mahurangi S.D.

Area 27.2658 ha



Scale 1:6000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

MATAKANA VILLAGE SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: Situated 2 km northwest of Snells Beach adjacent to Mahurangi East Road and Lawrie Road.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 4629/12
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotment 197 Village of Matakana
- TOTAL AREA: 27.2658 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A basin shaped gully sloping down from the road and has a southwesterly aspect. Several small spurs lead into the main gully. The area forms the head of a small water catchment
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Tea tree scrubland with pines.
 2. Low shrubs and tree ferns - mainly along streams.
 3. Taraire-puriri forest.
- WILDLIFE:
It has considerable potential in the future but the vegetation is as yet at a very early stage of regeneration. Regeneration would be aided by the removal of pines.
- HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This area of Crown land was gazetted a Water Conservation Reserve in 1961. However, as the trees in the reserve are regenerating strongly steps are being taken to classify the reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977 which is considered to be a more appropriate reservation for the area.
- There are no known sites of archaeological significance in this reserve.
- SURROUNDINGS: Farmland.
- FENCING: Fences are not required on the road boundaries. A new fence has been erected on the western boundary but the old fence on the southern boundary is not stock-proof and needs repair.
- PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Duck Creek Scenic Reserve - 2 kilometres west

UTILITY

Access to the reserve is adequate. The reserve is viewed by motorists from the Mahurangi East Road. There is potential for establishment of tracks when the vegetation further matures say in 10 years time. This could be a valuable reserve for the expanding population at Snells Beach. However there is a need to remove the exotic trees in the reserve.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The full scenic value of this reserve will be attained when the native bush matures.

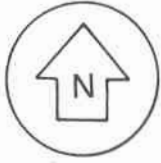
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve but this policy will be reviewed in 1986.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

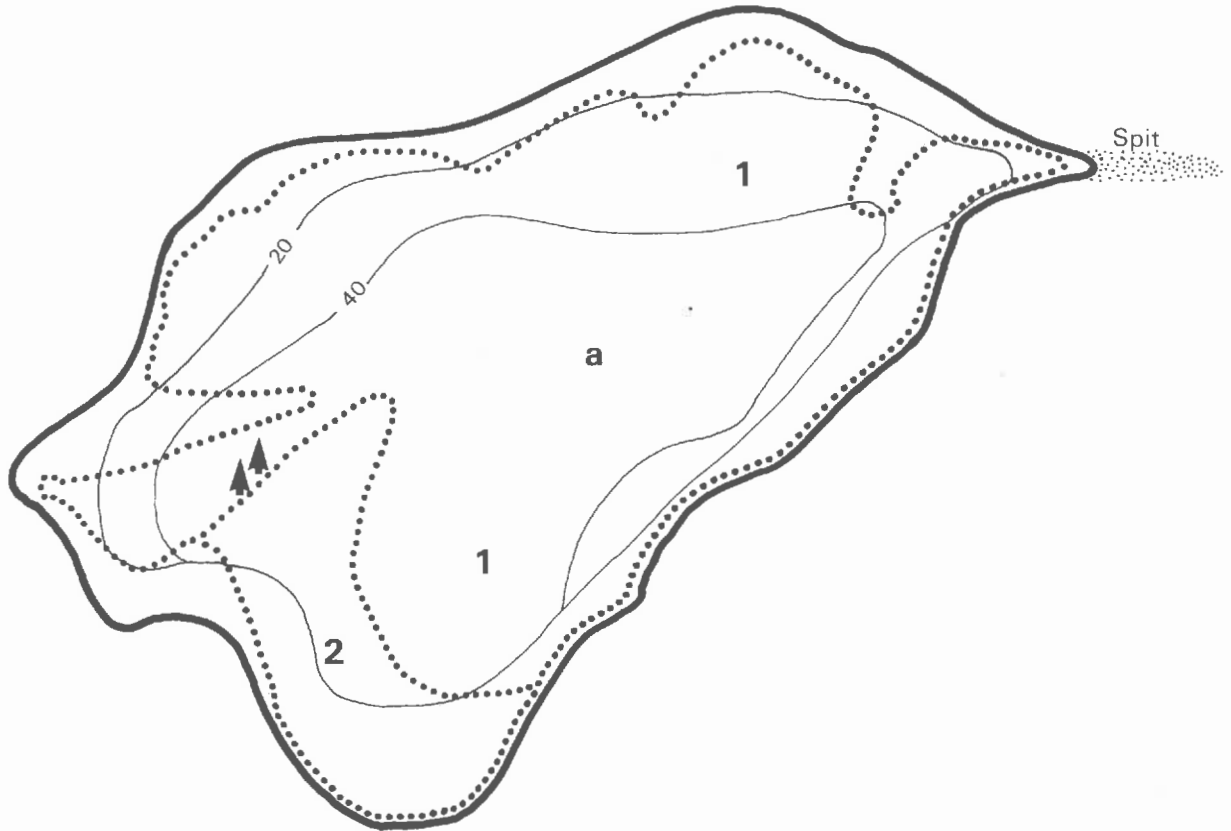
ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. To gradually remove pines, hakea and macrocarpa.
3. Repair old fence on southern boundary.



Kaipara Harbour

Wave platform with scattered small mangroves



Kaipara Harbour

LEGEND

- 60— Contours shown in metres
- ⊙ Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
- ▲ Pines

MOTUREMU ISLAND SCENIC RESERVE

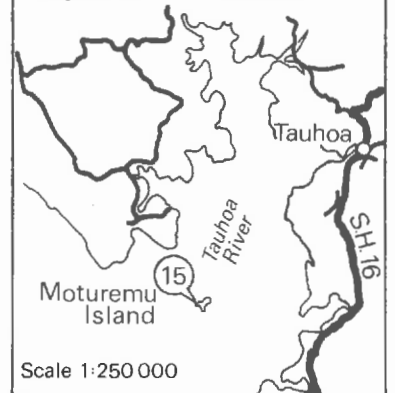
Block VI Tauhoa S.D.

Area 5.0585 ha



Scale 1:20 000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

MOTUREMU ISLAND SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: An island in the Kaipara Harbour - 6.5 km north-east of Glorit.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 1943A/15
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N37 ; NZMS 261 - Q10
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Section 3 Block VI Tauhoa Survey District
- TOTAL AREA: 5.0585 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural Open Space
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A steep-sided, flat topped island.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Low open pohutukawa forest and karaka stand (in remnant stream bed) at a. and five finger - mahoe stand on ridge tops. Pohutukawa forest developed from tea tree, bracken, flax and Hebe.
 2. Scrubland of tea tree, bracken, brush wattle. Muehlenbeckia vines prominent where pohutukawa trees killed by roosting starlings in early 1970s.

There have been reports of kaka beak (Clianthus Puniceus) and Cooks Scurvy grass present on the island.

HISTORY:

This island was purchased by the Crown from Mrs Crompton-Smith in 1951. It was proclaimed a recreation reserve pursuant to Part I of the Public Reserves Domains and National Parks Act 1928.

In 1978 the purpose of the reserve was changed from recreation to scenic under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. This reservation reflected more appropriately the values of the island.

In September 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY: (See Plan for location of site)

Archaeological Evidence

The island is largely one defended paa site - N33/100, which is defended on the eastern side by steep cliffs and a small section of the western side. On the western section a large ditch defends the weaker portion which is approximately 8 metres deep in places. From this ditch a series of terraces rise and face the

east. The southern portion also has a steep ditch and double bank defence system which leads to another artificially levelled platform which was probably a living area. Other habitation evidence is visible as terracing and shell scatters (midden) covering most of the ground surface.

Archaeological Significance

Traditionally the site is very important. The island was the scene of an assault by Ngati-Whatua about 1680 led by the reputed giant Kawharu. He is said to have leant against the steep cliffs of the western side and his warriors used him as a ladder (Smith 1897 : 67).

Although access to the island is restricted by the availability of water transport, Moturemu is a very significant site in terms of the traditional background which relates to population movement and conquest of the Kaipara/Rodney area. Several versions of this recorded tradition appear by different authors, therefore one must assume that the event recorded did take place during the Ngati-Whatua conquest of the Kaipara.

SURROUNDINGS: Kaipara Harbour with mudflats at low tide. There are mangroves to the north and east.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Armstrong Kauri Scenic Reserve - 14.5 km south-east.

UTILITY

The island is accessible by boat and is viewed by motorists using State Highway 16. Of particular interest in this reserve is that shearwaters nest on the eastern side of the island and the unusual nature of the vegetation patterns.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

To retain the unique values of this reserve public use will not be encouraged.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

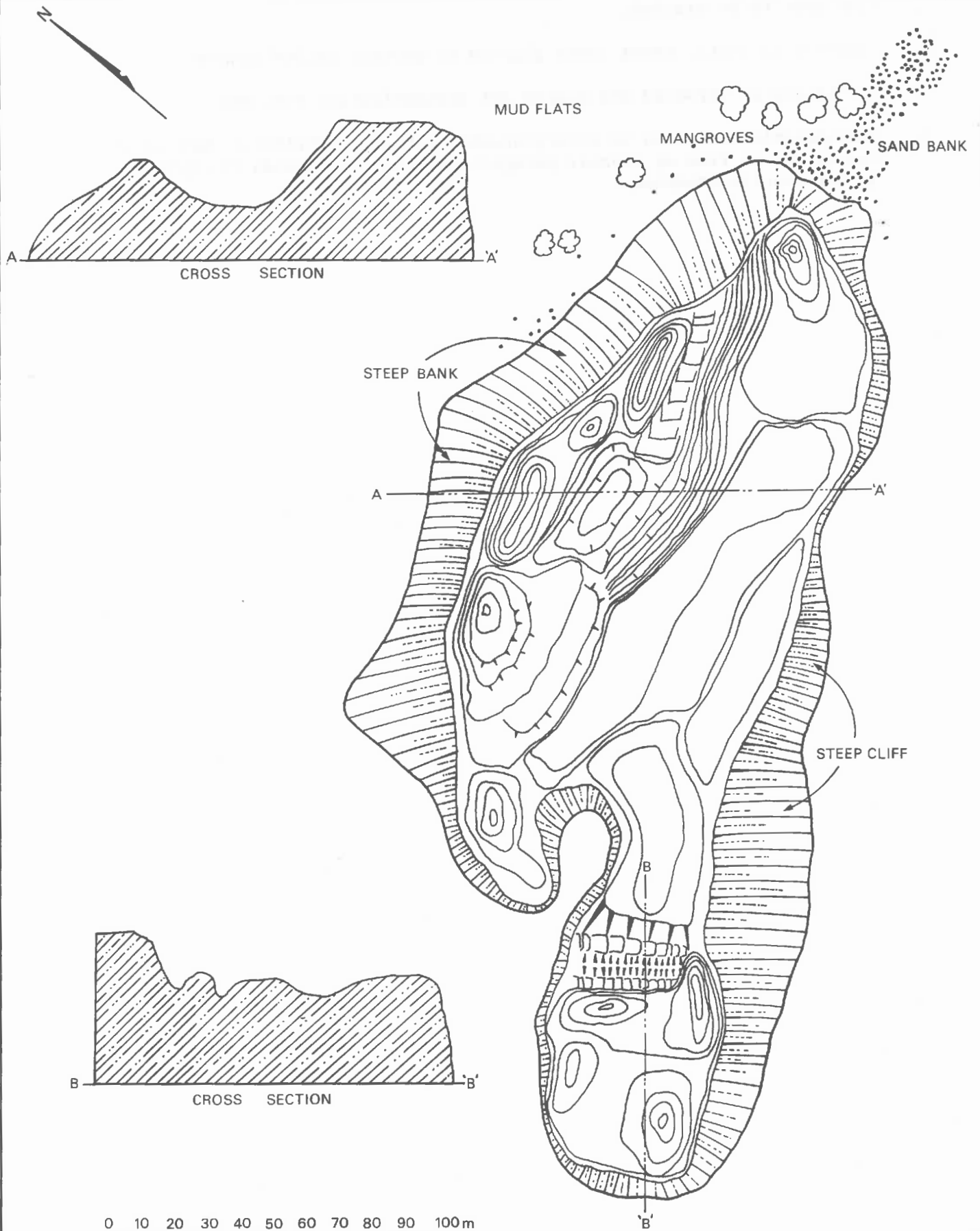
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER N33 / 100

Map Number N33
Map Name Kaipara
Map Edition
Grid Reference

MAORI
SITE NAME OTHER Moturemu Island

SITE TYPE Paa

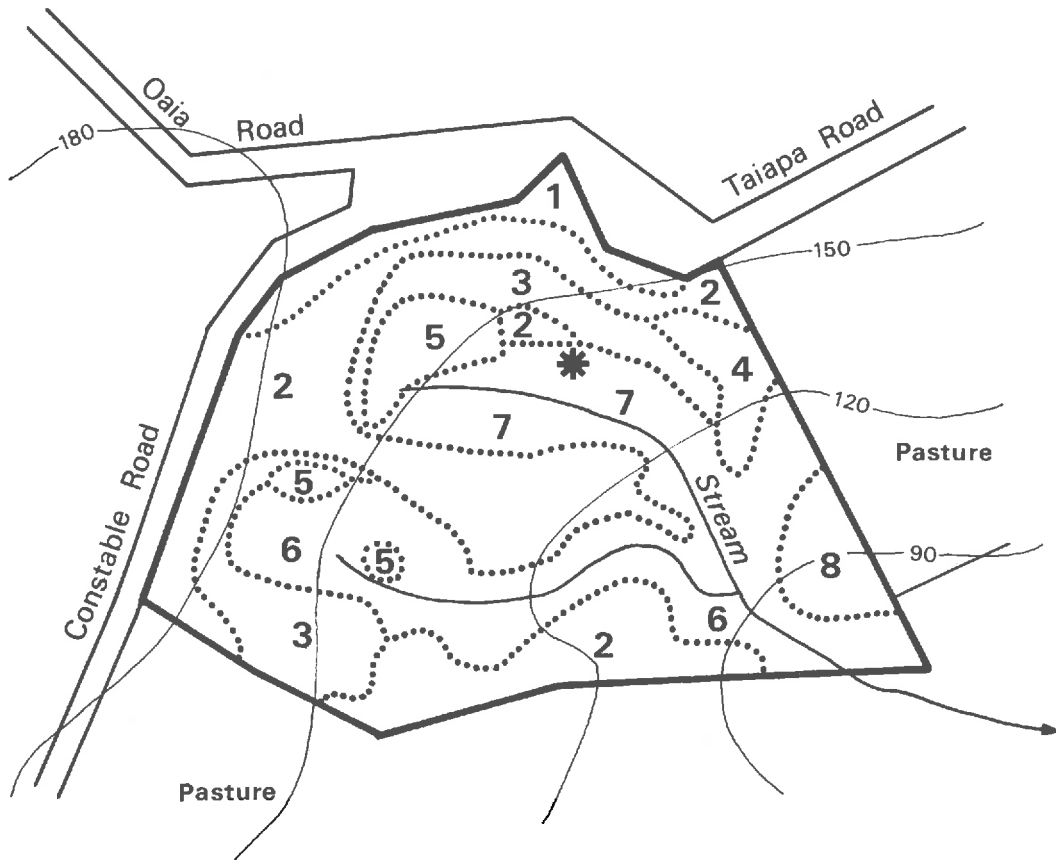


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100m




SCALE (approx.)

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Remove tall exotic trees (were planted to protect native plants).
3. The island is surveyed and mapped for archaeological features.
4. Consideration is given to interpretation either specifically dealing with the island or from an overall perspective, that is through the medium of an informative handbook.



LEGEND

-  Contours shown in metres
-  Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
-  Large Kauri

MOTUTARA SETTLEMENT SCENIC RESERVE

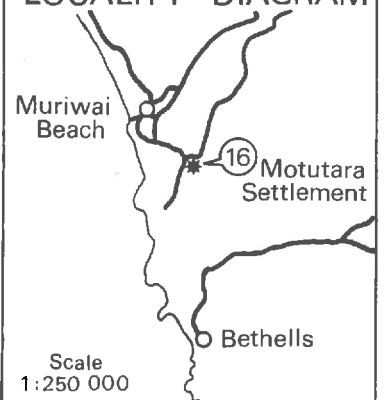
Block XI Kumeu S.D.

Area 12.4794 ha



Scale 1:5000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



MOTUTARA SETTLEMENT SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: At Muriwai, south of the intersection of Oaia and Tarapa Road.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 3234/13, 14
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N41 ; NZMS 261 - Q11
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Section 24S, Motutara Settlement, situated in Block XI, Kumeu Survey District.
- TOTAL AREA: 12.4794 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Waitakere Environment Protection
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Undulating dissected hill country. Most of the reserve lies at the head of an eroding gully.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Stunted manuka (1-2 metres) with sedges (Lepidosperma, Schoenus, Morelotia, Gahnia), Cyathodes, akepiro, Coprosma lucida and Pimelea).
 2. Advanced manuka (2.5-4.0 metres) on less exposed site . Unthrifty kauri, tanekaha and totara in the undergrowth (some to 6 metres). Associated species Olearia furfuracea, Coprosma spp., flax; Carmichaelia, Hebe macrocarpa (in south). Fewer sedges than in 1.
 3. Pole kauri and totara, with and without manuka and kanuka.
 4. Dense stand of young kauri.
 5. Forest remnants with damaged kauri and few rimu and a single northern rata. One kauri has a trunk over 1 metre in diameter.
 6. Tea tree and mixed shrubs, karamu, kohuhu, tarata, mapou, mahoe, cabbage trees, mamaku and nikau in gully.
 7. Forest of puriri and kohekohe in gully.
 8. Stand of nikau with tawa and puriri emerging.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : greywarbler
fantail
tui

Possum and wild cat sign was also noted.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

In March 1941 this area of Crown land was proclaimed a scenic reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908.

In August 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland with scrubby gullies.

FENCING: No stock entering but fence in the south should be replaced.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER Centennial Memorial Park - 5 km to the south
SIMILAR RESERVES: Goldies Bush - 2 km east
Cascade Park - 5 km south

UTILITY

The reserve is of little scenic value from the road but there is a good view within the reserve from the erosion scarp.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

Although not of high scenic value the reserve has some value because of the array of plants characteristic of poor soils. These will be mostly eliminated as the vegetation grows taller. Only periodic fires will enable this type of stunted vegetation to persist. The Reserves Act 1977 does not permit controlled burning as a form of management in any reserves.

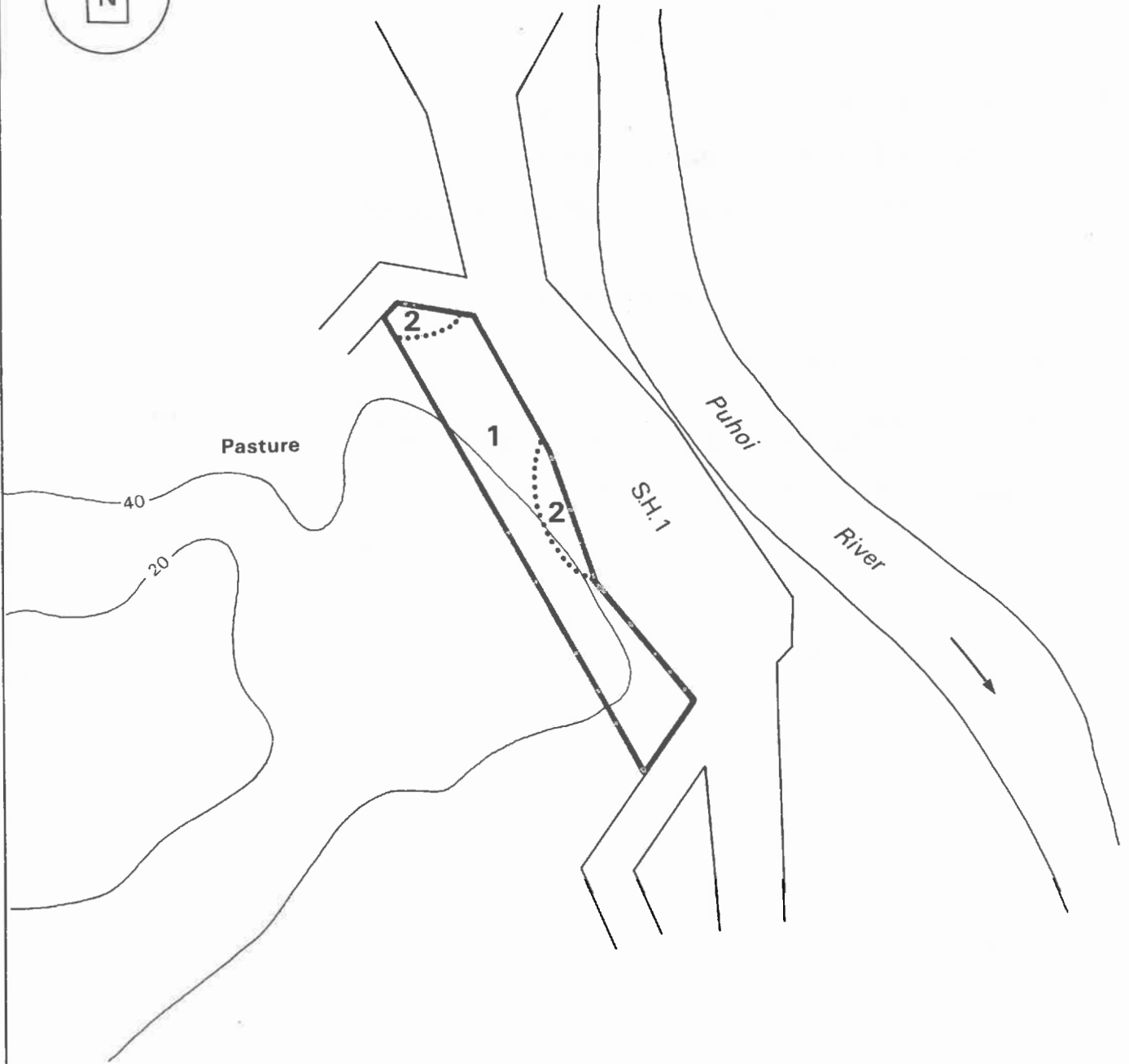
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:



- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. To replace fence on southern boundary as the first priority, and ring fence the balance of the reserve when finance permits.
3. Possum and cat population to be controlled.



LEGEND

-  Contours shown in metres
-  Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

OKAHU CREEK SCENIC RESERVE

Block III Waiwera S.D.

Area 1.0066 ha



Scale 1:3000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

OKAHU CREEK SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: 4 km northwest of Waiwera, adjoining State Highway 1.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 4636/9
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N38 ; NZMS 261 - R10
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Section 64 Block III Waiwera Survey District.
- TOTAL AREA: 1.0066 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A small rectangular piece of land rising steeply on the western side of State Highway 1.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Tea tree scrubland (mostly manuka) with pines, macrocarpa and prickly hakea. Kauri, rimu, tanekaha and totara poles appearing above canopy in some places. A gumland remnant.
 2. Young kauri - podocarp forest with pole kauri, tanekaha, totara and rimu.
- WILDLIFE:
- Native birds recorded : pigeon
fantail
- The reserve attracts pigeons and tuis seasonally but its value is limited due to size.
- HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This area of Crown land was set apart as a reserve for scenic purposes pursuant to the Land Act 1948 in July 1964.
- In October 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.
- There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.
- SURROUNDINGS: Farmland including pasture and felled scrub. Mangrove swamp adjoining Okahu Creek forms the southern boundary.
- FENCING: Inadequate at present. Western boundary needs refencing.
- PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Puhoi Scenic Reserve - 5 kms northwest.

UTILITY

This reserve has very little public use because of its steep nature. The reserve's primary value is that it is viewed by motorists using State Highway 1.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The reserves future potential is limited.

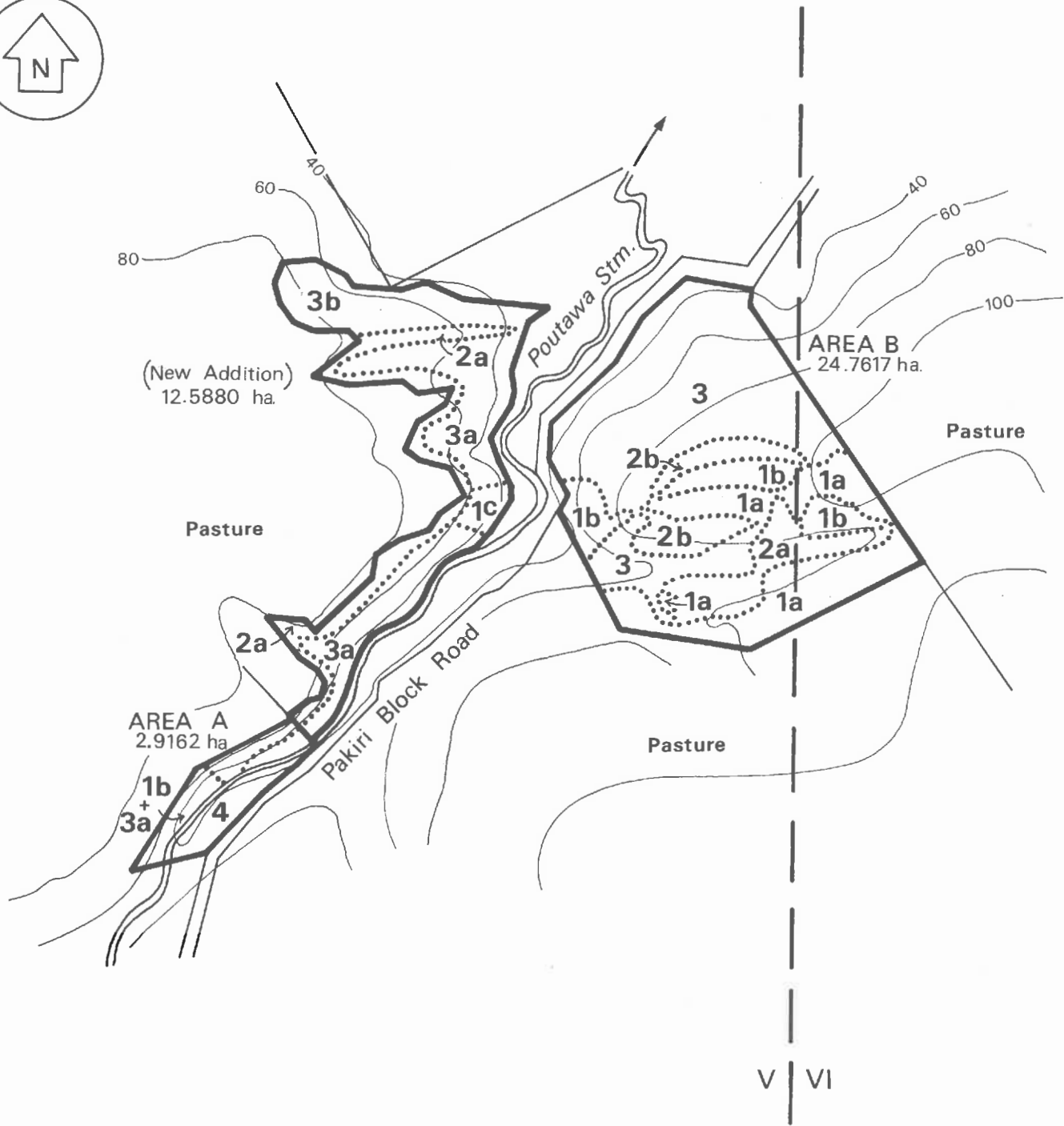
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established.
- . No picnic facilities to be provided.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Pines and gorse to be removed.
3. Western boundary to be fenced.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

PAKIRI SCENIC RESERVE

Blocks V & VI Pakiri S.D.

Area 40.2659 ha.



Scale 1:10 000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

PAKIRI SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: Reserve is in two parts on opposite side of the Pakiri Block Road. Part of the reserve borders the Poutawa Stream.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 429/50
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N29 ; NZMS 261 - R08
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: The reserve is divided into 2 areas:
- Area A - on western side of Pakiri Block Road - Section 30 Block V Pakiri Survey District
- Section 37 Block V Pakiri Survey District - recently added to the reserve.
- Area B - on eastern side of Pakiri Block Road - Section 27 Block VI Pakiri Survey District
- TOTAL AREA: 40.2659 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Area A - A steep south-east facing slope rising above the Poutawa Stream and an area of grass between the stream and the road.
- Area B - A north-west facing block with several ridges and gullies.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Tea tree scrubland.
 - 1a. Short tea tree (mainly manuka), few emergents.
 - 1b. Tall tea tree with emergents (mainly tanekaha).
 - 1c. Tall kanuka and cabbage trees.
 2. Pole kauri forest.
 - 2a. Young rickers through tea tree (and some tanekaha).
 - 2b. Old rickers.
 3. Taraire-puriri forest with remnant kauri, kahikatea, rimu.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

- 3a. Taraire-puriri forest with karaka, tawa, rewarewa. Totara and kahikatea mainly near Poutawa Stream. Very steep slopes have fewer trees and more tree ferns and shrubs.
- 3b. Puriri-kahikatea forest with some totara and kauri (few remnant kahikatea).
4. Pasture.

WILDLIFE:

Bird species confirmed:	greywarbler	silver eye	eastern rosella
	fantail	grey duck	maggie sp.
	tui	song thrush	
	welcome swallow	blackbird	

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

Area A:

This area of Crown land was proclaimed a scenic reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908 in 1950.

A grazing licence to control gorse was issued over part of this reserve to an adjoining farmer. The licence has recently been advertised for public offering.

In 1981 Mr J J Granville gifted an adjoining 15.5 hectares to the Crown to be added to the reserve.

Area B:

This area of Crown land was proclaimed a scenic reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908 in 1937.

In October 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance on either Area A or Area B.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland

FENCING: Area A - is not fenced. The new addition to this area is currently being fenced.
Area B - is fully fenced.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Te Arai Scenic Reserve - 3.7 km northwest.

UTILITY

Both areas are used very little at present. If public use increases a car park and picnic area could be developed on the grassed area adjacent to Area A. In the meantime grazing of the grassed area will continue.

The Poutawa Stream should be bridged to permit easier access to the native bush in Area A. This reserve is very attractive comprising a small stream, rock pools and miniature waterfalls set against an escarpment of native bush. During the summer period swimming in the rock pools would be very pleasant.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This reserve has good potential for future development but whether any development proceeds will depend on public demand.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

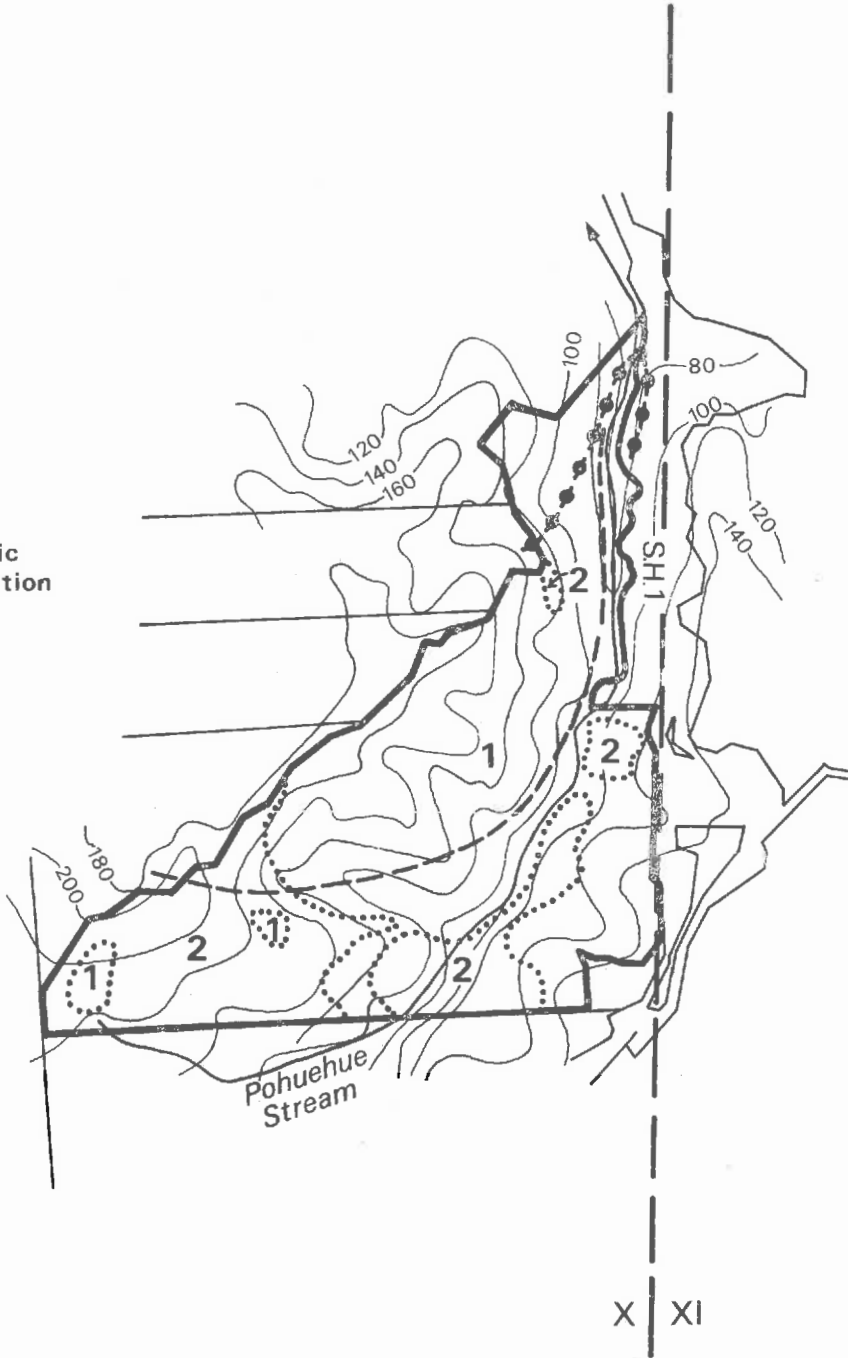
- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . A car park and picnic area will be developed on the grassed area adjacent to Area A when required.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign posts to be erected.
2. Area A - to be fenced.
3. Poutawa Stream to be bridged to permit easier access to the native bush in Area A.
4. To investigate the exchange of the area of private land containing the waterfall with the grassed area within the reserve.



Exotic
Plantation



LEGEND

- 60 Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
- Moirs Hill Walkway
- Beverley Price Track

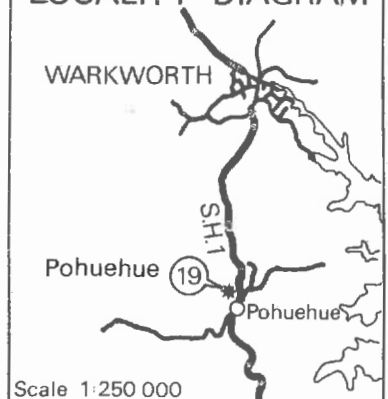
POHUEHUE SCENIC RESERVE

Blocks X & XI Mahurangi S.D.
Area 75.2670 ha

50 0 50 100m

Scale 1:30 000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



POHUEHUE SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: Situated to the west of State Highway 1 - 7.5 km south of Warkworth.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 4632/7
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 82327 and Part Lot 1 D.P. 74706 situated in Block X and XI Mahurangi Survey District
- TOTAL AREA: 75.2670 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural Open Space
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Comprises slopes with an easterly aspect rising steeply from the Pohuehue Stream.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Remnant tall northern rata-rimu forest over low secondary forest canopy of tree ferns, heketara, kanuka and lancewood with taller rewarewa, puriri, taraire. Some young kauri and tanekaha. Tree ferns very abundant in some places, particularly near viaduct.
 2. Tea tree scrubland (mostly kanuka but some manuka on spurs. Many pines in southeast of reserve.
- WILDLIFE:
- Native birds recorded : pigeon
greywarbler
fantail

This reserve is large enough to maintain populations of most of the native birds in the area although the excessive noise disturbance from the nearby State Highway 1 may scare shy birds like parakeets from the area.

Possum sign was present.

The Wildlife Service recommends that: The possum population be controlled. The reserve should be made as available as possible to the public to take the pressure off more important or delicate reserves.

HISTORY: This reserve was acquired by the Crown from Mr J P Johanson of Warkworth in 1973. A further area was added to the reserve following an exchange with land owned by N.Z. Forest Products Limited.

In 1977 the reserve was gazetted for scenic purposes under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953.

HISTORY: (Continued)

In December 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland to the south and pine forest to the west and north.

FENCING: Existing fences are in good condition but there is a need for further fencing in the western sector.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Warkworth Scenic Reserve - 1.5 km north.

UTILITY

Moirs Hill Walkway passes through this reserve. All tracks are in good condition. Use of the reserve has increased with the opening of the walkway. The reserve is well sign-posted. Possums are killing the rata trees.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The recent construction of a return track will utilise the reserve to its full potential.

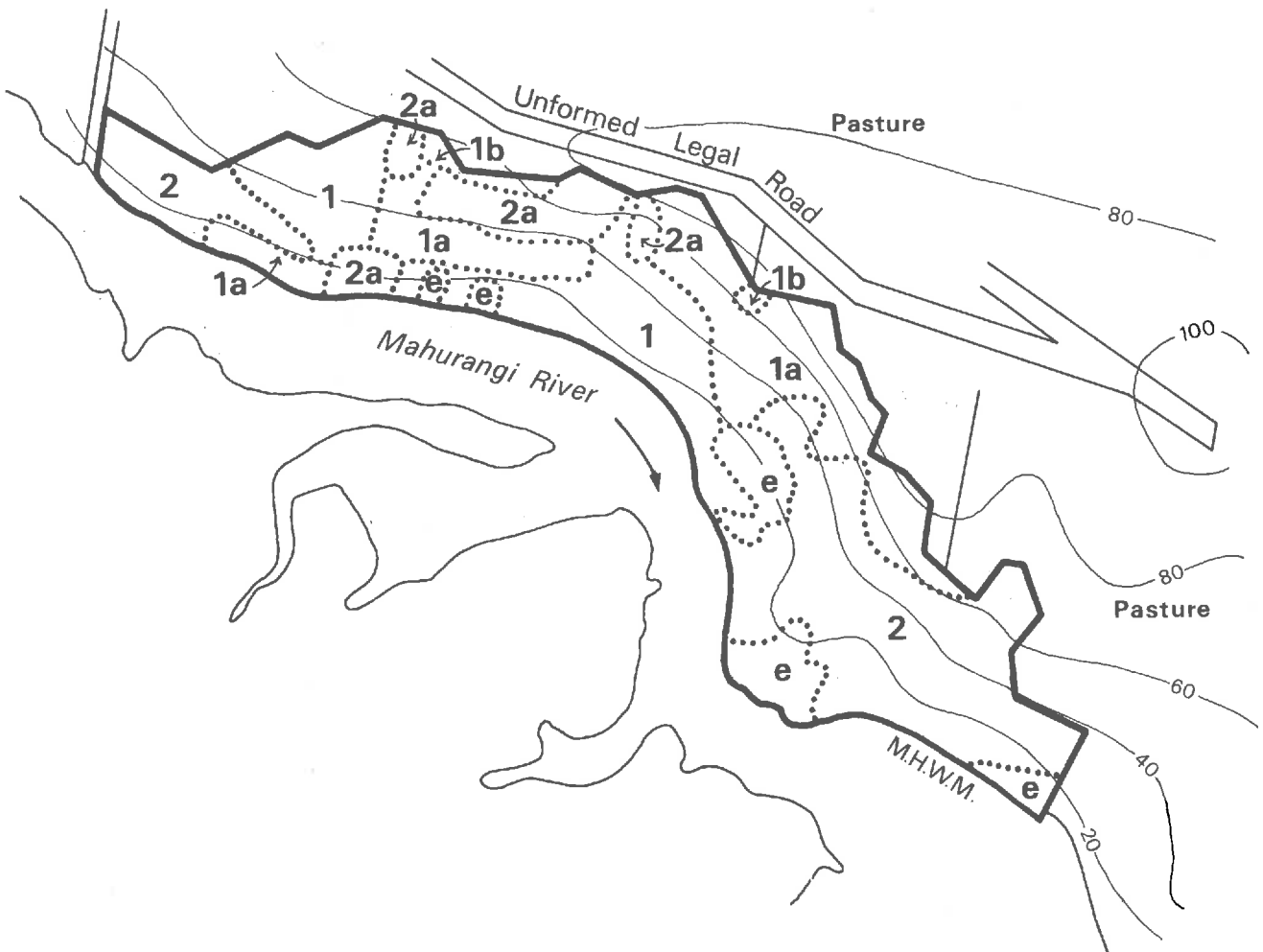
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:



- . No further tracks will be established in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Gorse, pines, Himalaya honeysuckle and Wandering Jew to be removed.
2. Fencing in the western sector to be completed.
3. Possum population to be controlled.



LEGEND

-  Contours shown in metres
-  Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

PUHINUI SCENIC RESERVE

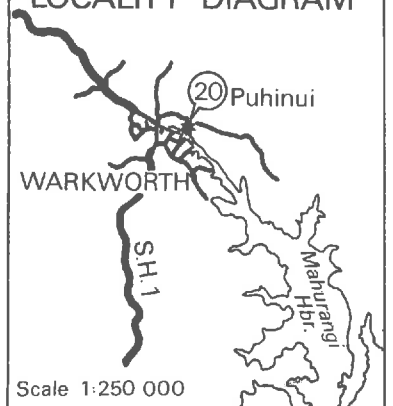
Block VII Mahurangi S.D.

Area 14.4017 ha



Scale 1:6000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

PUHINUI SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Opposite Warkworth township on the northern bank of the Mahurangi River.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4629/8

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 65278 situated in Block VII Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 14.4017 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Situated along a steep hillside rising above the Mahurangi River.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tea tree scrubland.
 - 1a. Tea tree with emergent totara.
 - 1b. Tea tree with emergent kauri.
2. Young secondary forest of tree ferns, mahoe, pate (some tea tree).
 - 2a. Young secondary forest with prominent totara.
- e. Exotic trees (pine, wattle, oak, poplar).

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : greywarbler
tui
fantail

The main value in this reserve is that it attracts some of the more common native birds into the township where they can be appreciated by the locals. It also plays a part as a link between the other reserves around Mahurangi Harbour.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: In July 1968 14 hectares of the reserve was gifted to the Crown by Mr and Mrs K H J Phibbs. Later that year a further area of 2024.4 sq m was acquired by the Crown and added to the reserve.

In October 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland to the north, the Mahurangi River to the south and bush/scrub/farmland to the east and west.

FENCING: The reserve is fenced on all sides except the southern boundary which is formed by the river.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Rowes Scenic Reserve - 1 km south.

UTILITY

As a condition of the gift of this land the consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland is required as a condition of entry. The reserve can be viewed from the Warkworth Township across the river.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The future potential of this reserve lies in its visual and aesthetic appeal when viewed from the Warkworth Township. The value of the reserve will increase as the native bush in the reserve continues to mature.

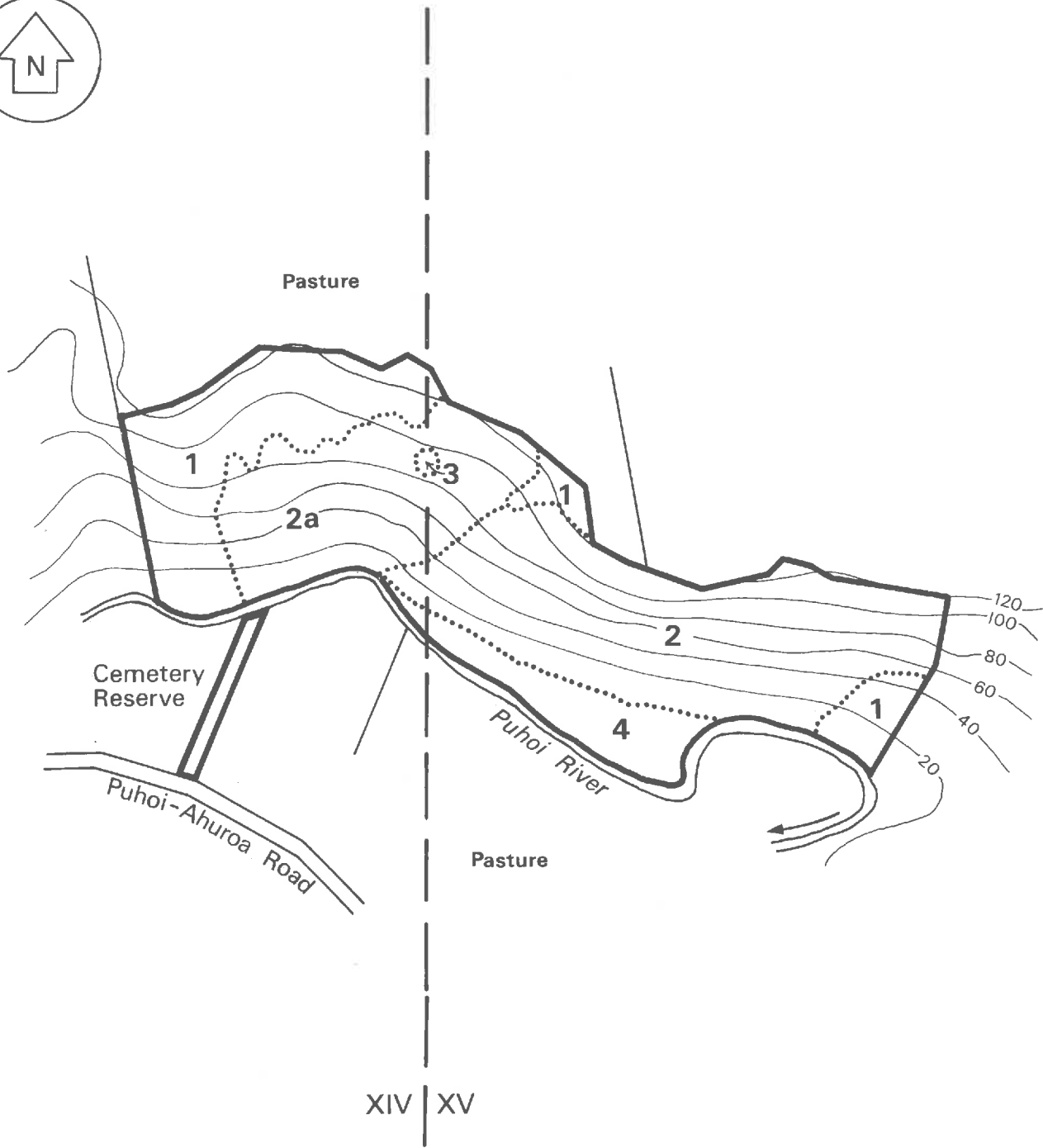
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Scenic Reserve Location Sign to be erected.
2. Groups of tall exotic trees to be left meantime.
3. Assess practicability of removing privet and other woody weeds.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

PUHOI SCENIC RESERVE

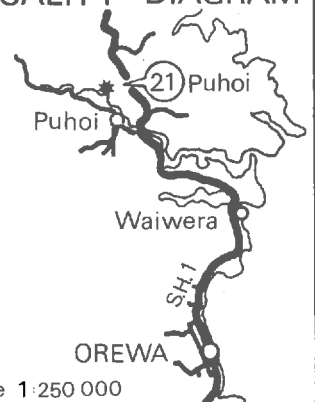
Blocks XIV & XV Mahurangi S.D.

Area 28.1096 ha



Scale 1:7500

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



PUHOI SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: On the northern side of the Puhoi River, adjacent to the Puhoi-Ahuroa Road - 15 km from Puhoi.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4634/7

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 62217 and Allotment 202 Puhoi Parish situated in Blocks XIV and XV Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 28.1096 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Comprises a ridge and associated spurs and gullies rising steeply above the Puhoi River with an overall southerly aspect.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tall tea tree scrubland.
2. Taraire-puriri forest.
- 2a. Taraire-puriri forest with emergent rimu, miro, rewarewa, kauri.
3. Kauri rickers.
4. Grassland.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : fantail
tui
greywarbler
wood pigeon

Goat and possum sign was also noted.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

The major portion of this reserve was acquired by the Crown from Mr C E Wolfgram of Puhoi in 1968.

To gain access to the reserve the purpose of part of an adjacent cemetery reserve was changed to scenic.

In 1970 reserve was gazetted for scenic purposes under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY (Continued)

In October 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: To the north is a N.Z. Forest Products Ltd pine plantation.
To the south, east and west, farmland and some scrub.

FENCING: Good fences on all boundaries except along river.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Remigers Bush - 2 km north-west.

UTILITY

The reserve receives very little public use due to its inaccessibility. It is impractical to bridge the stream as it often floods. Hence it is unlikely public usage will increase significantly.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

Public use is limited because of access difficulties. However the accessway to the reserve, adjacent to the cemetery reserve will be flagged.

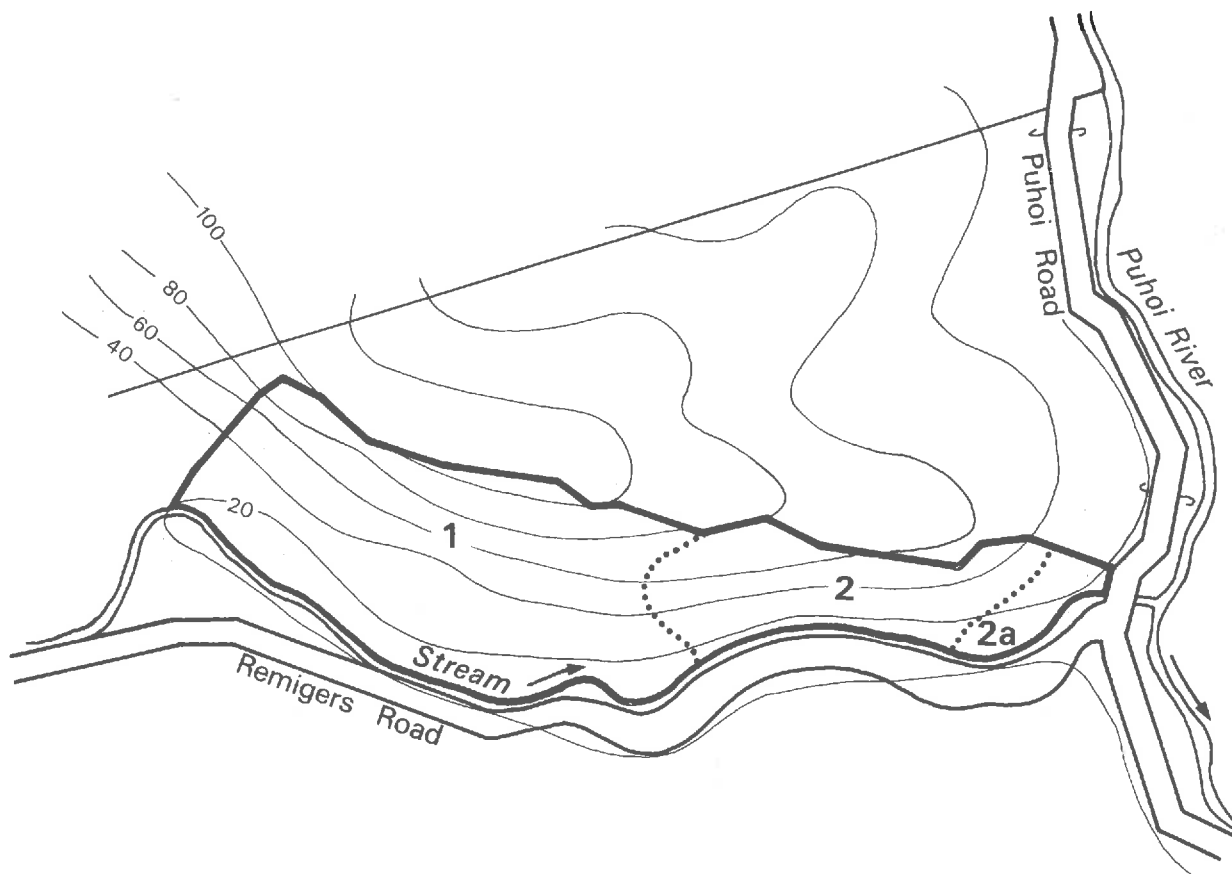
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No facilities will be provided in this reserve.


ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Accessway to the reserve to be flagged.
3. Hawthorn and wandering jew to be removed.
4. Possum and goat population to be controlled.



LEGEND

 Contours shown in metres

 Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

REMIGERS BUSH SCENIC RESERVE

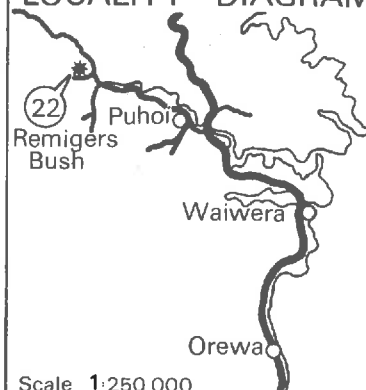
Block XIV Mahurangi S.D.

Area 9.1100 ha



Scale 1:6000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



REMIGERS BUSH SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Located at the junction of Remigers and the Puhoi-Ahuroa Roads approximately 6 km northwest of Puhoi.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4634/5

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Part Allotment 127 Parish of Puhoi situated in Block XIV Mahurangi Survey District.

TOTAL AREA: 9.1100 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A steep slope with a southerly aspect rising above Remigers Road and a stream which is a tributary of the Puhoi River.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Taraire forest. Some conifers by stream.
2. Secondary forest of low mahoe, tree ferns and nikau with few taller tawa, karaka, puriri. Some kahikatea and titoki on lower slopes. Narrow strip of tea tree, mapou, totara on northern boundary.
- 2a. Mahoe-mamaku forest.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : fantail
pukeko
greywarbler

In a small amount of bush like this the goat population could easily be exterminated if the reserve was adequately fenced.

The Wildlife Service recommends that the reserve be fenced to a goat proof standard and then the goats should be exterminated, allowing the undergrowth to regenerate.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This reserve was gifted to the Crown by Mr and Mrs A J Dunn in 1981. The reserve is named Remigers Bush Scenic Reserve as the property had been owned by the Remiger family for over 100 years until purchased by Mr and Mrs Dunn several years ago.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS:

Farmland

FENCING:

The reserve is fenced on the northern, western and eastern boundaries. Remigers Road and a stream form the southern boundary.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES:

Puhoi Scenic Reserve - 6.5 km southeast

UTILITY

This reserve was acquired recently and public use is restricted by the steep nature of the property. The reserve forms a visually impressive backdrop when viewed from Remigers Road and the Puhoi-Ahuroa Road.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The future potential of this reserve lies in its visual and aesthetic appeal to passing motorists.

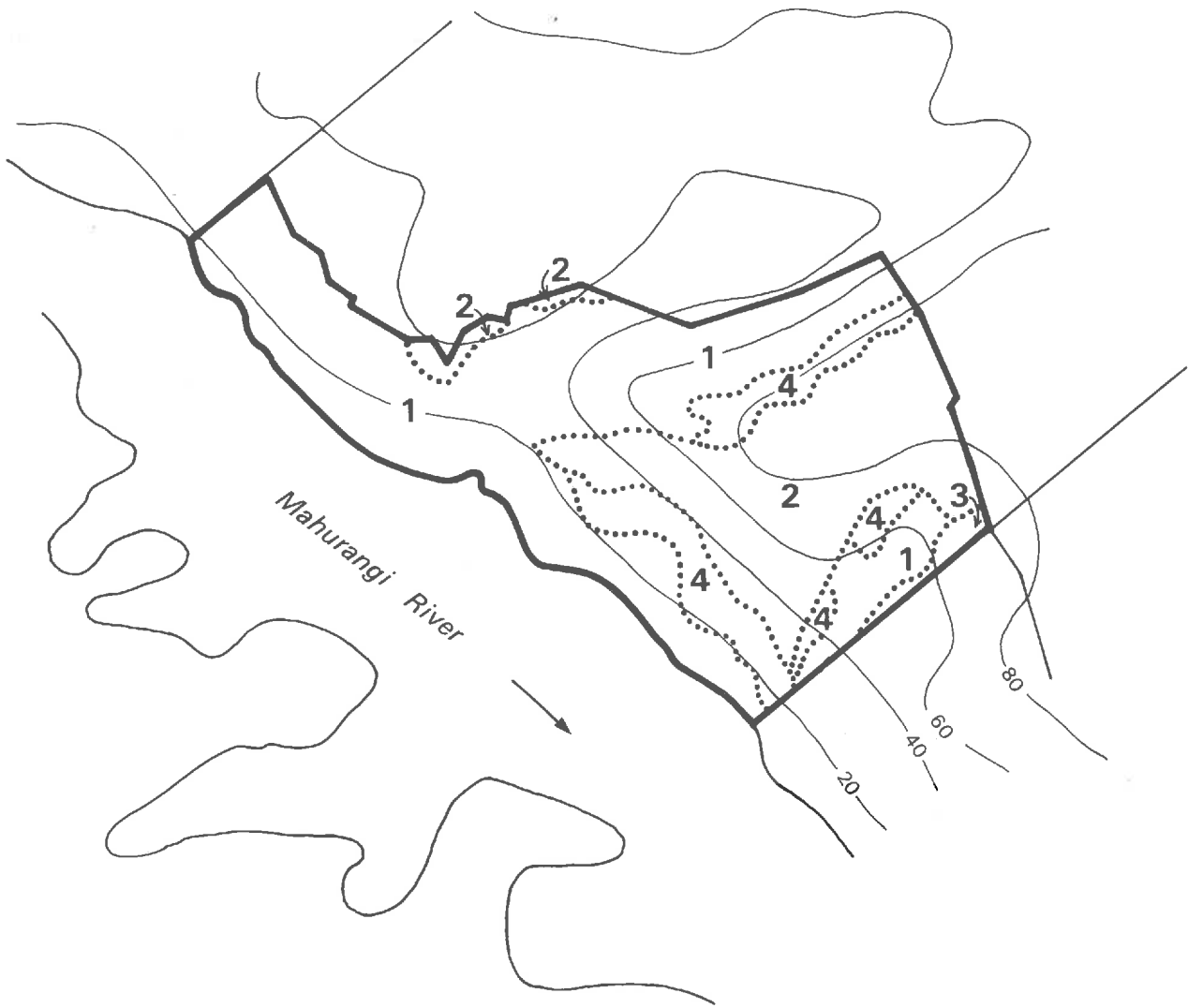
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Hawthorn to be removed.
2. Possum and goat population to be controlled.



LEGEND

—60— Contours shown in metres

⊙ Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

ROWES SCENIC RESERVE

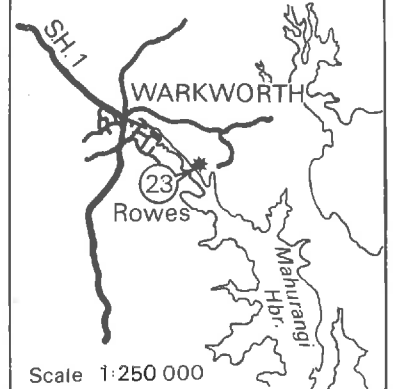
Block VII Mahurangi S.D.

Area 9.3524 ha



Scale 1:5000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



ROWES SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: On the western side of the Mahurangi Peninsula, adjacent to the Mahurangi River 5 kilometres southeast of Warkworth, by road.

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09 AERIAL PHOTO - 4629/9

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 87486 situated in Block VII Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 9.3524 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Comprises an east-west running ridge and west-south-west facing slope rising above the river. Moderate slopes but steep in parts.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Puriri-kowhai-taraire forest on steep slopes.
2. Pole kauri and tanekaha over kanuka (some pole rimu and totara) on ridge tops.
3. Kanuka with emergent rickers.
4. Mamaku stands on steep slopes.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : tuis
pigeon
fantail
kingfisher
greywarbler

The Duck Creek and Rows reserves, although relatively small, if viewed in conjunction with the other scenic reserves in the near vicinity is large enough to support populations of tui, pigeon, silvereye, greywarbler and fantail.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This reserve was purchased by the Crown from Mr C R Rowe in 1979.

The reserve will be classified under the Reserves Act 1977 shortly.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland to the north; the Mahurangi River to the south-west and bush extends along the riverbank to the north-west, the south-east and to the east.

FENCING: Fencing is in good condition.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Duck Creek Scenic Reserve - 0.5 km south.

UTILITY

Public access is by boat from the Mahurangi River. The reserve forms an attractive backdrop when viewed from the Mahurangi River, the Warkworth township and the surrounding countryside.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The future potential of this reserve is high when account is taken of the location of this reserve to the adjacent Dunning's Scenic Reserve (formerly known as Vialls Landing Recreation Reserve or Mahurangi Reserve and recently transferred to the Crown from Rodney County). Adjacent to Dunning's Scenic Reserve is Duck Creek Scenic Reserve and an attractive Bushed area on private land. It is desirable that these four areas are linked.

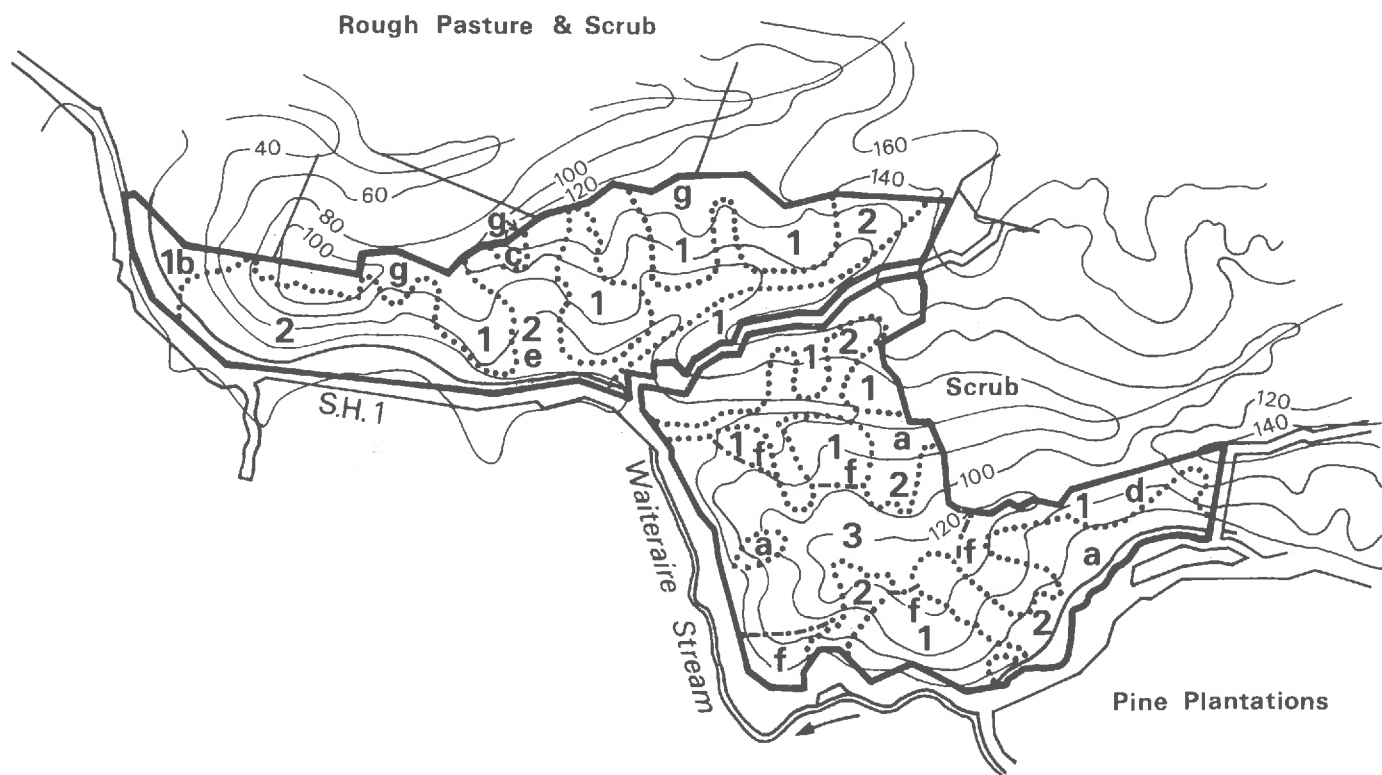
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Scenic Reserve Location Sign to be erected.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
- Indistinct Boundary

SUNNYBROOK SCENIC RESERVE

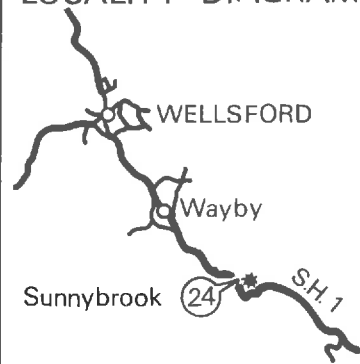
Block I Mahurangi S.D.

Area 103.3388 ha



Scale 1:2000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

SUNNYBROOK SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: On the northern side of the Waitaraire Stream, adjacent to State Highway 1 - 6 km south-east of Wellsford.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4626/2

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N33 ; NZMS 261 - Q09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Part Allotment 165 Hoteo Parish, Lot 1 DP 71573, Lot 1 DP 71574, Block I Mahurangi Survey District.

TOTAL AREA: 103.3388 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A series of ridges and steep slopes with a southerly aspect rising above State Highway 1 and the Waitaraire Stream.

BOTANICAL INFORMATION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tea tree (mainly manuka) with mamaku at b, towai and heketara at c, rewarewa at d, rimu and kahikatea at e, much willow-leaved hakea at f, and almost pure on ridge tops at g.
2. Secondary forest (mainly tree ferns) with few emergent rimu, rewarewa, tawa, rata in gullies and stream heads. Emergents most numerous at a.
3. Willow-leaved hakea dominant (boundary with tea tree ill defined).

WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : greywarbler
tui
fantail

Pied tits are present in the remaining native bush in the Waiwhiu, Conical Peaks area nearby and when this reserve area regenerates sufficiently they may move into it. There are also native frogs (*leiopelma hochstetteri*) in the Waiwhiu area and are probably also present in small numbers within the reserve.

This reserve will become more valuable as it regenerates because of its closeness to the Waiwhiu blocks of bush which have been reduced in recent years by the planting of pines.

The Wildlife Service recommends that every attempt should be made to acquire or protect the remaining bush in the Waiwhiu area due to the presence of native frogs and pied tits. Kakas have also been reported in the area.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

In 1954 this area of Crown land was reserved for scenic purposes under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908. The Reserve was named Sunnybrook because this name was well known in the area.

Several small areas of the reserve were taken for roading purposes in 1960.

In April 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS:

Farmland to the north and west; a pine plantation to the south separated by State Highway 1 and more native bush and scrub to the east and north-east.

FENCING:

The northern boundary is fully fenced. State Highway 1 and the stream forms a natural boundary to the south. The only area not fenced is in the west-northwest where bush/scrub continues beyond the reserve.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES:

Flexmans Scenic Reserve - 7 km northwest.

UTILITY

There is little evidence of public use. Access is not easy or obvious due to the dense growth between the road and the stream, and to the necessity of crossing the stream which is not easy in most places. Also the only obvious entry is a partial track along an unformed legal road running through the centre of the reserve.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The primary value of this reserve is that it is viewed by motorists using State Highway 1. The dense growth and difficult access precludes encouraging the public to visit this reserve.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No facilities will be provided in this reserve.
- . The placing of beehives within the reserve could be encouraged to assist the pollination of native plants.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Remove pines. Remove few plants of Australian sedge inside the northern boundary.
2. To ascertain if the unformed legal road which bisects the reserve is likely to be formed. If it is not to be formed then the road should be closed and incorporated into the reserve.
3. Fencing of the north-west sector of the reserve to be completed.
4. To formalise the beekeeping operations in the reserve.

SURROUNDINGS:

Farmland

FENCING:

The reserve is fenced along the northern boundary. The road forms the southern and western boundaries. A fence is required on the newly established eastern boundary.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES:

Pakiri Scenic Reserve - 9 km southeast.

UTILITY

This reserve receives little public use but is viewed by motorists from Red Hill Road and Cemetery Road. A large proportion of this reserve is in scrub with secondary regeneration of bush occurring. The regeneration is most advanced along the spurs and in the stream gullies.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The value of this reserve will increase as the native bush continues to mature. In future years it will become a significant feature of the Pakiri-Te Arai landscape together with the adjacent Spectacle and Slipper Lakes.

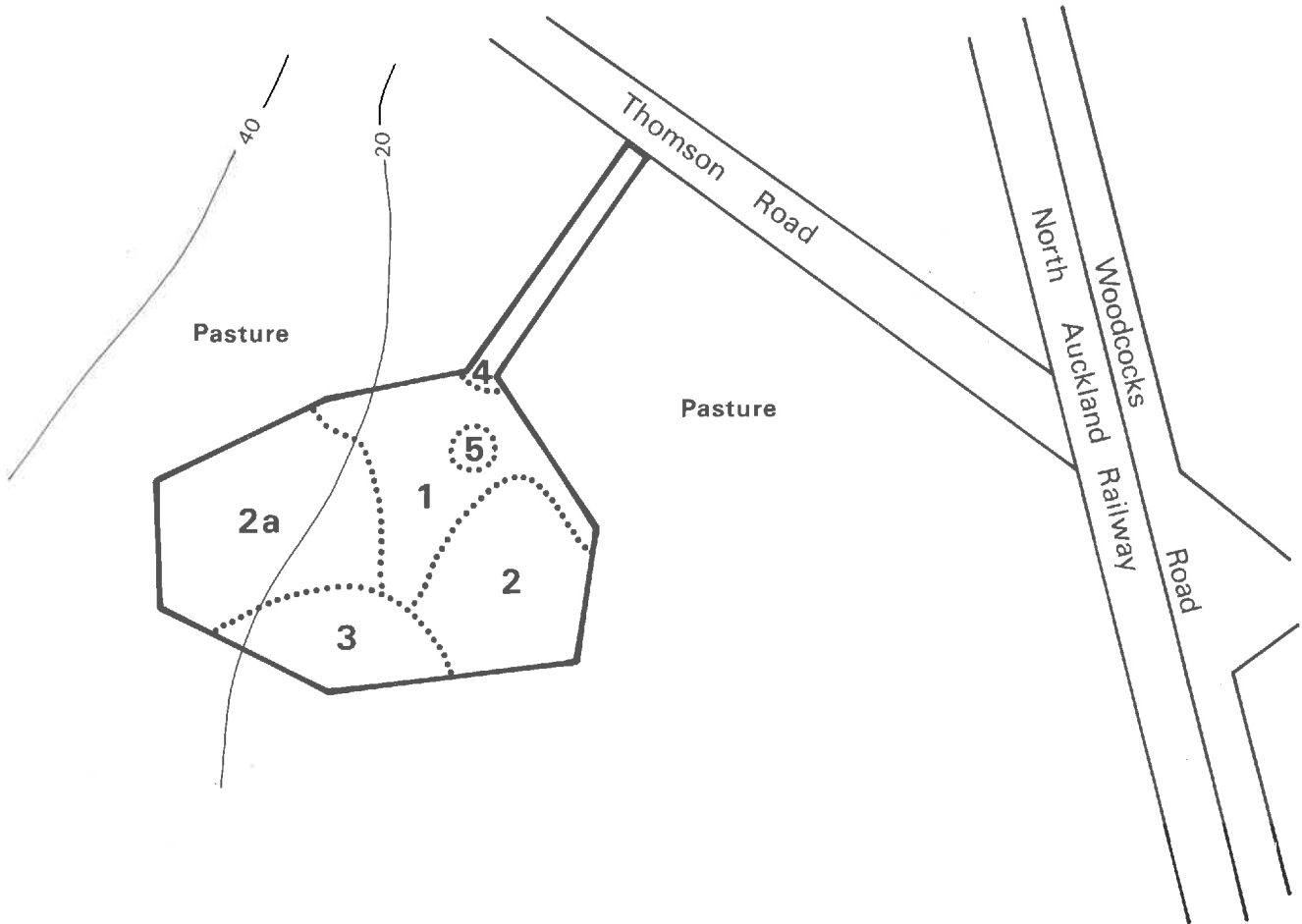
POLICIES

The following policies apply:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.


ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Pines to be removed.
3. Eastern boundary to be fenced by adjoining owner.



LEGEND

 Contours shown in metres

 Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

THOMSON KAURI GROVE SCENIC RESERVE

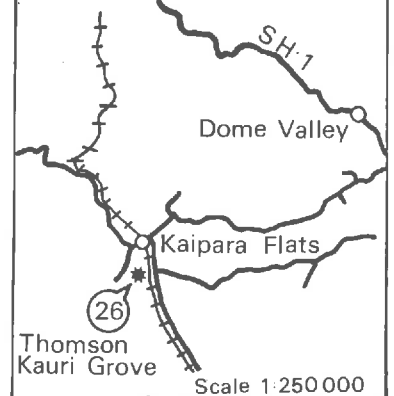
Block V Mahurangi S.D.

Area 1.9642 ha



Scale 1:3000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



THOMSON KAURI GROVE SCENIC RESERVEMANAGEMENT PLANCLASSIFICATION : ScenicGENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: At Kaipara Flats 12.5 km from Warkworth.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 1943 A/27
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N33 ; NZMS 261 - Q09
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 59309 situated in Block V Mahurangi Survey District
- TOTAL AREA: 1.9642 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: An isolated stand of bush surrounded by flat farmland.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)
1. Tall old kauri over pole kahikatea and cabbage trees. Some large kauri dying - to 165 centimetres diameter.
 2. Kahikatea pole forest with cabbage trees, on wet ground.
 - 2a. Kahikatea pole forest with few emergent older kahikatea, totara, kauri on sloping ground.
 3. Young kauri-podocarp (rimu, kahikatea, totara) mostly on wet ground.
 4. Grassy.
 5. Thomson Kauri Grove contains a small patch of three to four metres diameter of Hypolepis distans an uncommon fern in this district.
- WILDLIFE:

Native birds recorded : greywarbler
fantail
tui

While the bush is one of the best examples of what the forest was like in the area before the land was cleared for farming, it is unfortunately not large enough to provide enough habitat for populations of the larger forest birds, (e.g. pigeon, kaka).

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This area was owned by Mr John W Thomson of Kaipara Flats. In 1960 it was declared a private scenic reserve pursuant to Section 58 Reserves and Domains Act 1953 and named Thomson Kauri Grove Private Scenic Reserve.

In 1965 Mr Thomson gifted the area to the Crown to ensure the area was reserved permanently for scenic purposes. The reserve is known as Thomson Kauri Grove Scenic Reserve.

In October 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Pasture

FENCING: The reserve is ring fenced and the fence is in good condition.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER SIMILAR RESERVES: Armstrong Kauri Scenic Reserve - 13 km south

UTILITY

Public use is minimal although this could be improved with adequate sign posting. Legal access is adequate although undefined. The erection of signs and flagging the accessway to the reserve will rectify this.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

As this reserve contains an excellent stand of mature kauri, relatively close to a major centre there is potential for an increase in public usage. A picnic area will be developed. A loop track will also be formed to prevent trampling of the undergrowth. The reserve will be sign posted and the accessway to the reserve flagged.

Any group of large kauri in the lowlands adjacent to a road is of national importance. The close association of kauri and kahikatea in these quantities is also unusual. The Kahikatea has invaded the wet ground around the kauris recently - some time this century. The reserve contains a collection of the main softwood timber trees of New Zealand including kauri, rimu, matai and totara.

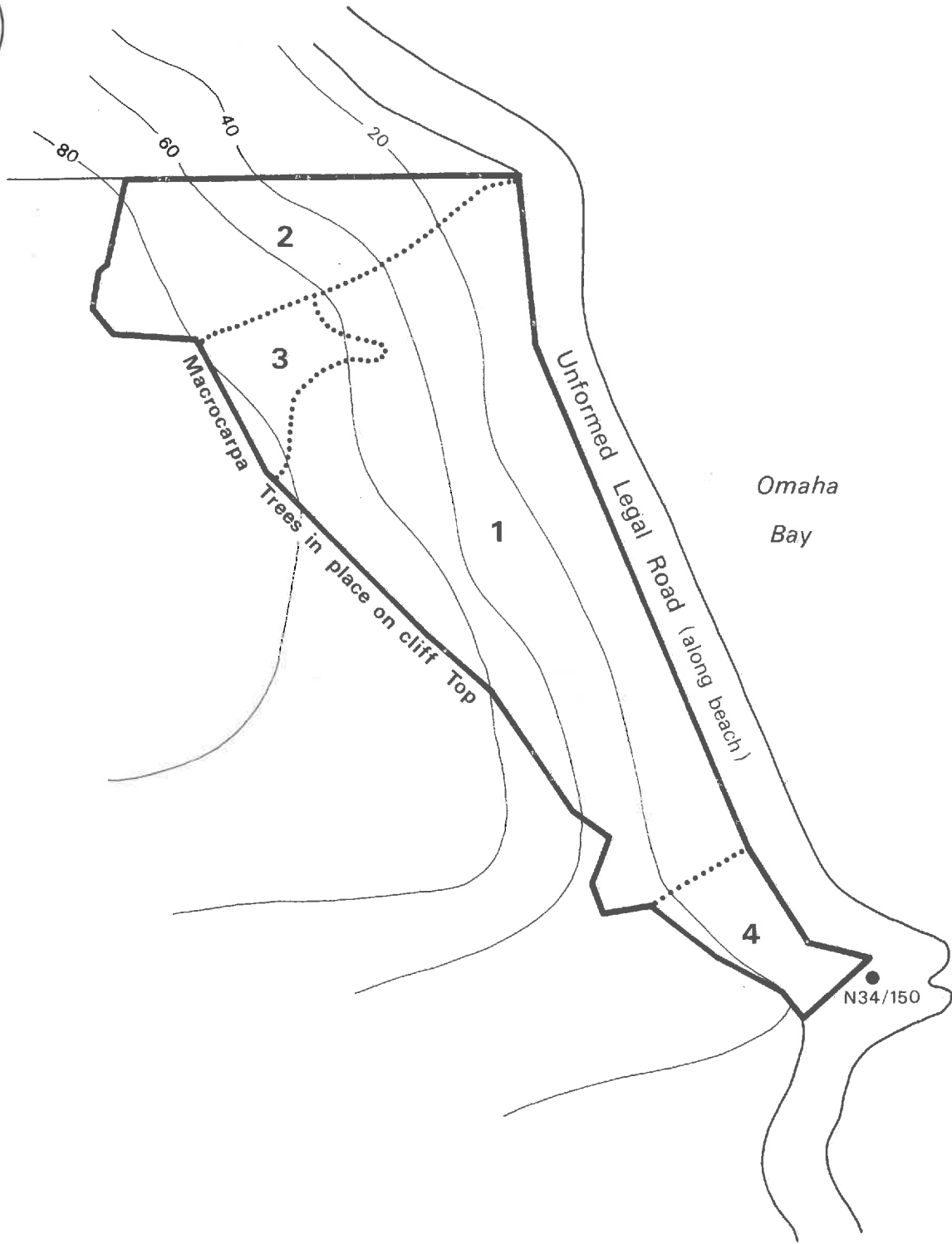
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . A loop track will be formed in this reserve.
- . A picnic area will be developed in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Siting of sign post to be improved and the accessway to the reserve flagged.
2. Picnic area to be developed.
3. Loop track to be formed. The proposed track should avoid interfering with the small patch of three to four metres diameter of Hypolepis distans, an uncommon fern in this district.
4. Privet, fig, english elm, arum lillies, woolly nightshade and Vinca major (periwinkle) to be removed.
5. Possum population to be controlled.



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)
- Maori Pa Site

TI POINT SCENIC RESERVE

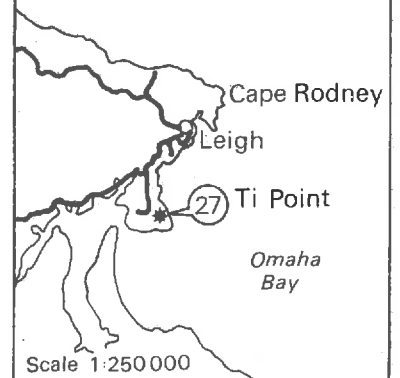
Block II Rodney S.D.

Area 3.3802 ha



Scale 1:2500

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



TI POINT SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: 4 kms south of Leigh via an unformed legal road beginning at Ti Point Road.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4624/19

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 79529, being Part Allotment 154, Omaha Parish situated in Block II Rodney Survey District.

TOTAL AREA: 3.3802 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural Open Space

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A coastal cliff with an easterly aspect.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Open pohutukawa forest on steep seaward face with large patches of bracken, flax, cabbage tree and Coprosma macrocarpa.
2. Short scrubland in gully consisting of manuka, gorse, bracken, flax, houpara and young pohutukawa.
3. Taraire forest in head of gully with some kohekohe, karaka, rewarewa (and patch of tea tree on ridge).
4. Grassland.

WILDLIFE:

Bird species recorded :	greywarbler	New Zealand pigeon
	blackbird	kingfisher
	pheasant	fantail
	tui	welcome swallow

Of more specific interest in recent years has been the release of North Island brown kiwis and paryphanta snails into this reserve. Latest reports and visits have not revealed sign of either, however these brief searches may not be sufficient to confirm their presence.

The area does contain an excellent litter layer which would obviously benefit any snails which have survived.

It is very necessary that the fence between the reserve and the pasture land be maintained in stock proof condition. This is a factor which requires more regular checking here as the reserve's close proximity to the sea results in fence wire rusting very quickly.

HISTORY:

This area was gifted to the Crown in 1975 by Mr R L Tatham and reserved for scenic purposes.

In December 1977 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY: (See Plan for location of site)

Archaeological Evidence

A headland paa site - N34/150 is located near the reserve defended by steep cliffs to the north, south and east, and a ditch which has been constructed transverse to the headland. The site is covered with bracken and grass which makes access difficult. Although some terracing is visible it is difficult to establish how much of the site was terraced, due to erosion and weed cover.

Archaeological Significance

The site may have some relationship to the very dense area of midden - N34/151 which is located around the headland by the Ti Point Wharf. The density of midden would suggest that the Whangateau Harbour was a favoured and inexhaustive supply of shellfish during prehistory.

Although the paa - N34/151 may not have been used for defensive purposes, and as such information cannot be definitely established without controlled excavation to retrieve occupation evidence, the value of the site is somewhat limited. However, if it was used in conjunction with the midden sites located in the Rodney County Reserve, certain hypotheses could be formulated as to living and eating areas and their proximity - in this case - to an area of defence.

SURROUNDINGS: The Hauraki Gulf on the eastern side and the balance by farmland.

FENCING: There is an adequate fence along the western boundary. Fencing is not required on the other boundaries.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Leigh Scenic Reserve - 4.5 km north.

UTILITY

The steep nature of this reserve restricts its use by the general public but it is viewed by boats from Omaha Bay. Physical access to the reserve is by unformed legal road around the coastline or alternatively passing over private property. Permission from the landowner Mr R L Tatham is required prior to using this route.

Rock climbing and hang-gliding are recreation activities that are participated in in this reserve. The hazardous nature of the coastline and the difficulty of rescue operations needs to be taken into consideration. In addition excessive use of pitons in rock climbing practice should be discouraged to prevent damage to the cliff face.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

Access difficulties limits the potential of this reserve.

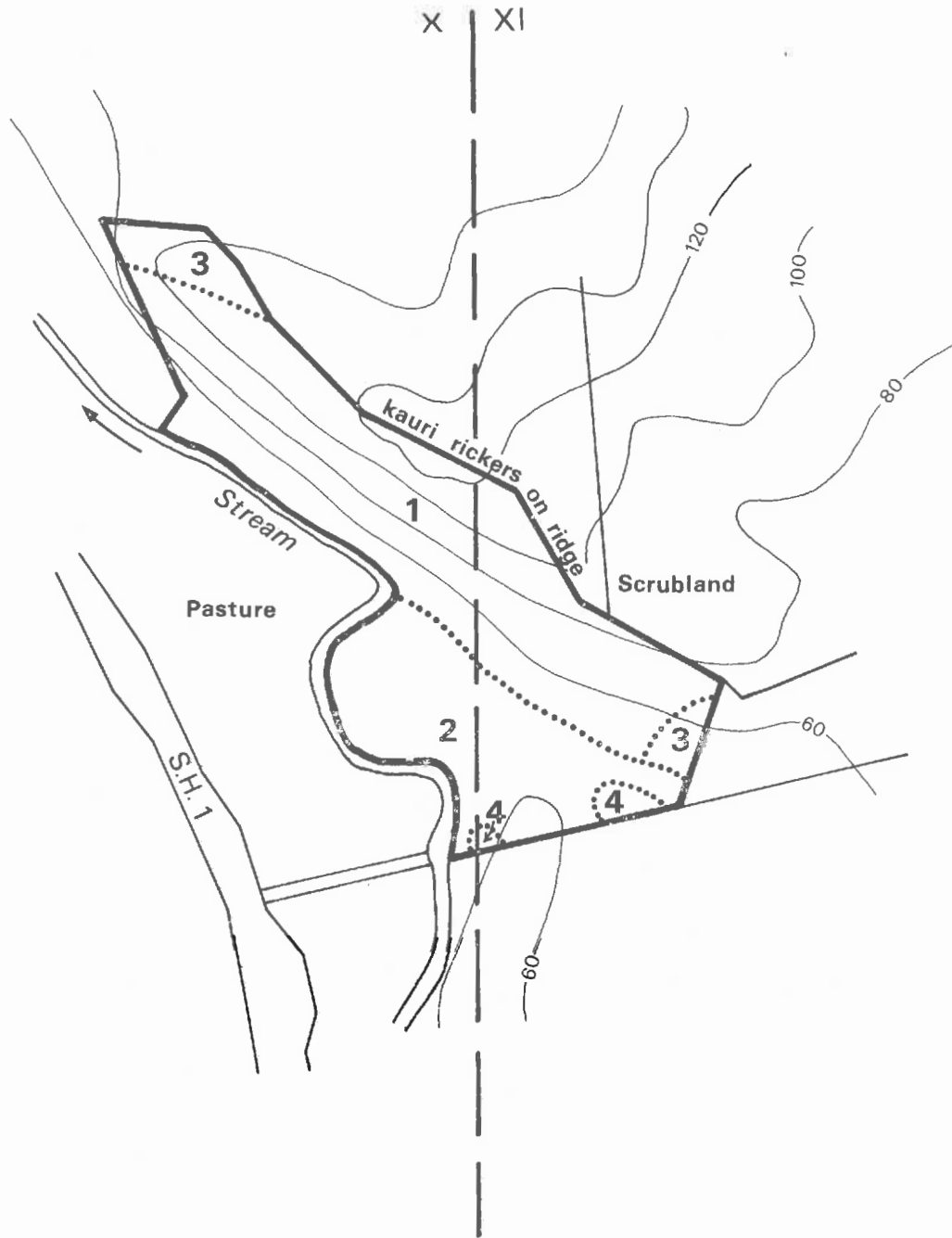
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities to be provided in this reserve.
- . Rock climbing and hang-gliding to be permitted in this reserve:
 - participants to be made aware of the hazardous nature of the coastline and difficulty of rescue operations.
 - excessive use of pitons in rock climbing practice to be discouraged.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Scenic Reserve Location Sign to be erected.
2. Pines, macrocarpa and gorse to be removed.
3. The paa site to be hand cleared of bracken, grass and flax where it is intrusive on the archaeological features, e.g. the ditch.
4. Interpretation is a facility which could be considered, in association with the day to day debris of occupation, illustrated by the middens of the Rodney County Reserve. The reserves could illustrate a typical settlement pattern of the Whangateau Harbour, i.e. a defended headland with terracing for houses linked with middens reflecting the abundance of shellfish to be found in the harbour.
5. Request a geological report on the reserve as an aid to future management, especially the rock face.



LEGEND

60 — Contours shown in metres

⊙ Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

WARKWORTH SCENIC RESERVE

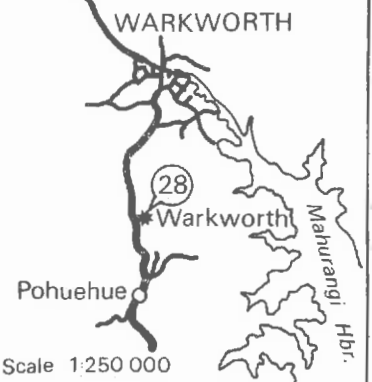
Blocks X & XI Mahurangi S.D.

Area 7.0440 ha



Scale 1:5000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



WARKWORTH SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: On eastern side of State Highway 1 - 6 km south of Warkworth.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4631/7

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 47096 situated in Blocks X and XI Mahurangi Survey District

Part Lot 2 D.P. 47096 situated in Block X Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 7.0440 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A steep south-westerly facing slope above the Pohuehue Stream.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tree ferns (mamaku) on scarp with numerous taller taraire, tawa, puriri, rewarewa (some totara, tanekaha, kohekohe).
2. Young kahikatea forest on terrace, also totara, tanekaha, kauri, rewarewa, taraire above a declining kanuka canopy. Nikau in patches at foot of scarp.
3. Tea tree scrubland with some taller kauri rickers.
4. Grassland.

WILDLIFE:

Native Birds Noted : fantail
greywarbler

The Warkworth reserve supports populations of fantails and greywarblers but is probably not large and diverse enough to support tuis and woodpigeons throughout the year. However, it is close to a relatively large area of bush to the east and would provide seasonal feeding for these birds.

The Wildlife Service recommends that it be managed as it is at present and that when necessary, the possum population be controlled.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This reserve was gifted to the Crown by Mr F M King in 1958 and reserved for scenic purposes. To provide access to the reserve Mr Gubb, his neighbour, generously gifted a small strip of his property to the Crown.

In January 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland with bush to the east and north.

FENCING: This reserve is fenced.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Avice Miller Scenic Reserve - 1 km north

UTILITY

This reserve is viewed by motorists using State Highway 1 and forms an attractive scenic backdrop. There is an accessway to the reserve from State Highway 1 and this will be flagged. A bridge will be erected across the stream to improve public access to the reserve.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

The potential of this reserve will be realised when the improvements mentioned above are completed.

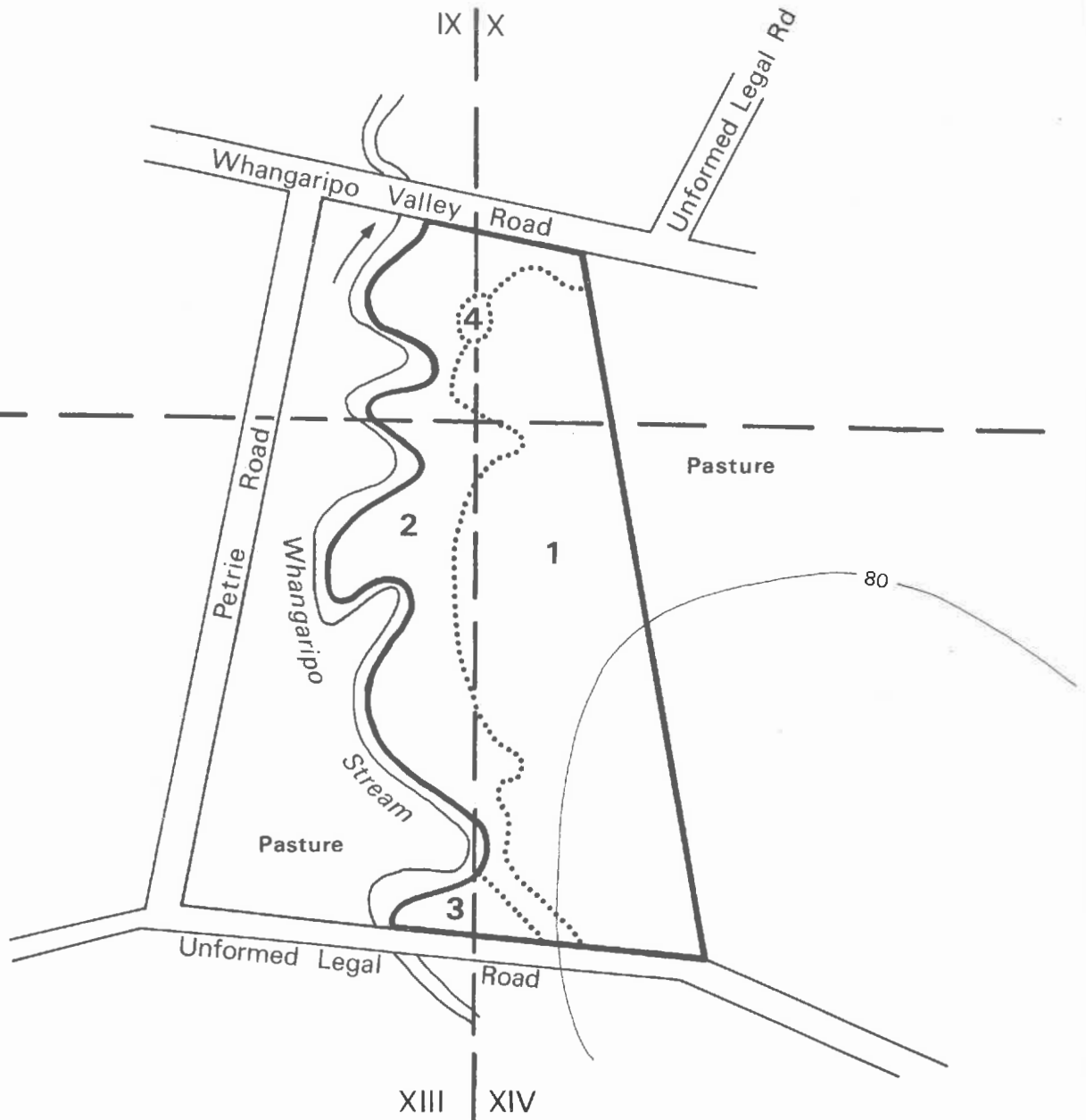
POLICIES

The following policy applies to this reserve:

- No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Accessway to the reserve from Stage Highway 1 to be flagged.
2. An educational walkway will be established on the flat area of the reserve which contains a wide range of trees and shrubs.
3. Bridge erected across stream.
4. Pines, periwinkle and wandering jew to be removed.
5. Possum population to be controlled.
6. Recent additions to the reserve to be included in the management plan.



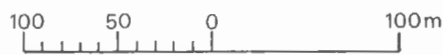
LEGEND

- 80 Contours shown in metres
- Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

WHANGARIPO SCENIC RESERVE

Blks. IX, X, XIII & XIV Pakiri S.D.

Area 6.0702 ha.



Scale 1:4000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250 000

WHANGARIPO SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: On the south side of the Wellsford-Leigh Road - 14.5 km east of Wellsford - a short distance past Petrie Road.

AERIAL PHOTO: 4622/7

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotment 10A Pakiri Parish situated in Blocks IX, X, XIII and XIV Pakiri Survey District.

TOTAL AREA: 6.0702 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The reserve is a slope with a westerly aspect rising above a tributary to the Whangaripo Stream.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tall kanuka scrubland with understorey of podocarp poles.
2. Totara-kahikatea-rimu forest on flood plain overtopping kanuka. Podocarps mostly 30 centimetre diameter - some to 60 centimetre.
3. Swamp with raupo, Carex lessoniana, manuka, cabbage trees.
4. Cabbage trees.

WILDLIFE:

Bird species confirmed:	fantail	song thrush	silvereye
	greywarbler	eastern rosella	dunnock
	chaffinch	blackbird	
	magpie sp.	grey duck	

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

This area of Crown land was declared a public domain in 1907 under the Public Domains Act 1881. The following year a Domain Board was appointed to control the domain. The Domain Board comprised:

ERNEST ADAM VIPOND
JOHN WILLIAM FARRAND
EDWARD HENRY FARRAND
HUGH SMITH, and
NILS GUSTAF ANDERSON

The domain was leased to William John Came for a term of 21 years from 27 June 1931 at an annual rental of \$14.00. Three years later Mr Came surrendered the lease.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY (Continued)

On the 10th January 1940 the Rodney County Council was appointed the Domain Board to control the Domain.

Following an inspection of the reserve in 1975 it was agreed that the status of the domain should be changed to a scenic reserve under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. It was felt that if the native trees in the reserve were allowed to regenerate it would in time become a significant scenic reserve in the locality.

In October 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Farmland.

FENCING: The reserve is fully fenced on the eastern and southern boundaries. A stream and a road form the other natural boundaries.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Sunnybrook Scenic Reserve - 18.5 km southwest.

UTILITY

The reserve is not sign posted and the general public are probably not aware that it is a reserve. Entry from the road is difficult because of a large drain. At the present time the reserve is viewed by motorists from the Wellsford-Leigh Road.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This attractive reserve has the potential to attract more people. However, this would be enhanced if the grassed area to the west of the reserve between the stream and the road could be preserved.

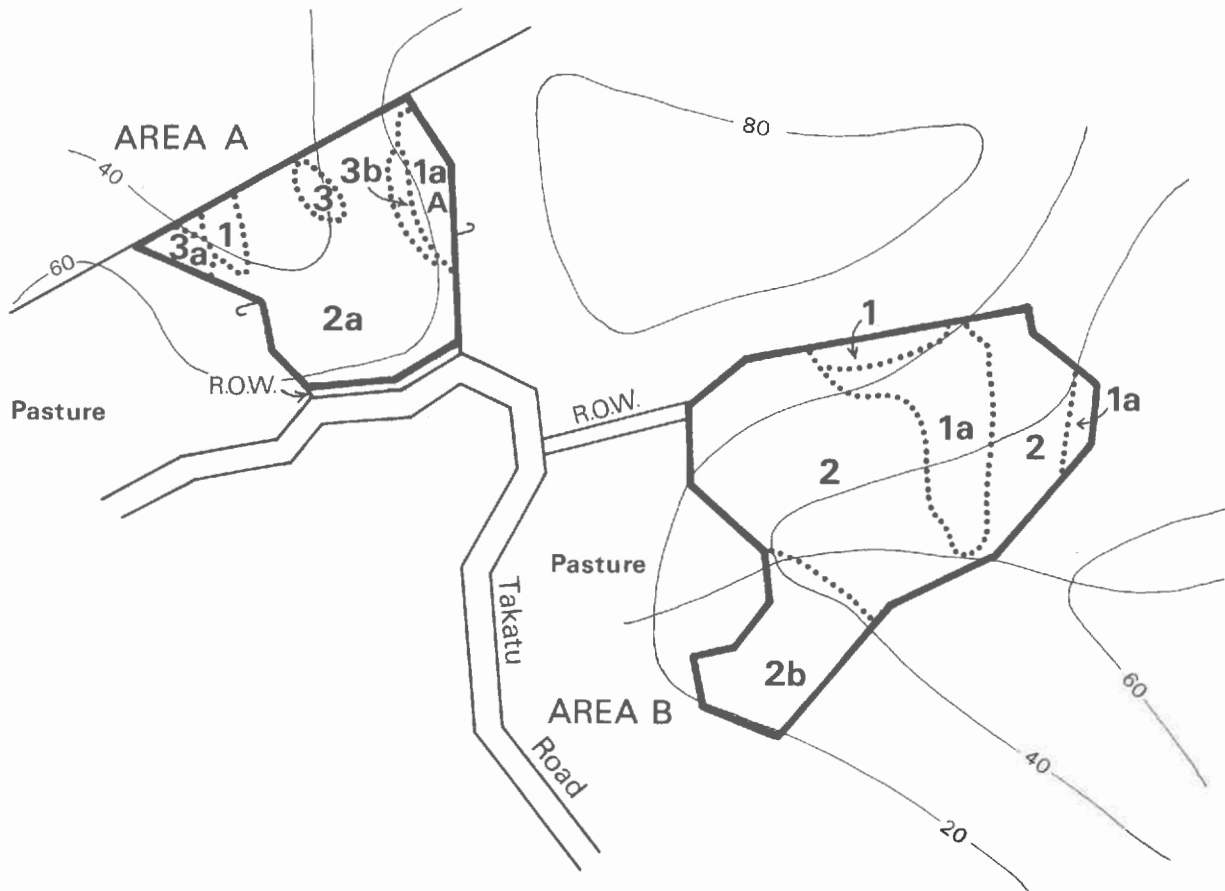
POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:



- . The policies for establishment of tracks and development of a picnic area will be finalised following discussions between the Department of Lands and Survey and the landowner on the western boundary of the reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Sign post to be erected.
2. Possum and goat population to be controlled.



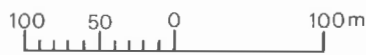
LEGEND

-  Contours shown in metres
-  Boundaries of plant communities (Numbers referred to in text)

WILSONS SCENIC RESERVE

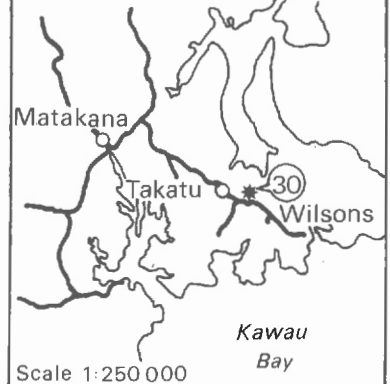
Block IV Mahurangi S.D.

Area 7.0102 ha



Scale 1:5000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



WILSONS SCENIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scenic

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Situated on the Tawharanui Peninsula, on the northern side of the Takatu Road

AERIAL PHOTO: 4626/17

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N34 ; NZMS 261 - R09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lots 1 and 2 D.P. 80103 situated in Block IV Mahurangi Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 7.0102 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Area A - a bush clad valley facing northwest (2.5708 hectares)
Area B - an undulating patch of bush approximately 200 metres from Area A (4.4394 hectares)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: (Refer to plan)

1. Tall kanuka scrubland.
 - 1a. Tall kanuka with emergent kauri (also tanekaha at A).
2. Taraire-puriri-karaka forest with kauri rickers on upper slopes and kahikatea by stream.
 - 2a. Puriri-taraire forest with emergent kahikatea by stream.
 - 2b. Puriri forest (in gully) and tall tea tree.
3. Cabbage trees (and nikau at b).
 - 3a. Mahoe over bracken.

WILDLIFE:

Bird species recorded :	greywarbler	fantail
	song thrush	starling
	blackbird	tui
	w.b. magpie	californian quail
	silvereye	kingfisher
	yellowhammer	woodpigeon
		pheasant

This reserve is contained in two areas separated by 200 metres of pastureland.

WILDLIFE (Continued)

Area A is a small valley of secondary regenerating bush running into manuka associations on the fringes. Some kauri rickers are present. The area does contain average density undergrowth however at the time of inspection indications were that cattle had been present within the reserve in the not too distant past. It is obvious that this has affected the revegetation of the area.

Area B is a larger area containing more mature trees however undergrowth is poor in most parts and indications show that stock have been present. Possum sign also obvious.

At the time of inspection bird species recorded were of moderate number, as were individual specie numbers. It is considered that this reflects both the stage of the year (winter) and also the time of day (late afternoon) when the reserve was inspected.

The Wildlife Service recommends:

1. That the boundary fences around both areas be regularly checked and maintained.
2. That browsing animals be removed.

These above measures will enable the reserve vegetation to regenerate unimpeded; a necessary step if this reserve is to increase its value as a wildlife habitat. Both these areas because of their small size, are very susceptible to any interference.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: This area was gifted to the Crown in 1975 by Mr J R Wilson.

In November 1978 the area was classified as a reserve for scenic purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are no known sites of archaeological importance in this reserve.

SURROUNDINGS: Predominantly surrounded by farm land.

FENCING: Both areas are ring fenced.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES: Ti Point Scenic Reserve - 10 km north

UTILITY

This reserve is viewed by motorists from the Takatu Road which leads to the Tawharanui Regional Park administered by the Auckland Regional Authority. Pedestrian access is provided to Areas A and B.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

This attractive reserve contains good quality regenerating native bush and its location near to the Tawharanui Regional Park ensures that it will be viewed by many people. The importance of the reserve will increase as the native trees mature.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . Tracks may be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Pines, woolly nightshade and acmena (numerous young plants) to be removed.
2. Possum population to be controlled.
3. Right of Way to Area B to be flagged.
4. Boundary fences to be regularly checked and maintained.

Chapter 7. Crown Scientific Reserves

Crown Scientific Reserves

Purpose

- . In the words of the Reserves Act 1977 the purpose of scientific reserves is to protect and preserve in perpetuity for scientific study, research, education, and for the benefit of the country, ecological associations, plant or animal communities, soil types, geomorphological phenomena, and like matters of special interest.

Administration

- . Scientific reserves are to be administered and maintained to ensure that the flora and fauna are as far as possible preserved and exotic flora and fauna as far as possible exterminated; and that where scenic, historic, archaeological or natural features are present they are to be managed or protected to the extent compatible with the principal purpose.
- . These will be areas of special scientific interest, provided for the promotion of scientific study and research. Factors that distinguish this class of reserve from a nature reserve (which offers the highest level of protection - access prohibited) and a scenic reserve (which offers a good level of protection without depriving public use) are:
 1. Some modification of the natural landscape may in some cases be considered necessary.
 2. With the consent of the Minister of Lands, the reserve or any part of it may be manipulated for experimental purposes or to gain further scientific knowledge.
 3. Access may need to be restricted in the interests of protection and management.

Criteria

- . Areas which contain aspects of natural history that are considered to be of scientific significance.

Policies

The following broad policies apply to all Scientific Reserves in Rodney County:

- . Reserve management will preserve unique or rare geological, botanical, zoological, and archaeological features so as to ensure their protection or survival in the national interest.
- . Isolate some of the least modified and best preserved areas from physical use or interference by man, except in the most special circumstances.
- . Provide areas for the purposes of scientific investigation or approved experimentation.
- . Promote ecological surveys and monitoring studies for bettering scientific knowledge and to aid the proper protection and management of the resource.
- . Interpret the wildlife and scientific values of reserves to the public.
- . Liaise with the appropriate scientific organisations.
- . Appoint honorary rangers to oversee the reserve and to liaise closely with the controlling authority.
- . Establish a programme of scientific research for the reserve.
- . Ensure copies of scientific reports are forwarded to the controlling authority.
- . Require that, where disturbance is caused to the Reserve as a result of an emergency situation, a written explanation is to be forwarded to the controlling authority as soon as possible.
- . Ensure that incompatible structures including trig stations, T.V. repeater stations, electricity transmission pylons and lines are excluded from the reserve. In instances where such emplacement within a reserve is unavoidable, reasonable effort should be made to minimise the visual and physical impairment.

The following specific policies apply to all Scientific Reserves in Rodney County:

Reserve management will -

- . Encourage public appreciation of the reserve.
- . Ensure that the reserve is adequately signposted where appropriate.
- . Arrange for inappropriate species of plants and trees and noxious weeds to be eradicated.
- . Arrange for noxious animals within the reserve to be destroyed.
- . Make provision for the removal of rubbish.
- . Ensure the exclusion of the following listed animals, vehicles and activities from a reserve area:
 - farm livestock, horses, domestic animals and pets of all descriptions.
 - off-road vehicles, trail bikes, bicycles.
 - overnight camping, use of firearms and hunting without a permit.

Management Plans



**SCIENTIFIC
RESERVE LOCATION**

10km 5 0 10km

SCALE

Crown Scientific Reserves

Management Plans:			<u>Page</u>
31.	Kaukapakapa Scientific	Area 209.5765	189
32.	Tauhoa Scientific	301.1190	195



LEGEND

- Contours shown in metres
- Maori Pa Site

KAUKAPAKAPA ESTUARY SCIENTIFIC RESERVE

Block X Kaipara SD.

Area 209.5765 ha



Scale 1:20000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



Scale 1:250000

KAUKAPAKAPA ESTUARY SCIENTIFIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scientific

GENERAL DATA

- LOCATION: Situated on the northern side of the Kaukapakapa River approximately 5 km north of Helensville opposite State Highway 16.
- AERIAL PHOTO: 1953/4 and 5
- MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 N37 ; NZMS 261 - Q10
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 D.P. 65377 situated in Block X Kaipara Survey District
- TOTAL AREA: 209.5765 hectares
- UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A
- PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A bush covered skyline ridge which faces south and slopes down to the Kaukapakapa River. The face is basin-shaped and is broken by a number of fairly steep spurs.
- The area is a biologically diverse piece of land which is of considerable interest, and of sufficient size to be self perpetuating for the fauna and flora. It has an ever increasing scenic value from the road and railway.
- The rock of the surrounding district is of the mud-sandstone type, with pockets of volcanic material. The portion of riverbank includes a full geomorphic cycle of cut, meander, and cut, which greatly increases the range of habitats in the area. The soils are in general, northern yellow-brown earths grading to podsol; Whangaripo Clay (hill soil) on the steeper slopes is of greater natural fertility than the sticky Waikare clay of the rounded tops. In addition there are small areas of alluvial silt loam, gley alluvium, and saline soils. A complete catchment such as this with a range of soils under native vegetation will provide a useful soil reference site for future comparison with local intensively developed soils.
- Of prime importance is that this area is big enough to be a self supporting island of native vegetation for native species of birds and other animals. Species of bird include wood pigeon, tui, fantail, greywarbler, morepork. and parakeet. Estuarine birds include white faced herons, ducks and shags, and pukeko. Native slugs are present in the least damaged parts of the bush.
- BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION: The most important feature of the reserve is the sequence of vegetation and soils from estuarine mud, through mangroves and marsh vegetation and kahikatea - swamp maire forest into taraire - puriri forest (mainly in valleys) and young kauri-tanekaha forest (mainly on the higher ground). Much of the reserve still has large quantities of manuka and kanuka. No detailed mapping of vegetation has yet been undertaken.

WILDLIFE:

Native birds noted : tui
 pigeon
 greywarbler
 fantail
 kingfisher

A more detailed survey would be necessary to determine whether crakes and banded rails are present but they probably inhabit the estuarine areas along with pukeko, herons and ducks.

This reserve is probably the largest and most diverse wildlife habitat in the Rodney County and should be preserved and added to, if at all possible. While much of the bush is still in the initial stages of regeneration the reserve will become more suitable for the less common species of native birds as it matures.

The Wildlife Service recommends that:

1. Efforts should be made to secure any adjacent pieces of native regenerating bush.
2. Possum be controlled.

HISTORY: This area was purchased by the Crown from Whakatiwai Plantations Limited in 1969 on very attractive terms so that it would remain in tact for scientific study. The then Minister of Lands, Mr McIntyre acknowledged the generosity of the West family in ensuring the property is preserved.

In 1972 the area was gazetted as scientific reserve under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953.

In September 1979 the area was classified as a reserve for scientific purposes under the Reserves Act 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGY: (See plan for Location of Sites)

Archaeological Evidence

Two archaeological sites had previously been recorded in this area.

N37/34 which is located within the reserve and N37/47 a defended pit site on the southwestern boundary of the reserve.

N37/34 is a ridge paa recorded in 1965, which is difficult to relocate but appears to be as complex as others in the immediate vicinity - N37/47 and 576. The site is covered with regenerating native bush and displays a double ditch and bank defensive system, creating two enclosures with pits outside and terraces inside the defended area. There were approximately 9 pits recorded on the ridge which is aligned in a North-South direction. The pits are facing south and the central terrace faces north.

N37/576 is a very large and complex defended storage area. It is defended by a transverse ditch and bank of which the inner defensive bank has been built to a height of about 4 metres. The site does not only have pits located inside the defended area but also a series of pits and drains are located outside the main defensive ditch.

ARCHAEOLOGY (Continued)

Archaeological Significance

The sites N37/47, 34 and N37/576 reflect the importance of storage areas for agricultural produce. If the number and depth of pits at both sites are considered the richness of the Kaukapakapa area for agricultural produce can be appreciated.

It is not possible to state whether these sites are contemporary without using archaeological excavation techniques to establish some datable sequence. Therefore we can only look at the sites and interpret their function by the surface evidence.

SURROUNDINGS:

Farmland and pine forest. The Kaukapakapa River and mangrove swamps form the southern boundary.

FENCING:

Northern and eastern boundaries are fenced. River forms a natural boundary to the balance of the reserve.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER
SIMILAR RESERVES:

The nearest scientific reserve is the Tauhoa Scientific Reserve at Tauhoa 20 km north.

UTILITY

Access is by metalled road to the north-eastern corner of the reserve and is considered adequate. The reserve is not sign-posted. The reserve is viewed by motorists from State Highway 16. There was strong evidence of cattle throughout the reserve giving the impression that winter browsing was not caused by casual entry of cattle. There should be a requirement to make checks in the reserve in winter time.

FUTURE POTENTIAL

Extensive public use is not desirable at present so as to allow regeneration to continue. This policy can be reviewed in say 5 years time when the plan is reviewed. For the foreseeable future the establishment of tracks and provision of picnic facilities is not considered desirable.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to this reserve:

- . No tracks will be established in this reserve.
- . No picnic facilities will be provided in this reserve.
- . In accordance with Section 19 Electricity Act 1968 the necessity to trim or top the trees that could become a hazard to the transmission lines that pass over the reserve is acknowledged.

ACTION REQUIRED

1. Pines and hakea to be removed.
2. Sign post to be erected.
3. Check the reserve during the winter period to ensure stock are not entering the reserve.
4. The young vegetation growing out of and around archaeological features, e.g. pits, terraces and the defensive ditch should be handcleared. This is seen as necessary in order to protect the features which are currently in excellent condition, from intrusive root systems which will destroy not only the earth-works but also the stratigraphic information upon which archaeology is dependent in interpreting site use.

The clearance of vegetation should take place as soon as possible, and should be reviewed each 4-5 years.

5. The site - N37/47 should be the subject of either a plane table survey or a less accurate sketch map in order that the details of the site can be recorded.
6. It was recommended in 1971 by J Davidson that the site - N37/47, was not of sufficient importance to include within the reserve. It is now suggested that this policy could be reconsidered. The site is currently in good condition and although cattle are causing damage during the winter months, the archaeological features are clearly outlined as there is little ground cover. The site is on the edge of the reserve and would allow easier public access. It is a smaller example of the larger site N37/576 which is in the Reserve.

The archaeological sites in the reserve are the most impressive of those in any Crown reserve in Rodney County. Limited access could be provided by a marked trail along the north fenceline and down the main spur to the west of the pylons to both sides.

7. Promote research studies in the reserve.
8. Review the sensitivity of the reserve in regard to public access.
9. Detailed mapping of the vegetation.



Kaipara
Harbour

← Hoteo River

LEGEND

~40~ Contours shown
in metres

M Areas of
Mangroves

TAUHOA SCIENTIFIC RESERVE

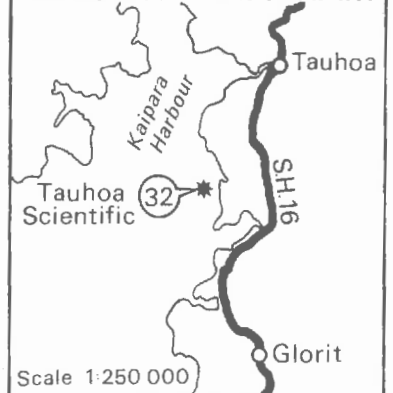
Block VI Tauhoa S.D.

Area 301.4908ha



Scale 1:20 000

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



TAUHOA SCIENTIFIC RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLASSIFICATION : Scientific

GENERAL DATA

LOCATION: Situated on the edge of the Kaipara Harbour between the Hoteo and Papakanui Rivers, near Glorit.

AERIAL PHOTO: 1943/32, 1943 A/18

MAP SHEETS: NZMS 1 - N37 ; NZMS 261 - Q09

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sections 1 and 2, Block VI Tauhoa Survey District

TOTAL AREA: 301.4908 hectares

UNDERLYING ZONING: Rural A

PLEASE NOTE

- The administration of this reserve has recently been returned to the Crown from Auckland University.
- In December 1983 the classification of the reserve was changed from a nature reserve to a scientific reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.
- The management plan is currently being prepared.
- It is a very valuable reserve because it protects a vegetation association of mangrove and saltmarsh.

Acknowledgements and References

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Botany: Mr A E Esler : Botany Division, D.S.I.R., Auckland
 Mr G Knowles : Research Consultant
 Dr N D Mitchell : Botany Department, University of Auckland
 Miss F M Town : Research Consultant

History and Archaeology:

 J McKay : Archaeologist, Department of Lands and Survey, Auckland

Wildlife: Mr P Thomson : Wildlife Division, Department of Internal Affairs, Pukekohe

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Appendices

APPENDIX 1

DATA COLLECTION FOR PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

The general data was obtained from the file on each reserve held in the Auckland Office of the Department of Lands and Survey.

Other data in regard to the use of the reserve was obtained from the Department of Lands and Survey Reserves Ranger who controls these reserves.

The botanical data was obtained by botanists who visited each reserve. The botanical data assembled on each reserve is indicated in the sample on the following page.

The botanical data is described briefly in each management plan. For practical reasons the full botanical information is not included in each plan but is available on request from the:

Commissioner of Crown Lands
Department of Lands and Survey
Box 5249
AUCKLAND 1

Phone 771-899 Auckland

The historical and archaeological information for each reserve was assembled by an archaeologist.

ALBANY SCENIC RESERVE										GRID NZMS 1 N38 209-216/773-732	
form	scrub	bush	scrub/tussock etc	wetland	plants	animals	geology/soil	history/prehistory	water supply		
LOCATION 2km North of Albany										AREA ha/ac	39.6869 ha
ACCESS Adjoins Rd and Wright Rd (off State Highway 1)										L.D. No.	
OUTLINE & TOPO Situating in low hills at the head of a tributary of Okura River. Ridges with moderate slopes run in E-W direction.										STATUS	Scenic
SURROUNDINGS Tea-tree scrub with pines and some pasture										RES sub-Ettee	L & S
GEOLOGY										CONTROL	L & S
SPM										GAZETTED	
SOIL										RESERVED	
DRAINAGE										HISTORY	
										AIR PHOTO date	4646/11 19.1.73
										nearby town	Albany (2kms south)
										nearest reserve	Coatesville (6km west)
										public road	
										see (km)	5 km
										ALTITUDE m/ft	40-100 m
										ASPECT	Undulating
										RAIN mm/in (approx)	
										NAT FERTILITY	

RES				NOT				MAIN HABITATS and FEATURES										% area	area ha	native			ex	Region	NST	Record	Pl										
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17													1°	2°	3rd															
								<p>1. MANUKA SCRUB: Covers a large percentage of the reserve. In the southern areas <i>Hakea salicifolia</i> is abundant, (see "Exotics" map). Understorey is dense - largely bracken and <i>Gleichenia</i> spp. with <i>Blechnum</i>, <i>Lycopodium</i>, <i>Coprosma</i> spp. Matipo, kohuhu, and seedlings of tanekaha (and in places <i>Pinus radiata</i> seedlings.</p> <p>2. BUSH: Puriri-taraire dominates in the lower reaches of the stream valleys. Understorey of seedlings (of karaka, tanekaha, kauri) tree ferns, nikau, lancewood, mingimingi, ground and climbing ferns, supplejack, etc. Some tall karaka and tanekaha in these areas, mahoe and <i>Shefflera</i> also common.</p> <p>Kauri: Tall kauri with rewarewa, on upper slopes. Similar understorey with more rewarewa seedlings and <i>Alscuosmia macrophylla</i>.</p>																													

CONDITION Good. Seedlings of canopy species found in most areas. Light possum damage. Main problem is with *Hakea* spp.

FENCING Road boundaries are unfenced. Reserve fenced off from adjoining pastureland. One area of the eastern boundary is unfenced but this is dense scrub and a fence is not essential./

PRIORITY

RATING 0-10

SCIENTIFIC

SCENIC

RECREATION

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider practicality of gorse & hakea control (& need to replace with kanuka?)
- New signposts.
- Rubbish removal.
- Possum control.

1. STATE OF CANOPY

(a) Do the trees generally look healthy?

Yes

(b) Are there any dead trees in canopy? If possible indicate species.

In some scrub areas - occasional dead manuka and Hakea were seen.

(c) Are any species damaged, e.g. showing dead branches, scorched or damaged leaves? If possible indicate the source and type of damage (e.g. disease, insects, noxious animals, wind exposure, farm spray damage, salt spray damage, public access, farm run-off).

None seen.

(d) Are the trees at the edge of reserve healthy?

Yes: The edge of the reserve consists mainly of scrub - predominantly manuka. In one area there is also much Hakea occurring with or apparently replacing manuka. These scrub margins are composed of healthy trees.

2. STATE OF UNDERSTOREY

(a) Is there an understorey? Yes

- Manuka Scrub: Bracken (Pteridium), Umbrella fern (Gleichenia), Blechnum, Lycopodium spp., with Coprosma spp., Matipo, kohuhu, tanekaha seedlings (occasional) and in some parts pine seedlings. In places the ferns (esp. bracken and umbrella fern) and also "cutty grasses" become very dense.
- Bush: Seedlings (Tanekaha, rimu, nikau, lancewood, kauri, matai, rewarewa, mahoe, miro, kahikatea), Geniostoma, mingimingi (Cyathodes spp.) supplejack, kohuhu, tree ferns, Lygodium, ground and climbing ferns. Also many tall nikau, and cabbage trees (occasional), Carex spp., Astellia spp.

(b) Are there seedlings and/or saplings of the canopy species present? Indicate commonness.

Kauri	-	Common
Tanekaha	-	Abundant. (Also common in parts of manuka scrub)
Lancewood	-	Common
Rewarewa	-	Common
Rimu	-	Occasional - common
Totara	-	Occasional - common
Kahikatea	-	Occasional

(c) Are there seedlings and/or saplings of canopy species not in the reserve? Indicate commonness.

None seen.

(d) Do the seedlings and/or saplings show signs of damage? If possible indicate species of plant damaged and extent of damage.

Seedlings/saplings were in healthy condition, with no more than "usual" or "expected" insect damage.

3. PRESENCE OF PESTS

- (a) Were there signs of any introduced animals (whether "wild" or stock).
Some sign of possums in the area, but no serious damage was seen.

- (b) Were weeds a problem? If possible indicate species.

No weed problems were seen in the bush areas. However along the road margins, and to some extent the farmland margins, gorse was found to be a notable presence, along with pampas grasses in places.

Particularly in the southern and eastern areas of manuka scrub, Hakea spp. (H. Salicifolia and H. Serices) were abundant.

- (c) Were any exotic trees present?

Hakea is present in large numbers in parts of the manuka scrub - some large examples being found along the south-eastern road boundaries.

Pinus radiata seedlings were found in some parts of the manuka scrub areas, however most (all?) of the large pines appear to have been felled. However there are large pines in scrub (manuka, hakea) to the east of the reserve (and adjoining it).

4. SURROUNDINGS

(a) Is the reserve an isolated block?

The area of bush is isolated from any other stands of bush in the area - mainly by scrub - which covers much of the surrounding land (the remainder being in pasture).

(b) Is there a buffer zone of scrub around any stand of trees?

The larger proportion of this reserve is manuka scrub and this vegetation almost completely surrounds the bush areas, (except for approximately 150 m along the roadside, and possibly a small distance along the eastern fenceline).

(c) Is the reserve likely to suffer from exposure. Indicate nature and direction of factor(s).

No.

(d) Is the reserve likely to suffer from farm run-off? (e.g. is the reserve down-slope from a farm)

Farmland lies outside the N.E. boundary, but runoff does not appear to be a likely problem.

(e) Is there a good boundary (either fence or scrub) between the reserve and its surroundings.

- The reserve is mostly bordered by road.

- Along the NE-E boundary the reserve is almost completely fenced from adjacent farmland, except for one area of scrub which continues into adjacent scrub unfenced. (See map)

5. PRESSURES ON THE RESERVE

(a) Is there evidence of stock access?

No stock access is evident (fences along farm boundaries appear adequate and in good condition).

(b) Does public access damage any areas? Should public access be removed to another position?

There does not appear to be a great deal of public usage, and access has not caused damage to any areas.

(c) Is there any evidence of recent fire damage?

No recent fire damage (some evidence of old fire).

(d) Is there any evidence that live or dead wood is being removed?

No.

(e) Are the present fences satisfactory?

Yes. In the north-east, however, the fence lies outside the actual reserve boundary.

6. Species composition of canopy. List tree species that form canopy.
If any species dominant i.e. greater than 30%. Place asterisk next to name.

1. SCRUB: Predominantly Manuka*
(with on upper levels of ridges and near road,...) Hakea spp.
(Northern side of reserve) Kanuka
2. BUSH: Valleys to North - Puriri
Tarairi
Karaka
Tanekaha
(Sub-canopy) Nikau
- Upper slopes/Ridges - Kauri*
Rewarewa
Rimu

APPENDIX 2

Although there are no reserves in the following categories administered by the Department of Lands and Survey in Rodney County, this information is included here for reference purposes only:

- . Recreation
- . Historic
- . Nature
- . Government Purpose
- . Local Purpose

RECREATION RESERVES

Purpose

The criteria for this type of reserve remains basically as for existing recreation reserves gazetted under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, although the category of "domain" is abolished.

- . Their primary purpose is to provide areas for the recreation and sporting activities and physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.
- . Emphasis is also given to freedom of access and covers active type recreation but where scenic, historic, archaeological, geological, or other scientific features, or native flora and fauna, or wildlife, are present those values are to be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal purpose of the reserve.
- . In the past sites have been made available on recreation reserves for the construction of scout dens, community centres, kindergartens, plunket rooms, rehabilitation workshops and other community type buildings. However, the Reserves Act clearly intends that recreation reserves shall be managed with the emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, and therefore the provision of sites for other community purposes is no longer appropriate for this type of reserve. In future such buildings will only be authorised on local purpose reserves.

Criteria

- . Range from small neighbourhood reserves with equipment for children play activities to large grassed areas for organised sports including rugby and soccer etc.
- . They should be situated in close proximity to the people who will use them
 - e.g. - in terms of sports fields the players and spectators
 - in terms of neighbourhood reserves the children who will use them.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to all recreation reserves in Rodney County:

Reserve management will -

1. Provide and develop areas for the playing of outdoor organised sports.
2. Allocate sites for small scale equipment such as goal posts or childrens play equipment for casual recreation where appropriate.
3. Enter into leases with sports clubs for the use of sports fields and to provide sites for the erection of clubhouses where appropriate.
4. Provide for the needs of the smaller outdoor recreational activities, which require specialised facilities and to enter into leases where appropriate.
5. Allow facilities for indoor recreation where multiple use of sports facilities is planned and where no conflict of uses is likely to occur.
6. Carry out such landscaping as will enhance the open space character of the reserve and protect the amenity of nearby residential properties.

HISTORIC RESERVES

Purpose

- . The criteria existing for historic reserves prior to the Reserves Act 1977 is basically unchanged.
- . The purpose is to protect and preserve in perpetuity such places objects and natural features as are of historic, archaeological or cultural interest.
- . These reserves are to be so administered and maintained that sites illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand.
- . The public are generally to have freedom of access, although with the approval of the Minister of Lands, the administering body may charge admission fees to the whole or part of the reserve or for the use of amenities or facilities.
- . Where there are other values present, these are to be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the primary purpose.
- . Areas to be classified as historic will be those areas having a cultural rather than a natural, resource. Archaeological field remains, some very old (such as the earliest Maori encampments) and others relatively recent (such as nineteenth century battle sites), provide an important element of New Zealand's history, and there are buildings and other structures that say a lot about the colonisation and settlement of the country by both the Polynesian and European. These range from elegant mission houses, churches, factories and historic Maori meeting houses to the primitive huts and cottages of the early European settlers.
- . Places of natural events in recorded history (e.g. the Tarawera eruption) or geological time (e.g. evidence of past shorelines) are more suited to classifications such as scenic, scientific or even recreation, even though they may have some historic interest.

Criteria

- . Generally identify themselves and can range from a preservation of a particular occurrence in history such as the site of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi to an historic building such as the Stone Store at Kerikeri.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to all historic reserves in Rodney County:

Reserves management will -

- . Preserve or protect evidence of historical events or associations or historical features in order to be able to relate them to the development of the county or district.
- . Restore the best preserved and most significant historical features or objects, if possible, in an appropriate setting, where such action is important to the concept or theme for the management of the particular reserve and where restoration is practicable.
- . Retain or where appropriate, rehabilitate a representative cross-section of modified or cultural landscapes that depict earlier times or historical associations or events within the County, including exotic plants and animals, provided there is no conflict with scientific or conservation values.
- . Interpret to the public any historical and cultural features and historical sites or events that exist or have occurred within the County and to relate them to the development of the County, or district as a whole.
- . Co-operate with the Historic Places Trust.

NATURE RESERVES

Purpose

- . The criteria set out in Section 20 of the Reserves Act 1977 basically reflects the management philosophy for reserves previously set aside for the preservation of flora and fauna but the objectives of management are spelt out in the new Act.
- . The purpose is to protect and preserve in perpetuity native flora or fauna or natural features that are so important or unique that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest.
- . These reserves are to be so administered and maintained that they are preserved as far as possible in their natural state; that in general the native flora and fauna, ecological association and natural environment are to be preserved and introduced flora and fauna as far as possible exterminated; that where scenic, historical, archaeological, biological, geological or other scientific features are present, they are to be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the primary purpose; and that for the better protection and preservation of the flora and fauna in its natural state entry is restricted to those who obtain a permit under Section 57 of the Act.
- . Nature reserves represent the highest order of reserves in terms of the protection they afford to the total range of natural values and these areas will generally comprise complete ecosystems which are self-sustaining and not unduly influenced by activities outside the reserve area.
- . It is to be recognised that they are definitely national interest areas and quite often they will also be of international significance, so reserves are not to be classified for nature unless there are sound and sufficient reasons for doing so.

Criteria

- . Are natural areas or features which are of such rarity, scientific interest or importance that their protection and preservation is in the national interest.

POLICIES

The following broad policies apply to all Nature Reserves in Rodney County:

Reserve management will -

- . Preserve the native flora and fauna, ecological association and natural environment.
- . Prevent any of the above features being affected by man.
- . Ensure introduced flora and fauna are as far as possible exterminated except where they are an integral part of the reserve.
- . Appoint honorary rangers to oversee the reserve and to liaise closely with the controlling authority.
- . Establish a programme of scientific research for the reserve.
- . Ensure entry by permit to scientific personnel is closely controlled.
- . Ensure copies of scientific reports are forwarded to the controlling authority.
- . Require that where disturbance is caused to the Reserve as a result of an emergency situation, a written explanation is to be forwarded to the controlling authority as soon as possible.
- . Ensure that incompatible structures including trig stations, T.V. repeater stations, electricity transmission pylons and lines are excluded from the reserve. In instances where such emplacement within a reserve is unavoidable reasonable effort should be made to minimise the visual and physical impairment.

The following specific policies apply to all Nature Reserves in Rodney County:

- . Encourage public appreciation of the Reserve.
- . Ensure the reserve is adequately signposted where appropriate.
- . Arrange for inappropriate species of plants and trees and noxious weeds to be eradicated.
- . Arrange for noxious animals within the reserve to be destroyed.
- . Ensure the exclusion of the following listed animals, vehicles and activities from a reserve area:
 - farm livestock, horses, domestic animals and pets of all descriptions.
 - off-road vehicles, trail bikes, bicycles.
 - overnight camping, use of firearms and hunting without a permit.

GOVERNMENT PURPOSE

Purpose

- . This is a category for reserves which have been provided for various government purposes such as defence, lighthouse, police stations, post offices, quarantine stations, courthouses, etc., where a Minister of the Crown other than the Minister of Lands has usually been appointed to control and manage. Wildlife Management Reserves also come within this category, with the Minister of Internal Affairs being appointed to control and manage.
- . The Act envisages the purpose of the classification being identified as e.g. Government purpose (defence).

Criteria

- . Areas where a wide range of Government activities take place ranging from lighthouses, police stations, post offices and courthouses to undertaking management of wildlife.

- . Under the Reserves Act 1977 Management Plans are NOT required for Government Purpose Reserves, with the exception of Government Purpose Reserves (for wildlife management or other wildlife purposes).
- . In these instances preparation of the Management Plan is the responsibility of the Department of Internal Affairs (Wildlife Division).

LOCAL PURPOSE

Purpose

- . This is a category for reserves provided for various local government purposes and which are usually administered by local authorities. These are areas set apart for educational, community, social or other local purposes such as library, cemetery, road, reservoir, pound, plantation, aerodromes etc.
- . Local purpose reserves will accommodate buildings for community activities which are not appropriate for recreation reserves e.g. playcentres, kindergartens, scout dens, plunket rooms etc.
- . The Act envisages the purpose of the classification being identified in the Gazette notice e.g. Local purpose (cemetery).

Criteria

- . Areas which provide for a wide range of activities relating to local community affairs e.g. playcentres, kindergartens, scout dens and plunket rooms.

- . Under the Reserves Act 1977 Management Plans are not required for Local Purpose Reserves however the controlling authority may consider a management plan is desirable.

