

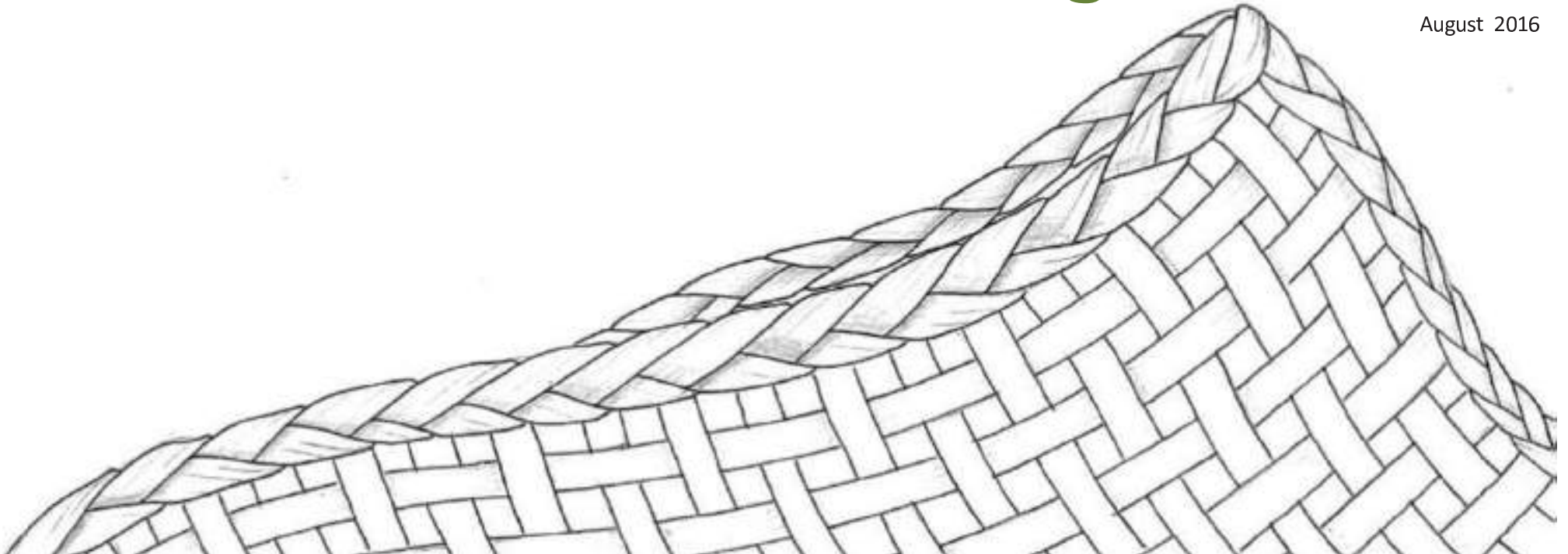
# **‘Te Rourou a Pourewa’ ‘The Basket of Pourewa’**



NGĀTI WHĀTUA ŌRĀKEI  
WHAI MAIA LIMITED

## **Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Reserve Management Plan**

August 2016



He aha te hau e wawa ra, e wawa ra?  
He tiu, he raki, he tiu, he raki  
Nana i a mai te puputara ki uta  
E tikina e au te kotiu  
Koia to Pou Whakairo ka tu ki Waitemata  
Ka tu ki Waitemata i oku wairangitanga  
E tu nei, e tu nei!



Drawing on the front cover and throughout  
this RMP is by Graham Tipene

Note: Site boundary is indicative only



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## **papakupu | Glossary**

## **tāpiritanga | Appendices**

Certificates of title

Whenua Rangatira Reserve Management Plan, May 2002

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Iwi Management Plan 2012

The Ōkahu Catchment Ecological Restoration Plan, compiled by Richelle Kahui-McConnell for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, 2012

Topographical Survey of Pourewa Reserve sections 1 & 2 SO 445650 prepared by R. L. Hooper December 2012

Survey Report prepared by R. L. Hooper December 2012

Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report, prepared by designTRIBE and Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei, draft – February 2013

Pourewa Creek Reserve, Orakei Archaeological Survey, prepared by Russell Foster and Associates January 2014

Geotechnical Review of land stability St Heliers Pony Club Pourewa Creek, Orakei, prepared by Riley Consultants August 2015

Visioning and Opportunities Concept Plan – Summary of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Consultation pre Reserves Management Plan Phase

Pourewa Recreational Reserve, Ōrākei Basin, Auckland : Geological, geomorphic and geotechnical aspects, and the Kepa Road landslide, report by Dr Nick Richards & Dr Dan Hikuroa, School of Environment, University of Auckland for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, January 2016

Marae / Whenua and Public Open Day (combined event)

Submissions received during the Public Notification Period







## aronga | Purpose

The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 saw the return of the 33.625 hectare Pourewa Reserve in Ōrākei.



The Reserves Board comprises six individuals (or greater even number of individuals); one half appointed by the trustee of the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust and the other half appointed by Auckland Council. At the time of preparing this Reserve Management Plan the members of the Reserves Board are: Chairperson Grant Hawke, Deputy Chair Cr Cameron Brewer, Cr Linda Cooper, Sharon Hawke, Margaret Kawharu and Kit Parkinson.

This Reserve Management Plan is intended as a guide for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and Auckland Council for the ongoing joint management of Pourewa Creek Reserve.



It is made up of two lots, one 6.8250 hectares (Section 1 SO 445650) and 26.8 hectares (Section 2 SO 445650, part of the original Ōrākei block and includes land located on both sides of Kapa Road.

The Pourewa Creek site ceased to be a conservation area under the Conservation Act 1987 and was declared a reserve and classified as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 and named Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve.

The land is now co-managed by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and Auckland Council through the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board.



The Reserve Management Plan relates to use, enjoyment, protection, maintenance and development of the Reserve. Implementation will be adapted through ongoing consultation with the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board.

## whakatakoto anga | Structure

The structure and design of this Plan is intended to be graphically appealing and accessible to all. The linking graphic is intended to represent the 'kete' to depict the heritage of the site as a food resource, and the weaving together of the communities' ideas and aspirations for the land.

This Reserve Management Plan firstly identifies the 'Shared Vision' for the land, then captures key background information in a graphic format – Context, Existing Activities, Legal and Planning Framework as well as Natural and Cultural attributes. The next section of the report discusses key Management Issues and Opportunities followed by Objectives and Policies. The Objectives and Policies have been set out under four headings – Environmental, Cultural, Economic and Recreational. These four areas support the 'Shared Vision'. The last section of this Plan addresses Review and Future Planning.

The Plan is supported by a wealth of background information attached in the appendices.



**wawata**  
**Shared Vision**







# wawata | Shared Vision

Pourewa, named for the wooden platform that was once erected as a lookout point for the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei papa kainga settlement (source: Jackson). Pourewa was used by Te Taoū, Te Uringutu and Ngāoho for food production. This cultivation area was known as Takapourewa. Pourewa has been returned to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei as part of the Settlement Deed and will become part of the Whenua Rangatira.

A series of workshops and Hikoi were undertaken with whānau to start the process of articulating the vision and aspirations for the land. Emerging themes fell into four key areas:

**E**nvironmental Themes including:

- Nurture our whenua – awa/respect
- Protect our cultural heritage and archaeology



**C**ultural Themes including:

- Hold central Kaitiakitanga/guardianship
- Demonstrate our special connection with the whenua and its significance
- Consider the development of cultural facilities



**R**ecreational Themes

- Consider appropriate opportunities for the facilitation of recreational activities and potential recreation facilities

**E**conomic Themes:

- Consider appropriate opportunities for economic development







And the following Key Principles were identified:

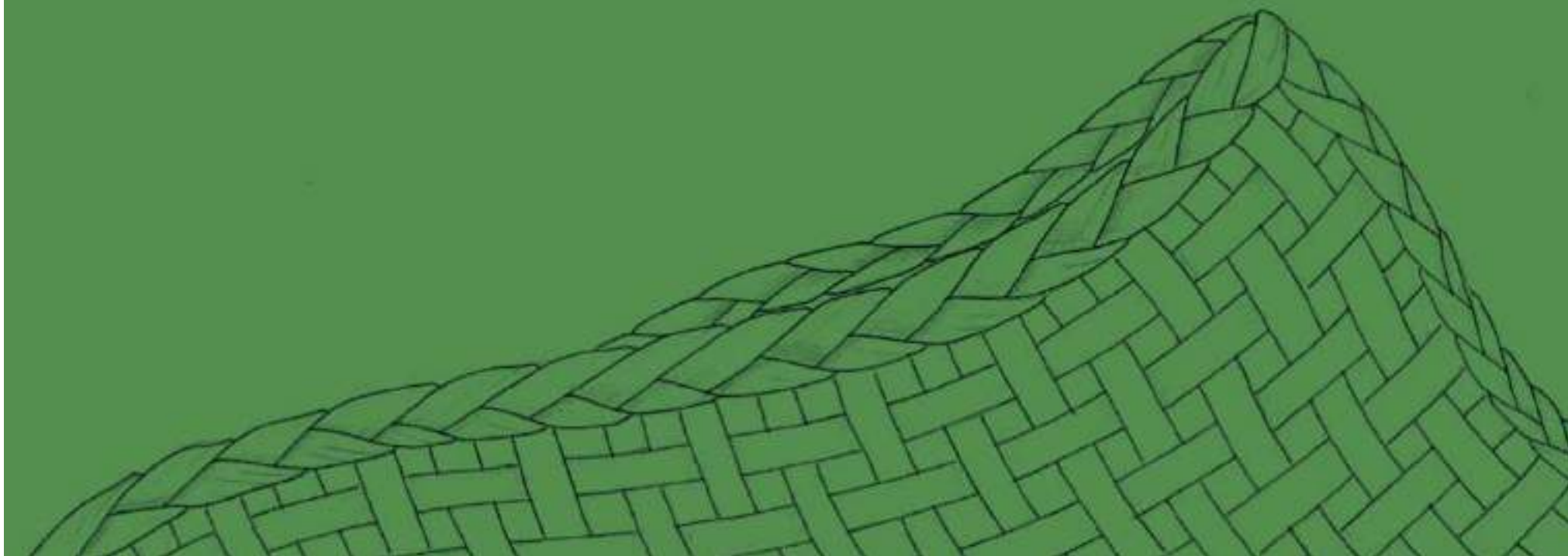
- *Respect the cultural heritage of the site*
- *Support the urban residential development of Ōrākei, consider social economic well being*
- *Develop opportunities for hosting/welcome, Manaakitanga*
- *Maintain connections to significant landmarks, heritage sites, features*
- *Develop and promote self-sufficiency*
- *Continue restoration and ecological enhancement, build on existing projects*
- *Share knowledge, cultural heritage, crafts, traditions, history*
- *Proposals to be low impact, 'tread lightly' on the whenua*



Through the classification as a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act the public shall have freedom of entry and access to the Reserve.

A Shared Vision and set of Key Principles is important as a guide for ongoing decision-making for both the management and development of Pourewa.

**wāhi**  
**Location**





NOT TO SCALE

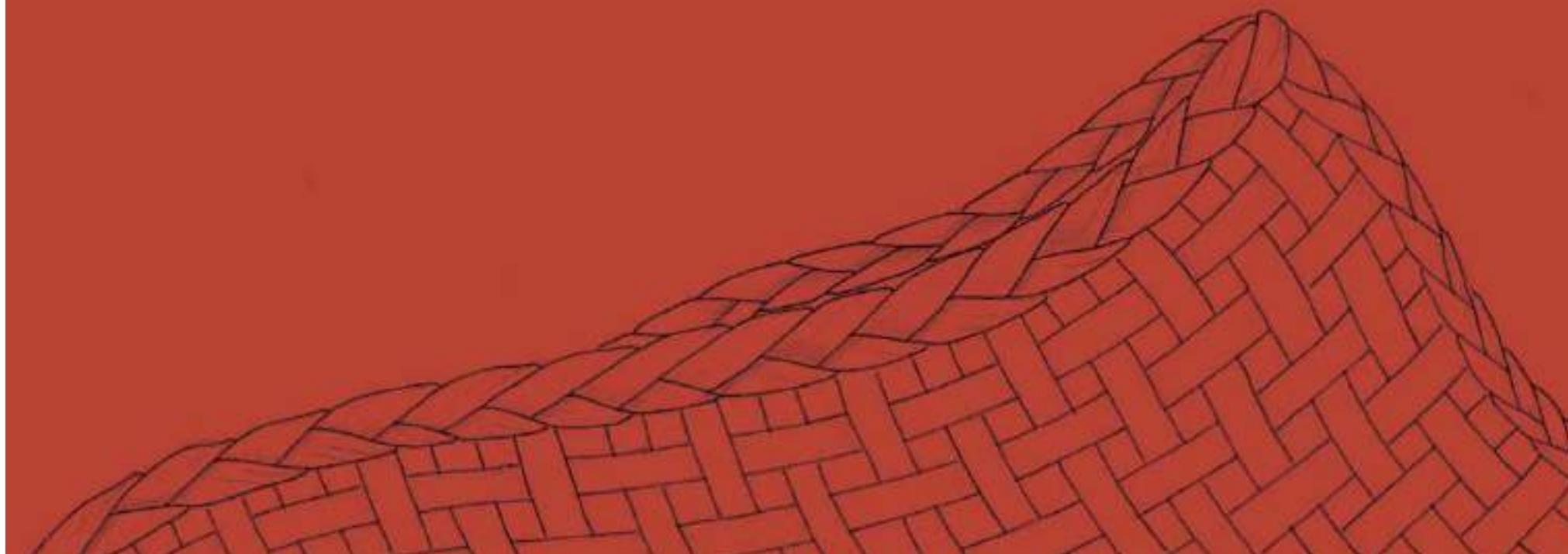
# wāhi | Location

wāhi  
Location



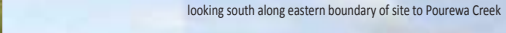
# horopaki Context

**T**he Management and Development of the site is enhanced through an understanding and respect for where it sits within the wider landscape and its relationships to that landscape. The following photographs and plan highlights some of the important context within which Pourewa sits.





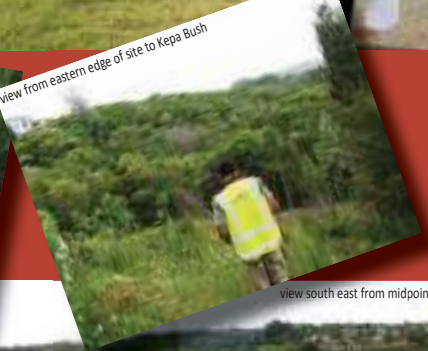
walking south from entrance off Kepa Road towards stables



looking south along eastern boundary of site to Pourewa Creek



walking to eastern edge of site through existing paddock



view from eastern edge of site to Kepa Bush



looking west from inside entrance towards school



view south east from midpoint of site to Pourewa Creek



view from Kepa Road to steep western edge of site adjoining estuary



looking west from midpoint of site through areas that have been fenced off from grazing



looking south east from midpoint of site towards estuary (with railway line)



looking north from midpoint of site



looking north west from Kepa Road to terracing in upper part of site





Note: Site boundary is indicative only

- KEY:**
- The site  
33.6250 hectare Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve returned to Ngāti Whātua Orākei
  - Marae
  - Existing Walkways
  - Secondary Arterial Road
  - Regional Arterial Road
  - Eastern Railway Line
  - Railway Station
  - Public Open Space
  - Local Centre
  - Schools
  - Lava flow feature
  - Views

Pourewa Valley considered to be of national/regional importance, selected as a Site of Natural Significance on Auckland Regional Policy Statement

Land subject to constant slip movement downwards to Orākei Basin particularly in winter when paddocks become waterlogged

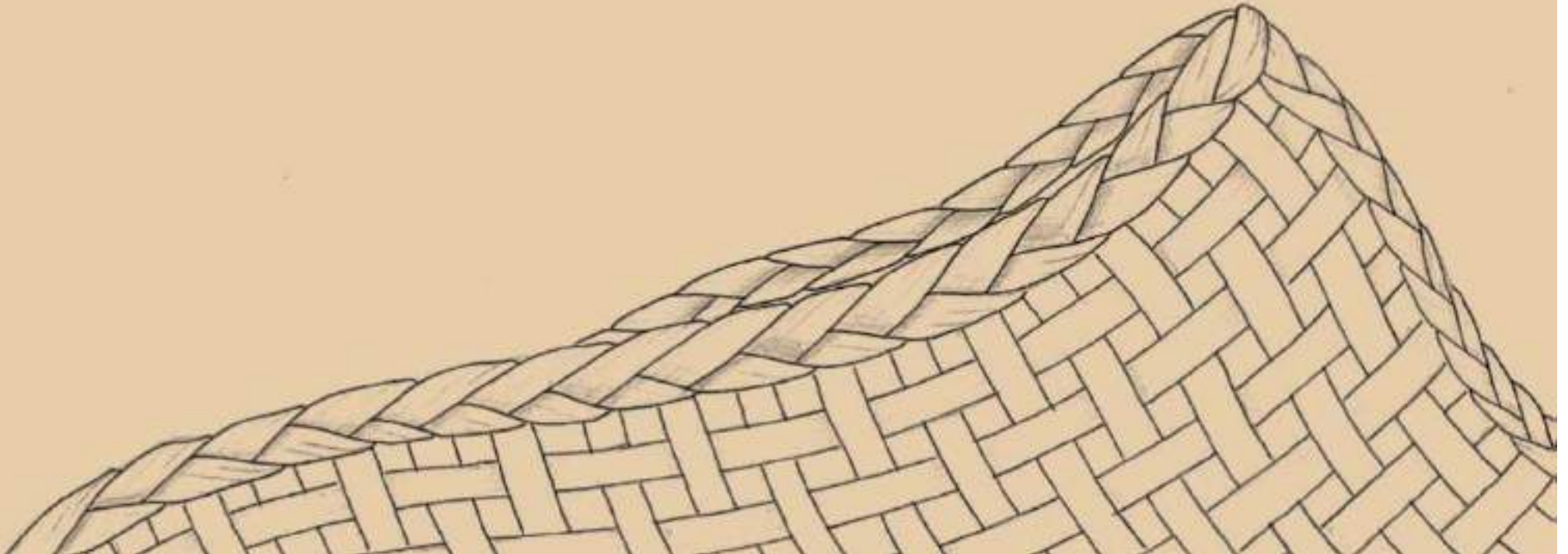
to Glen Innes



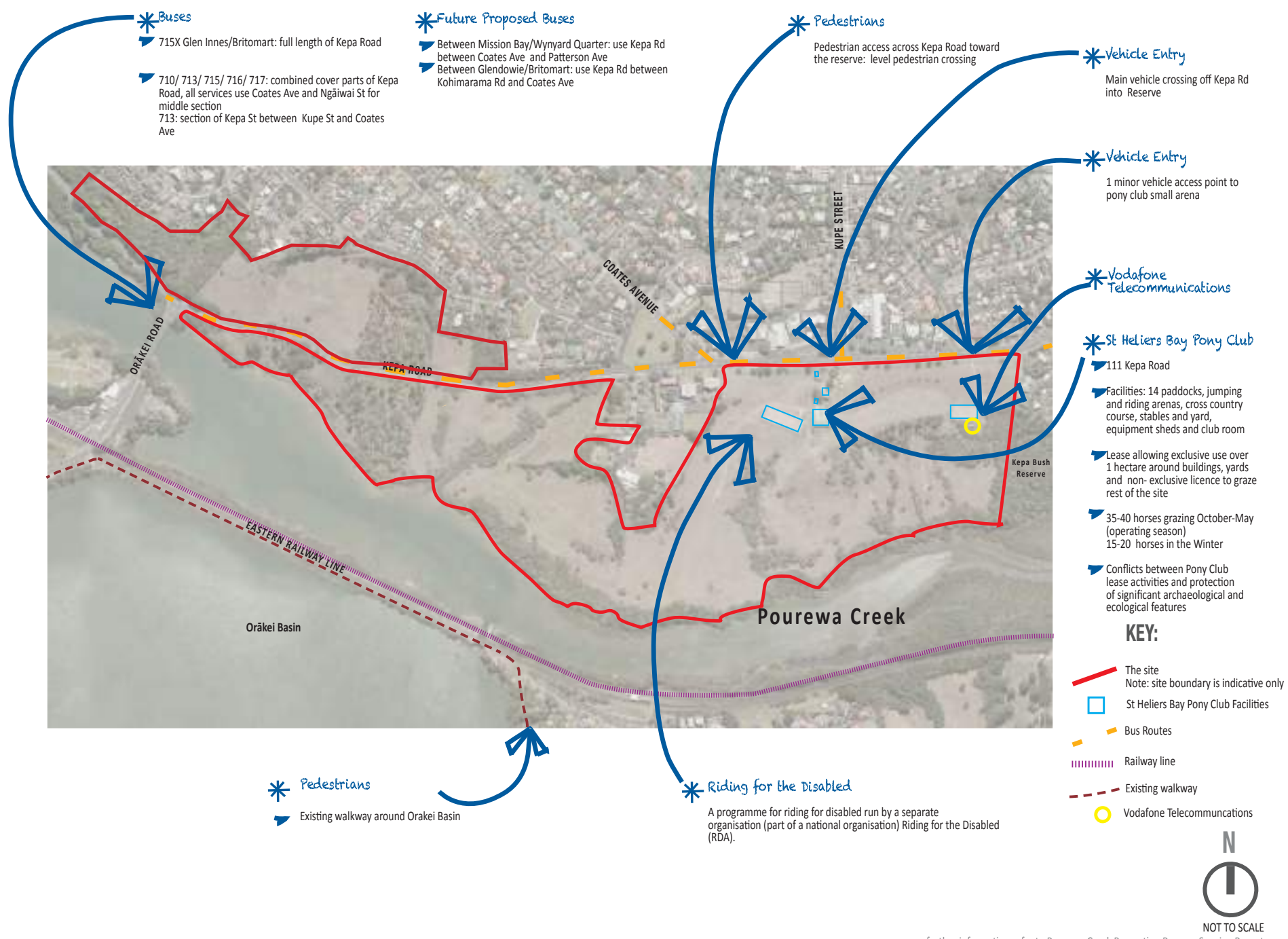
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# ngā mahi Existing Activities

In developing the Reserve Management Plan it is important to understand the current uses and activities of the site. The following plan represents key activities and uses identified in the Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report prepared for the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whenua Rangatira Reserves Board, 5 February 2013.





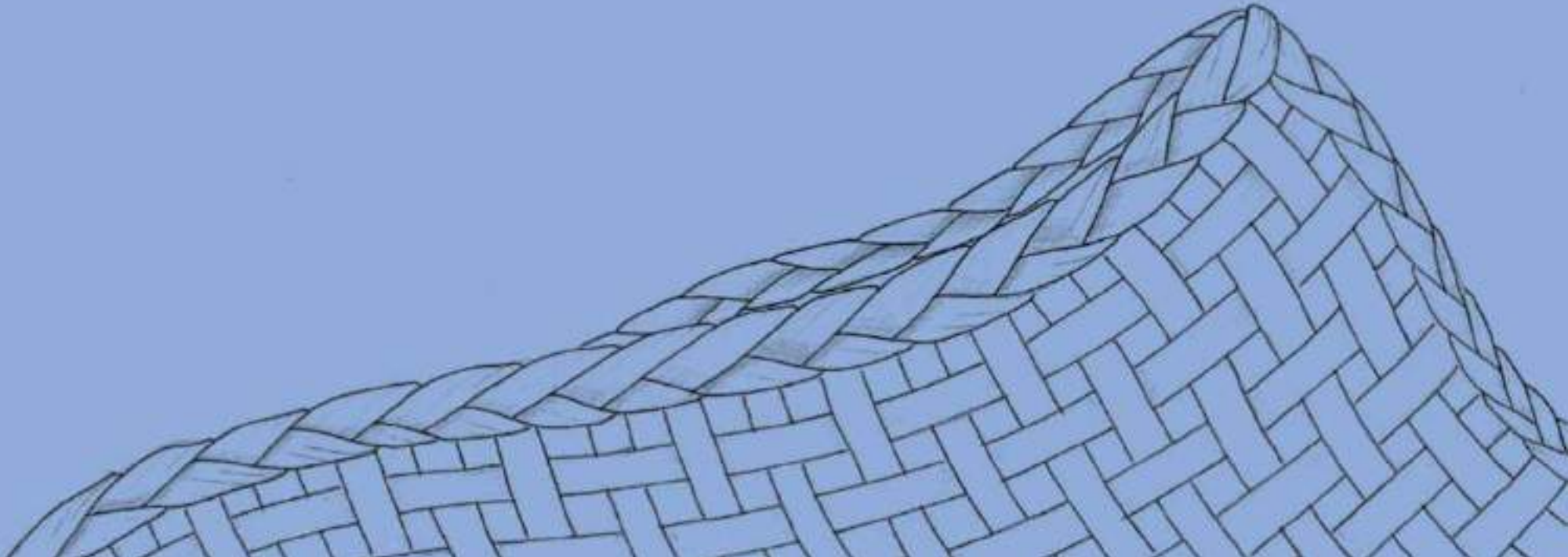


further information refer to Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report

# ngā whakature me te rautaki pou tarāwaho

## Legal and Planning Framework

The following pages outline where the Reserve Management Plan sits within a legal and Planning Framework. The processes for the preparation of a Reserve Management Plan are also outlined



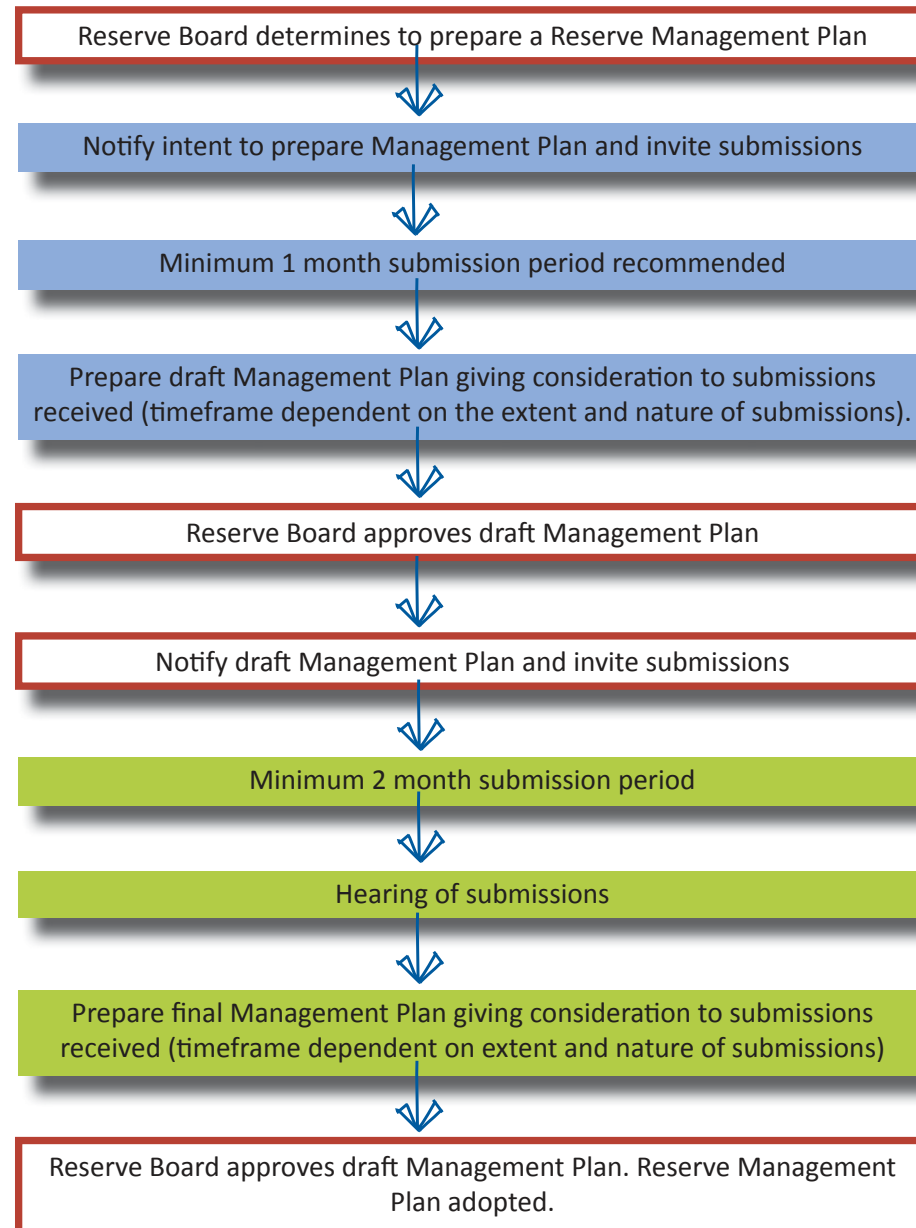
# Flowchart of Resource Management Plan Preparation

## Purpose of Management Plans

Reserve Management Plans set out how the administering body (in the case of Pourewa Creek Reserve, this is Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Reserve Board) intends to develop, maintain and protect the relevant reserves. They are a requirement under the Reserves Act 1977 (for land classified as reserve), and the Act sets out the minimum requirements for what is in a management plan and the process that must be followed in preparing a plan.

## Management Plans are not Development Plans

Reserve management plans are not created for reserve design purposes, and the management planning process is often not the best approach to preparing development proposals for reserves. The function of a reserve management plan is to create a set of objectives and policies through which development proposals can be critically and effectively assessed and delivered.





NGĀTI WHĀTUA ŌRĀKEI CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 2012

Classified as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977

VESTING NOTICE and delegation (Ministerial 'approval' powers delegated to the 'Board')



RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN (and/or MĀORI DEVELOPMENT PLAN - Proposed Auckland Council Unitary Plan- Māori Purpose Zone)



Activities within the Reserve

Resource Management Act 1991 & Operative Auckland City District Plan - Isthmus Section 1999 & Proposed Auckland Council Unitary Plan

Historic Places Act 1993

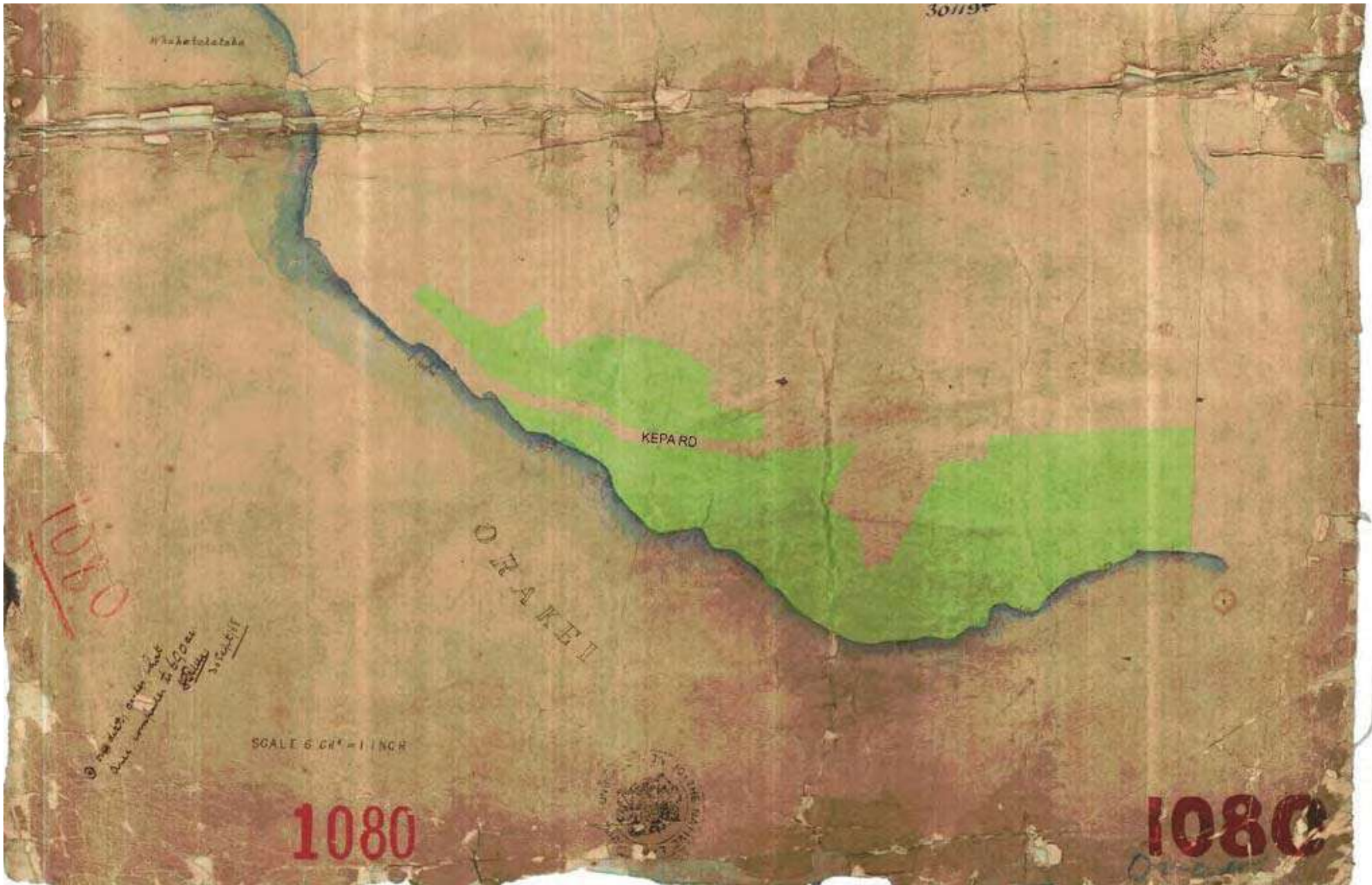


# Orākei Ahikāroa me āhuatanga ahurea

## Natural and Cultural Attributes

**K**ey Natural and Cultural Attributes as identified in the Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report prepared for the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whenua Rangatira Reserves Board, 5 February 2013 have been graphically represented in the following two plans – ‘Archaeological / Historical / Cultural’ and ‘Vegetation and Environment’. It is important to understand these attributes both in terms of challenges and in terms of opportunities when developing the Reserve Management Plan Objectives and Policies.





Pourewa Creek Reserve, Orakei Archaeological Survey by Russell Foster and Associates

**\* Archaeological**

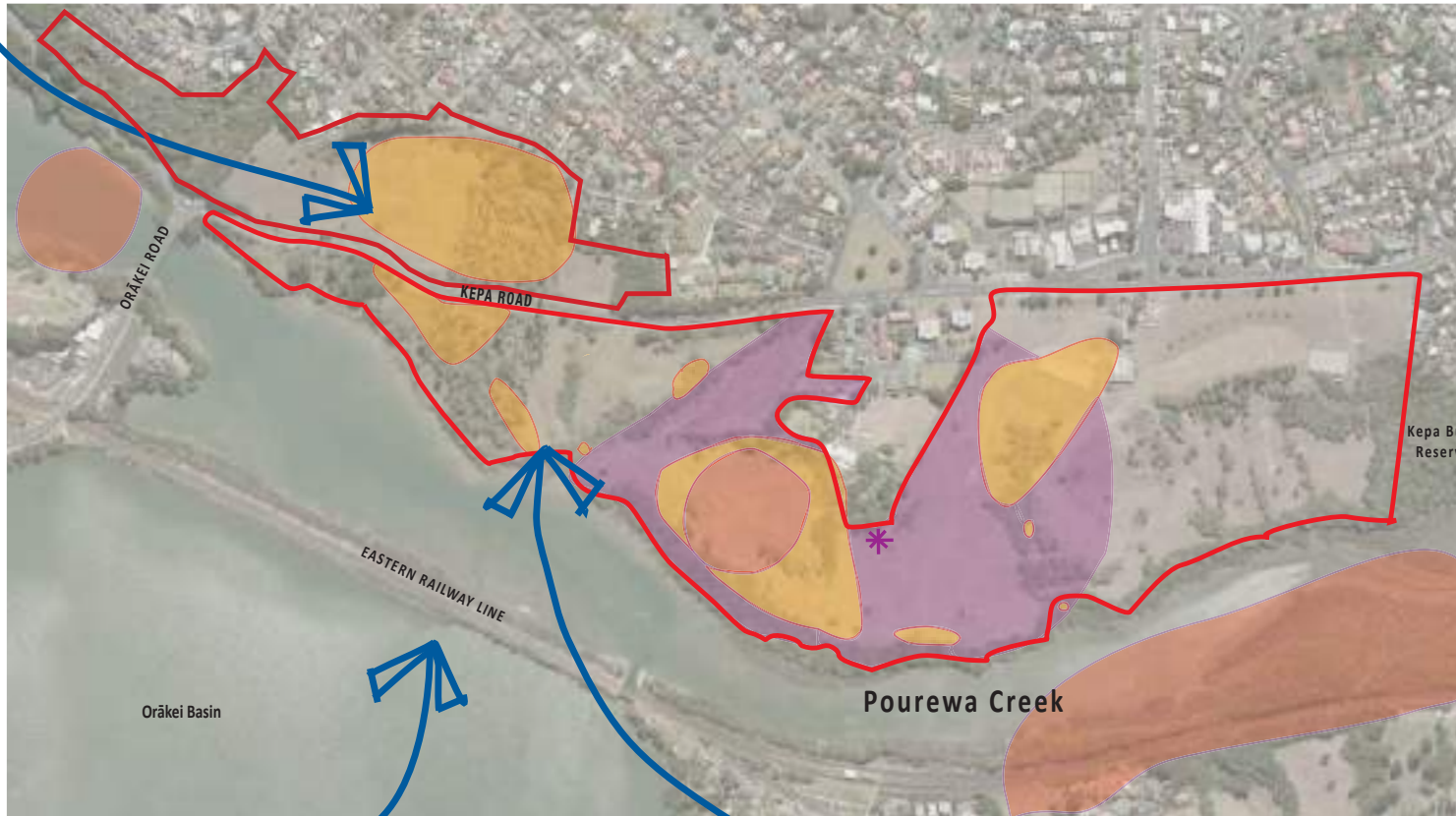
Occupation area of Ngāti Whātua tūpuna, cultural heritage / archaeological features:  
 occupation/gardening terraces  
 traditionally cultivated plants (karaka)  
 middens shell, stone, bone remains of food preparation  
 perhaps burials  
 Scheduled in Auckland District Plan on basis of archaeological and geological values/features

Many visible cultural heritage/ archaeological features damaged from infrastructure development  
 animals  
 vegetation growth  
 Ongoing impacts and new development would potentially mean risk of further damage

Management of existing archaeological sites should be anticipatory and proactive, prevent unplanned damage and where it has occurred stabilise, repair and restore  
 Plan any ground disturbing work in consultation with Orākei Ahikāroa and with archaeological assessment

**\* Cultural**

Install pā harakeke and taonga raranga resources in easy access areas  
 Increase natural resources for all customary uses  
 Observe local maramataka in annual planning, ie: weekly/monthly activities calendar  
 Install heritage plantations: Uruhouhi, Urukarakā, Urukōwahi



**KEY:**

The site  
 Note: site boundary is indicative only

Indicative zones of areas of archaeological importance: refer to 'Pourewa Creek Reserve Archaeological Survey' prepared by Russell Foster and Associates, Auckland, January 2014, for further information

Proposed Auckland Council Unitary Plan

Sites and Places of value to Mana Whenua (Proposed Auckland Council Unitary Plan)

Historic Heritage Extent of Place Archaeological feature (Proposed Auckland Council Unitary Plan) (also on current district plan as an Archaeological Feature)

Historic Heritage Place  
 105-111 Kepa Road : Settlement Site Terrace/s and Midden, classified B: Considerable overall heritage significance to the locality or greater geographic area (Proposed Auckland Council Unitary plan pg 66)(105-111 Kepa Road also on current district plan as an ecological feature ' St Joseph's Tuff Forest')

**\* Water Quality**

Water quality: Hobson Bay and Orākei Basin are 'Areas of Known Degradation'  
 Anthropogenic impact on environment:  
 Changes in water movement results in algal growth and localised sediment deposition  
 Degradation of water quality is a health risk  
 Algal blooms extensive  
 Presence of exotic biota (the animals, plants, fungi, etc., of a region or period) and nutrient enrichment

To retain environmental recreational value need to protect the Coastal Protection Area 1 and 2 of Hobson Bay and Orākei Basin

Tall poplar and willow groves obscure archaeological features, lower part of site, might destabilise site further



NOT TO SCALE

further information refer to Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report



**\* Outstanding Natural Features**

**Pourewa Estuary**

Best example of small drowned stream valley estuary (an estuary formed when rising sea levels flood an existing river valley) on Auckland isthmus (near pristine estuaries are rare) Mud and mangrove filled estuary remains unmodified upstream of Meadowbank Railway Station Estuary played an important role in geological history of Orākei Basin

**Kepa Rd Landslip- inside wall of Orākei Basin volcano**

Unusual example of largely intact landslide, volcanic tuff and ash on steep slope of original sandstone ridge sliding slowly downwards, several head scarps and landforms typical of slow moving landslides. Undeveloped due to instability. (need to locate)

Water quality of Streams (east of Brenton Place) not easily accessed (due to vegetation overgrowth, old fencing dumps, steep sided banks), old concrete plastic piping visible, square shaped pond above piped stream, filled with dark green/brown water

**Weeds**






- Reduce weed islands- to stop increasing spread of weeds and impact on health of indigenous habitats and people
- Control noxious weeds through extending non-pesticide (or use organic) methods
- Protect existing native specimen trees and native habitat blocks and old remnant vegetation

Southeast block bordering Kepa Rd bush well established diversity, requires reducing weed species which prevent natural regeneration

Weed dominated blocks



**KEY:**

-  The site  
Note: site boundary is indicative only
-  Coastal Margin
-  Streams(exposed, shaded, piped, open channelled )
-  Building Sites
-  Public roads bisecting the site



**Water Quality**

High contaminant levels in marine sediments -Heavy metal and PAH (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)

**Planting**

- Increase native plant inventory, creating a self sustaining habitat for native manu, rejuvenating and promoting endemic species and habitats for native fauna, also plant according to topography such as steep or unstable sites
- Establish nursery and native bush care base
- Native planting for habitat restoration and enhancement
- Native planting both as a cultural resource and providing an edible landscape
- Install heritage plantations: Uruhouhi, Urukarakā, Urukōwahi
- Install pā harakeke and taonga raranga resources in easy access areas
- observe local maramataka in annual planning, ie: weekly/monthly activities calendar

further information refer to Pourewa Creek Recreation Reserve Scoping Report and Geological, geomorphic and geotechnical aspects, and the Kepa Road landslide Report

**take whakahaere me ngā kōwhiringa whakahaere**  
**Management Issues and Opportunities**



# take whakahaere me ngā kōwhiringa whakahaere

## Management Issues and Opportunities

### Introduction

Pourewa Creek Reserve faces a diverse range of management issues. These include the challenges associated with the site's natural geotechnical makeup such as land instability through to the desire to preserve the remaining archaeological features after years of site use and modification. Weed management remains another significant management challenge. Despite these challenges Pourewa abounds with opportunities. Revegetation of the site is underway and there is a desire to protect the remaining archaeological and cultural features.

### Geotechnical Issues

Areas within the Pourewa Creek Reserve have experienced differing levels of historic land instability (refer to Geological, geomorphic and geotechnical aspects, and the Kapa Road landslide Report, Dr Nick Richards & Dr Dan Hikuroa, School of Environment, University of Auckland). Geotechnical investigations in the mid 1970's identified differing zones each with its own risk profile associated with land movement. These zones included areas suitable for potential housing (from a land stability perspective with little engineering work), land considered unfit for housing (due to land instability) and land considered to have potential housing opportunities with "incorporation of special civil works to help maintain the required margin of safety" (Tonkin and Taylor Ltd, 1975 cited in Riley Consultants Ltd 2015).

In 2015 Riley Consultants identified areas of greater instability risk primarily in central areas of the Reserve. Low risk areas were also identified in the vicinity of the existing St Helier's Bay Pony Club facilities and in two zones lower down on the Reserve closer to the estuary. These low risk areas were assessed as being of "low stability risk with generally gentle slopes and no obvious evidence of past or recent instability" (Riley Consultants Ltd 2015). Development of structures in the low risk zones is considered possible subject to appropriate geotechnical input at the time of detailed planning and development.



### Archeological Issues

Pourewa Creek Reserve is comprised of 16 archaeological sites. Shell midden are extensive on the Reserve and form a large proportion of the identifiable archaeological sites. A survey in 2014 by Russell Foster and Associates suggests it is "highly likely" that other, unrecorded archaeological sites are present but dense vegetation and deep mud limit being able to map these. Storage pits, hangi, postholes, stone debris from tools are other archaeological evidence thought to be present.

The terraces are described as large and "clearly of natural origin". The report indicates that the association of midden with many terraces confirms that Maori would have made use of the terraces. These midden, which lack a clear association with shell are likely to have been used for occupation.

Some damage to archaeological features (such as midden) is attributed to activities or development associated with the lease of the site by the St Helier's Bay Pony Club. Damage is a result of infrastructure development, animals and vegetation growth.

As with other archaeological sites, Pourewa is protected by the Historic Places Act (1993). This legislation makes it illegal to "damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site" without the New Zealand Historic Places Trust's (now Heritage New Zealand) written permission (2013: 29).

The Schedule of Significant Historic Heritage Places (Part 1: Historic Heritage Places) of the proposed Auckland Council Unitary Plan (2013) includes the 10 archaeological sites recorded in an earlier 1980 Pourewa Block Plan. These are listed as having "additional controls for archaeological sites or features" and also as being places of "Maori interest and significance" (2013: 66). They also have the following heritage

values: “A: historical”, “D: knowledge” and “G: visual” and are categorized as “Category B” (i.e. they have “considerable overall heritage significance to the locality or greater geographic area” (2 Historic Heritage, 2013: 1).

The protection of the archaeological sites that remain is of primary importance. Management of existing archaeological sites should be anticipatory and proactive to prevent further damage and where it has occurred the objective should be to stabilise, repair and restore when appropriate.

### Leases

Two leases have historically been in place on Pourewa. The most significant and longest has been to the St Helier’s Bay Pony Club. The St Helier’s Bay Pony Club and the Department of Conservation lease expired 31 October 2012. A new lease has been signed between the Pourewa Creek Trust Board c/- Development Auckland Limited (Ngati Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board) and the St Heliers Bay Pony Club Incorporated. The lease has an extension date of 1 July 2015 and Final Expiry Date of 30 June 2018.

The other lease is for a cell phone tower operated by Vodafone. The original lease between Vodafone and the Department of Conservation ran from 1995 for a term of 18 years, and expired on the 30 of June 2013. A new licence between Auckland Council Property Ltd acting by and through Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board and Vodafone NZ Ltd was signed on the 22nd of December 2014 - commencement date 1st of July 2013, expiry date the 30th of June 2018.



### Weed Management and Revegetation

Pourewa Creek Reserve faces a number of weed management and revegetation challenges. The Reserve has lost much of its native vegetation and has large numbers of exotic weed species such as poplar and willow trees which infest sections of the site. However, before 2012 only occasional clearance of some weed species in localised areas and occasional weed tree trimming along path edges was undertaken (Wiapo C, 2012).

Despite these challenges Pourewa also presents a range of opportunities. Small pockets of native plants such as pohutukawa, pohuehue, kawakawa, karaka and puriri can be found dotted through the Reserve.

Opportunities for the future not only include native revegetation and with it habitat for native birds, but also the creation of ‘food forests’ and long term community planting sites.

Bernadette Papa’s (2012) Pourewa Cultural Resource Report outlines how Pourewa is a good site for sourcing ‘rongoa’ or vegetation resources with medicinal properties. Species such as manuka, matipo and koromiko are valued for rongoa and these and other species would address the low native diversity of the site or diminished ‘mauri’ (2012: 42). Species valued for ‘Mahi Toi’ or arts-related activities, such as kiekie, kuta, karaka and totara could also be introduced during revegetation.

The ‘Vegetation Strategy’ in the Orakei Papākainga Masterplan (Boffa Miskell et. al., 2013: 36-39) places importance on re-connecting the community with nature. The planting and restoration of native vegetation appropriate to the coastal context is encouraged in gullies, open spaces and within the Papākainga development. This has the potential to increase biodiversity and create ecological corridors. It also proposes the creation of food forests in and around the site to promote healthy eating, sustainable living and knowledge associated with food.