

Te Mahere Whakahaere 2024 mō Te Papa Rāhui o Rangihoua me Te Papa Rēhia ā-Hākinakina o Onetangi

Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park Reserve Management Plan 2024

Final (Pending further mana whenua advice concerning the History Section on pages 10 & 11)

November 2024

**Waiheke
Local Board**



Auckland Council



Ngā Kai o Roto

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Te Aronga o Te Mahere Whakahaere 2024 mō Te Papa Rāhui o Rangihoua me Te Papa Rēhia ā-Hākinakina o Onetangi

Purpose of the 2024 Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park Reserve Management Plan



LEGEND

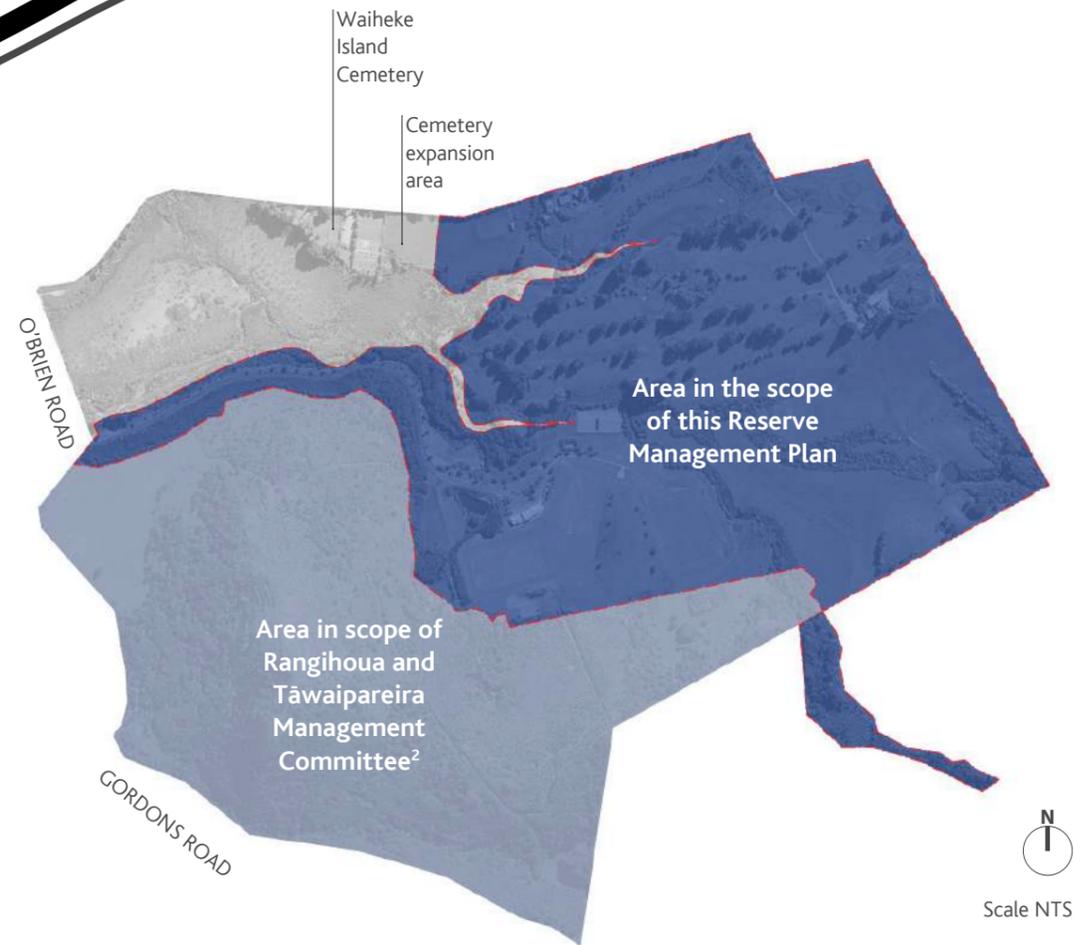
- Area in the scope of this Reserve Management Plan
- Area in scope of Rangihoua and Tāwaipareira Management Committee

The purpose of the Reserve Management Plan is to provide a framework for managing the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation and, to the extent that resources permit and as appropriate, the development of part of Rangihoua Reserve and the Onetangi Sports Park to:

- Ensure the reserve is managed in a consistent, sustainable and transparent manner by providing clear management objectives, policies and actions;
- Provide partnership opportunities to protect, regenerate or develop the reserve in line with the spiritual and cultural values of mana whenua¹;
- Ensure appropriate protection and management for the different values within the reserve;
- Provide mana whenua, and the Waiheke community with certainty about the purpose and management of the reserve;
- Ensure management decisions are consistent with the Reserves Act 1977.

¹ Mana whenua means Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Maru and Te Patukirikiri for the purposes of this Reserve Management Plan

Te whenua i te korahi o te Mahere Whakahaere i te Papa Rāhui
Land Within the Scope of the Reserve Management Plan



Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park is part of a wider landscape of significance to mana whenua, including the maunga and the awa, collectively known as Te Rangihoua.

The map identifies the area of land to which this Reserve Management Plan applies. The maunga falls outside the scope of this plan and is to be jointly managed by Auckland Council and Ngāti Pāoa via the Rangihoua and Tāwaipareira Management Committee.

2 Rangihoua and Tāwaipareira Management Committee is a co-governance partnership between Waiheke Local Board and Ngāti Pāoa

Te whakaahuatanga ā-ture o te Papa Rāhui

Reserve Legal Description

Rangihoua Reserve and adjoining Onetangi Sports Park, also referred to as Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park or Rangihoua Onetangi Sports Park is a 110-hectare local park made up of two approximately 55-hectare blocks.

The land within the scope of this Reserve Management Plan comprises approximately 60 hectares. Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park is part of a wider landscape of significance to mana whenua, including the maunga and the awa and collectively known as Te Rangihoua.

Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park is located at 133-165 Onetangi Road and 133-165 O'Brien Road, Omiha.

The reserve legal description is:

1. Onetangi Sports Park is approximately 50.8 hectares, described as Lot 2, DP 94533, and Part Lot 15, DP 11657. The majority of this land is included within the scope of the Reserve Management Plan. Part of Lot 15, DP 11657 is excluded from the scope as it is managed by the Rangihoua and Tāwaipareira Management Committee. Both parcels are classified as recreation reserve (Gazetted: NZGZ 1989 P3101).
2. A second area of approximately 1.9 hectares described as Lot 6, DP 204906 is included within the scope of the Reserve Management Plan. This parcel is classified as a recreation reserve (Gazetted: NZGZ 2019 In3160).
3. The Rangihoua and Onetangi Sports Park Reserve Management Plan Development Committee resolved to declare and classify an approximately 7.9 hectares of Lot 7 as recreation reserve (resolution RDC/2018/3). This area, described as Part Lot 7 DP 161747 shown as Section 1 on SO (Survey Office) Plan 574670 is included within the Reserve Management Plan and was gazetted and declared recreation reserve in October 2022 (Gazetted: NZGZ 2022 In4690).



Te karangatanga o Te Papa Rāhui o Rangihoua me Te Papa Rēhia ā-Hākinakina o Onetangi

Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park Reserve Classification

Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park is classified as a Recreation Reserve under section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977. Section 17 (1) states the general purpose of recreation reserves is:

providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the 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

The purpose of the reserve is primarily for providing areas for organised sports and active and informal recreation for the well-being and enjoyment of the wider community. The land is also held for protecting the natural environment (including indigenous flora and fauna) and strengthening cultural values (including archaeological features) to the extent compatible with the primary purpose.

The Reserve Management Plan identifies management areas to deliver the vision, guide the objectives and policies of the plan and provide greater certainty on the values to be emphasised and the activities promoted within each of the management areas.

Te Hītori mō Te Papa Rāhui o Rangihoua me Te Papa Rēhia ā-Hākinakina o Onetangi

History of Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park³

A number of waka landed at Waiheke following their significant journey from Hawai’iki. The first settlers were Maruiwi, who arrived around the middle of the 10th century and named the island Te-Motu-Arai-Roa ‘the long sheltering island’.

Later, around the mid-14th century the Tainui and Arawa landed at Te-Motu-Arai-Roa (as Waiheke was known). The Arawa waka, captained by Tamatekapua, landed at Pūtiki inlet for rest and repairs at the end of their oceanic voyage from Hawai’iki. Here the waka was re-lashed, which gave the awa and its surrounding area the name Te Rangihoua, meaning ‘the day of renewal.’ The maunga where they landed was named Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe, ‘the top knot of Kahumatamomoe’. Kahumatamomoe was the son of Tametepakua. Once repairs were complete the Arawa waka continued to Maketu.

Kahumatamomoe later returned to Te-Motu-Arai-Roa, naming it ‘Motu nui nō Kahu’ and establishing the first hilltop pā, Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe, on the maunga. This pā was strategically located at the entrance to the Waitematā harbour, with commanding views of approaches from sea and land in all directions. From its heights, its people could survey all passers-by. The pā withstood numerous attacks, until it finally succumbed in 1820 under siege by Ngāpuhi during the musket wars when, along with the rest of the Island, it was abandoned for the refuge of the Waikato.

While not within the present-day reserve, Hoporata-Ngarowhenua pā is also of significance in the wider landscape. This was established on the maunga flanking the other side of Pūtiki inlet. The maunga has been heavily quarried for use as gravel and little of it remains.

The land to the south of the Rangihoua stream and incorporating part of Onetangi Sports Park formed part of Allotment 38 of the Whakanewha Block. Following the passing of the 1865 Native Land Act and the relinquishment of crown control of Māori land sales, the Whakanewha Block was jointly granted to Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Maru claimants in 1866. Under customary Māori title land was held communally. When crown titles were awarded to Ngāti Pāoa lands, interests were awarded to named individuals who could deal with their interests without regard for iwi or hapū, thereby, enabling European settler acquisition of the land.

³ Ngāti Pāoa contributed their knowledge to this historical account during plan drafting.

By the 1950s, due to alienation from ancestral lands, nearly all Ngāti Pāoa had left Waiheke. Only archaeological sites remain to evidence the relatively dense native population of past years. However, Ngāti Pāoa descendants continued to return to acknowledge kōiwi buried at Waiheke and specifically Te-Pūtiki-o-Kahumatamomoe when they died, indicating that Ngāti Pāoa still saw the island and Te Rangihoua, as their turangawaewae ancestral home.

Waiheke also represents one of the earliest locations of European settlement in Auckland. As with Māori before them, the area provided an abundance of marine, estuarine, freshwater and forest resources. Fertile soils provided for plentiful crops and agriculture. However, the 19th century European colonisation of Waiheke resulted in considerable modification to the environment including mining, timber felling and milling, pastoral farming and quarrying.

The Waiheke Golf Club was opened in 1962. In 1971, work began on a new golf course on land at 133 Onetangi Road, Onetangi, on land leased from a private landowner. The Waiheke Golf Course was officially opened in 1973. The Waiheke County Council purchased 53 hectares of land in 1983, including the land upon which the golf course is located, for public recreation.

In 1995 Auckland City Council purchased a further block of 55 hectares comprising Rangihoua maunga and land for development of additional sports fields and the associated pavilion. This increased the total reserve area to approximately 110 hectares. The redeveloped reserve and sports park was officially opened in 1996.

Following the purchase of Te Rangihoua in the 1990s, council agreed to a joint management structure with Ngāti Pāoa to manage the maunga. This was subsequently defined as the maunga and an area of landscape amenity at the base of the maunga which is shown in the Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section - Operative 2013. The maunga therefore sits outside the scope of this reserve management plan.

Today Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park is the premier active recreation and sports park on Waiheke. This serves not only the Waiheke community, but also visitors to the island for sports and recreation. As part of the Pūtiki estuarine environment the reserve has considerable natural values in addition to its cultural and community values.



Vegetation clearance



Crops



Te Matawhānui me ngā Whāinga

Vision and Goals

The mauri of Te Rangihoua and its taonga is protected and restored, while enabling the reserve to be the hub for play, active recreation and sport on Waiheke Island, providing wellbeing and enjoyment for the whole community.



Goals

Haere Ake Nei

A place where we provide for present and future generations

Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park provides an attractive destination and multi-use venue for recreation, play and sporting activities that is adaptive to the present and future needs of the people of Waiheke

Kaitiakitanga

A place where we recognise mana whenua as kaitiaki (guardians) of Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park

The taonga, waahi tapu and cultural values of the reserve are identified and respected, with the backdrop of Te Rangihoua and relationship to Te Pūtiki-o-Kahumatamomoe reflecting a strong turangawaewae (sense of place, history and cultural identity) for mana whenua

Taiao

A place where we nurture the environment

The streams, wetlands and riparian margins in Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park are protected and restored as part of the environment, catchment and landscape of Te Rangihoua, Te Pūtiki-o-Kahumatamomoe and Te Pūtiki estuary

Tomokanga

A place where we enhance accessibility

People of all ages and abilities, including kaumātua (older people) and tangata hauā (people with disabilities), are able to use, access and enjoy Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park

Hākinakina

A place where we come to play

Facilities and services for play, recreation and sport are developed, maintained and fit for purpose while protecting and regenerating the natural features and cultural values of the reserve

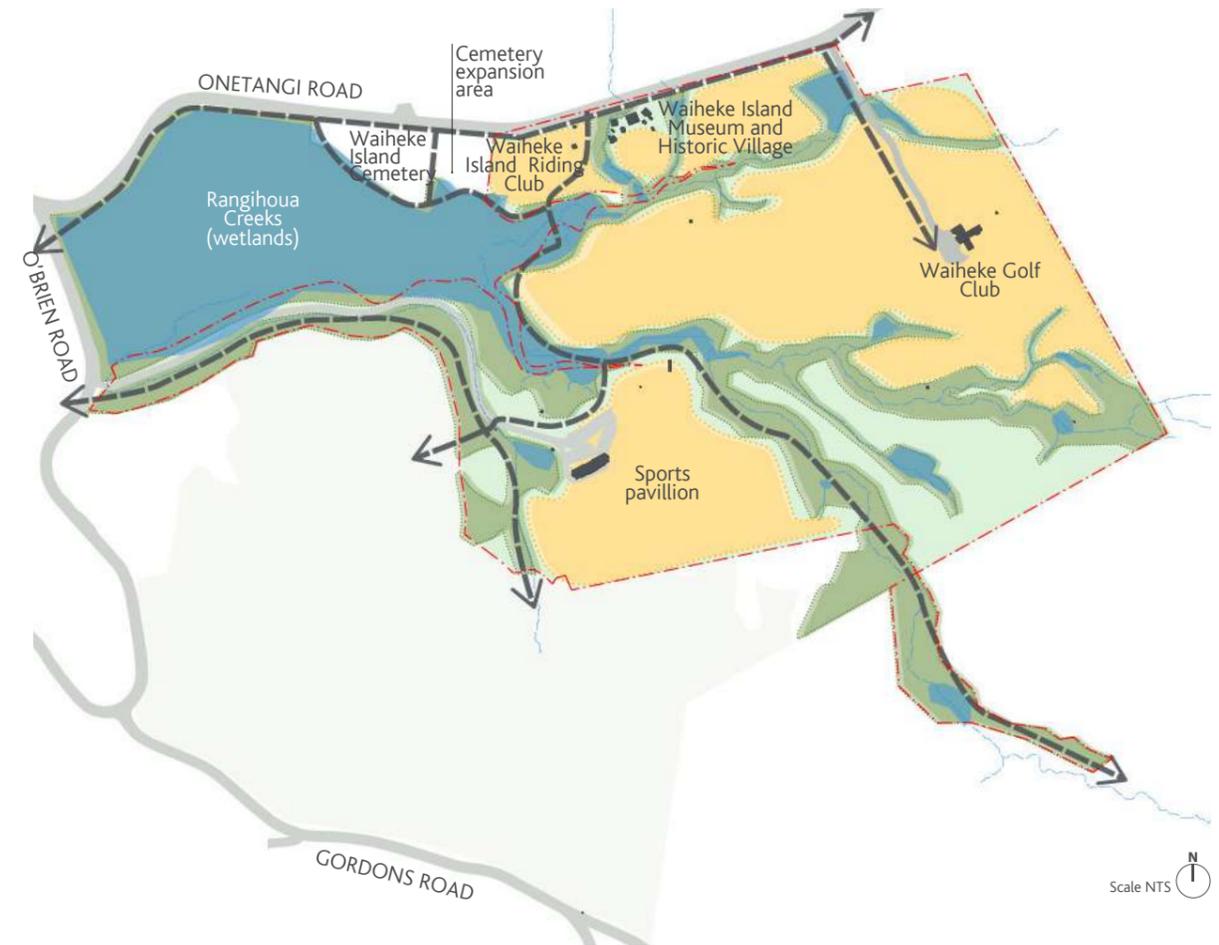
Ngā Wāhi Whakahaere Management Areas

Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park provides for a range of recreation activities. Parts of the Reserve Management Plan area are of high ecological importance and these values need to be protected. Access and pathways support entry and movement into and around Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park.

The different management areas indicate how activities will be managed to achieve the desired experiences in the respective management areas and throughout the Reserve Management Plan boundary as a whole (see also objectives, policies and focus for delivering the vision throughout the Reserve Management Plan).

When preparing the Reserve Management Plan, an in-depth Watercourse Assessment Report was undertaken into the watercourses and wetlands in the reserve. This research identified the importance of ecological restoration in watercourse and wetland management areas and highlighted the ecological value of a continuous planted buffer surrounding the wetlands and watercourses for native fauna and flora. Community consultation confirmed the important role of the reserve to provide for diverse recreation needs (of current and future users) and highlighted the shortage of flatter public green space on Waiheke Island which provides the most flexibility for a range of community interactions and activations. This has also informed the decision-making around the informal recreation management area.

The Waiheke Golf Club has long aspired to expand into an 18 hole course. In developing this plan careful consideration was made to the best use of the different areas of the reserve according to its values and to community feedback. The reserve management plan seeks to ensure proper provision is made for sporting and recreation activities on the reserve while also ensuring ecological protection in accordance with the Reserves Act. Having undertaken an in-depth analysis of the watercourses and wetlands, mana whenua engagement and identification of intrinsic park values, the council considers that the watercourses and wetlands and informal recreation area are not appropriate locations for expansion of golfing on the reserve. This plan limits any future expansion of golf activities to within the activity footprint as shown in Appendix 1, and as set out in the management intentions in Objective 7, policy 1 and 3 on page 25.



Key: Management Area within the Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park

Reserve Management Plan Boundary

Cultural

Emphasis on strengthening the sense of place and cultural identity throughout the reserve

Active Recreation and Sport

Desired experience: emphasis on active recreation and sport – integrating sports codes wherever possible and development of multi-use facilities, while being respectful of nature (in particular the wetland ecosystem)

Watercourses and Wetlands

Desired experience: emphasis on improving water quality and enhancing biodiversity (planting, removing barriers to fish passage and monitoring ecosystem health), with limited provision for pedestrian access

Access and Pathways

Desired experience: emphasis is on safe circulation and access for all park users, both through the reserve and to the surrounding road network, while protecting cultural and natural values. Access for people of all ages and abilities is a focus

Informal Recreation

Desired experience: emphasis on open space for community interaction, multiple activations and experiencing ecological enhancement including of the wetland as habitat for native fauna

Ngā Uara ā-Ahurea Cultural Values

WAITEMATA HARBOUR

● RANGIHOUA
Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe

PŪTIKI BAY

RANGIHOUA
ESTUARY

TE MOTU ARIA ROA
(the long sheltering cloud)
WAIHEKE ISLAND

● Hoporata-Ngarowhenua Pā

RANGIHOUA
WETLAND

The Reserve Management Plan offers the opportunity for mana whenua to express their values in relation to the reserve to benefit the park, mana whenua and the wider Waiheke community.

Mana whenua⁴ have cultural associations with the reserve, reflecting their connections including forms of occupation and use over a long period to the present day. Some of the cultural values of this reserve that are important to mana whenua are outlined below. However, we recognise that further conversations with mana whenua are required to develop a better understanding of these associations.

Working with mana whenua to preserve park values and tell the stories of the park is supported through the policies and actions in the plan.

Rangatiratanga

enable mana whenua, to re-establish their spiritual wellbeing and see themselves within the reserve, to uphold their tikanga

Kaitiakitanga

enable mana whenua, to have practical expression of kaitiakitanga to enable greater protection and acknowledgement of taonga and other natural and cultural values

Manaakitanga

encourage reciprocity between different people, groups and cultures, whilst acknowledging the role of mana whenua, as manaaki

Wairuatanga

recognise and provide for the spiritual connection of mana whenua, with Rangihoua

Kotahitanga

inspire a culture of care for the reserve and its natural and cultural values

Whangaungatanga

enable the sharing of experiences and working together to restore the mauri of the park and nurture a sense of belonging

Mātauranga

enhance understanding of place through increasing the visibility of mana whenua, in the reserve

⁴ Mana whenua means Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Maru and Te Patukirikiri for the purposes of this Reserve Management Plan



Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here

Management Objectives and Policies

1 Te whāinga tuatahi - Objective 1

Optimise utilisation and development of sports and recreation on the reserve while recognising and providing for the natural, cultural and landscape characteristics and values of the reserve

» *Satisfies all goals*

Policies

1. Develop Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park in general accordance with the reserve management plan.

2 Te whāinga tuarua - Objective 2

Develop and nurture a sense of place and cultural identity in the design and use of Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park

» Satisfies goal: *Kaitiakitanga*

Policies

1. In partnership with mana whenua, identify and protect sites and places of cultural, archaeological and historic significance within the reserve, including but not limited to the riparian margins
2. Partner with mana whenua, to increase the awareness of the cultural, historical and spiritual significance of Rangihoua
3. Provide opportunities to increase the visible presence of mana whenua, through cultural markers (such as pou and palisades), public art, signage (including use of te reo Māori on signage and traditional names), planting and cultural harvest, Māori performance and traditional recreation activities and games
4. Enhance the visual and physical connection with Te Rangihoua and Te-Pūtiki-o-Kahumatamomoe, including through the identification and protection of key viewshafts
5. Require consideration of the cultural impacts, in consultation with mana whenua, for any expansion or development of recreational activities and facilities
6. Where previously unidentified kōiwi, archaeological sites or other places or items of cultural heritage are discovered during park operations or development, mana whenua will be consulted in the first instance, and their tikanga and the established Auckland Council Accidental Discovery Rule protocols will be followed.

3 Te whāinga tuatoru - Objective 3

Maintain the facilities within Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park for active recreation, sport and community use consistent with the Reserve Act classification and the desired management and use of the park

» Satisfies goals: *Haere Ake Nei and Hākinakina*

Policies

1. Ensure ground surface conditions will meet the requirements of a wide range of winter and summer sports codes
2. Ensure, wherever possible, that the wide range of sports and recreational facilities are shared by different codes, in particular winter and summer sports codes
3. Provide for the ongoing use and development of the Waiheke Golf Course, within the indicative activity footprint as shown in Appendix 1, for the game of golf and for safe public access for the benefit of the wider community
4. Engage with mana whenua and heritage specialists early when considering facility designs, development and revegetation to determine the most appropriate locations for these facilities in order to avoid disturbance or modification of heritage and consider the need for additional archaeological survey to inform such work
5. New structures and buildings to be of high quality design that aims to meet NZGBC Green Star 5 standard, to respect the cultural values and landscape, to be safe and universally accessible and to meet a wide range of users
6. When buildings and structures within the reserve come to the end of their economic life, consider the impacts of coastal hazards in decisions on their replacement and location
7. Continue providing emergency potable drinking water supply (Community Water Site)
8. Encourage the investigation of alternative locations for the helipad, but, until such time as it has a viable alternative location, provide for continued use of the helipad within the reserve for emergency services helicopter in recognition of its importance to the Hauraki Gulf Islands
9. Allow for occasional informal use of sports fields and courts, buildings and facilities within the reserve by casual users, where this use:
 - i) Does not negatively impact on sports clubs, teams or others who have booked sports fields, courts, buildings and facilities for exclusive use; and
 - ii) Does not adversely impact on the condition or maintenance of that sports field, court, building or facility; and
 - iii) Is in accordance with the community leasing requirements
10. Review occasional informal use of buildings and facilities, as articulated in policy 9, particularly where there are impacts on regular users, impacts on public safety or where maintenance issues arise
11. Any operation of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) including drones must comply with Auckland Council drone guidelines, codes of conduct, Auckland Council bylaws and all relevant Civil Aviation Authority rules.

5 <https://www.nzgbc.org.nz/green-star>

4 Te whāinga tuawhā - Objective 4

Protect and restore the biodiversity within Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park, with a particular focus on the watercourses and wetlands management area, including riparian margins

» Satisfies goal: *Taiao*

Policies

1. Work in collaboration with, mana whenua, community restoration organisations⁶ and other volunteer groups, all park users and the wider Waiheke community to encourage ongoing active involvement in the protection and restoration of the biodiversity within the entire reserve including riparian margin re-establishment
2. Prioritise riparian planting of ecologically appropriate indigenous species along the margins of the permanent streams within the reserve, and restrict access where necessary, to ensure continuous riparian cover that will filter sediment and contaminants and improve water quality and habitat for life associated with the Rangihoua wetland ecosystem, giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai
3. In the active recreation and sport management area, minimise conflicts between activities such as golf, mountain biking and horse riding, and the riparian margins to enable these activities to continue whilst facilitating stream restoration as far as possible
4. In the watercourses and wetlands management area, avoid earthworks or engineering works, except when carried out for the purpose of biodiversity protection or restoration, and minimise conflicts between active recreation and sport, and stream restoration activities, to enhance the health of watercourses
5. Work with the community to re-establish the reserve’s natural wetlands, watercourses and their planted margins to protect and restore biodiversity within the reserve
6. Enhance natural habitats throughout the reserve to contribute to ecological values in the reserve and surrounding area, through planting and weed control
7. Assess geomorphology to support the implementation of progressive removal of barriers to fish passage to restore migratory fish paths, in particular that of Kōkopu
8. Remove pest plants and animals, particularly those that pose a biosecurity risk in accordance with Waiheke Local Board endorsed agrichemical dispensation
9. Promote a greater awareness and understanding of the ecological values of the reserve through activities and interpretation such as signs, displays, education and volunteer programmes and guided walks
10. Remove above ground dumped rubbish located on and near the fill area in the south-east corner of the reserve (see riparian planting map p.32/33). Prepare an ongoing site management plan (OSMP) to monitor the fill and the surrounding area. The OSMP could include visual monitoring, weed management, native tree planting and water quality testing
11. Remove fill associated with Bund 2 (as identified on the “Riparian Planting” map at pages 32-33) subject to confirmation that there will be no significant negative environmental impacts as a result of its removal.

⁶ Including the Waiheke Resources Trust

5 Te whāinga tuarima - Objective 5

Allow for ease of public access, use and connectivity

» Satisfies goal: *Tomokanga*

Policies

1. Work with lessees and sporting codes to facilitate public use of, and access to, all facilities within Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park in accordance with the lease/licence agreement (where applicable)
2. Establish universally accessible paths within Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park, where safe and practical, to enable access by all ages and abilities to primary facilities and major destinations within the reserve
3. Enable the implementation of the greenways (shared off-road paths) identified within the Waiheke Island Pathways Plan 2019, where this relates to the reserve, including a potential extension of Te Ara Hura
4. Maintain and renew the paths and trails⁷ network throughout the reserve and support the development of safe connections over watercourses and wetlands, to trails through and beyond the reserve that provide for a range of skill, ability and interest, where these recognise and respect cultural and natural values
5. Provide directional and safety signage to improve connectivity and safe use of the tracks and trails at the reserve
6. Access to the reserve or an area of the reserve may be temporarily restricted for a specified time, subject to statutory and bylaw requirements, including where:
 - a) a rāhui is in place
 - b) there are risks to biosecurity, such as the spread of kauri dieback
 - c) the park or area requires remediation, for example to address a physical hazard or to undertake field renovations
 - d) maintenance works are being carried out on the park
 - e) an activity or event has been granted the right to restrict public access as part of its conditions of authorisation
 - f) there are unfavourable ground conditions
 - g) there are concerns around water quality or its availability
 - h) there are adverse impacts on other important park values including natural, historic, recreational or cultural values
 - i) there are concerns for the safety of the public such as conflicts between pedestrians and other users in the reserve, acknowledging that the Council would work with stakeholders to minimise the likelihood of this occurring.

⁷ Paths and trails include mountain bike, bridle and walking as well as shared paths

6 Te whāinga tuaono - Objective 6

Improve road access and parking where required

» *Satisfies goal: Haere Ake Nei*

Policies

1. When renewing or developing park infrastructure that supports access, consider optimal design for internal roads, parking locations, catering for multiple forms of active transport and accessibility, taking into account the impact on the natural, cultural and recreational values of the reserve
2. When redeveloping or developing parking spaces and access roads, consider the following requirements:
 - a) ability to meet parking demand during non-peak use of the park⁸
 - b) locating these to minimise the loss of usable recreation and open space
 - c) incorporating water sensitive design to reduce stormwater runoff and contaminants entering watercourses
3. Consider the options for managing demand for car parking where capacity is regularly exceeded and is impacting park users, including but not limited to:
 - a) time limits, enforcement and parking charges
 - b) encourage community organisations and clubs to use public transport, carpooling and other more sustainable ways of transport
 - c) managing unauthorised exclusive use by community organisations and clubs
4. Consider park entrance safety improvements for access by horse trailers.

⁸ Non-peak use means outside of peak use (when demand for parking is at its greatest; for example, Saturday mornings at a park with sports fields).

7 Te whāinga tuawhitu - Objective 7

Protect the values of the reserve and the extent of open space for community use when considering any lease or licence arrangements

» *Satisfies all goals*

Policies

1. A lease or licence under the Reserves Act 1977 may be granted within activity footprints for same or similar activities on the reserve, as depicted in Appendix 1, for:
 - a) organised sport and facilities including, but not limited to: tennis, horse riding, mountain biking, rugby, football, hockey, disc golf
 - b) a golf club
 - c) a museum and/or historic village
 - d) the Auckland Regional Rescue Helicopter subject to objective 3, policy 7
2. The assessment of an application for a lease or licence, or variation to a lease or licence, may consider the following:
 - a) the extent to which the lease or licence supports and/or gives effect to the values articulated within the vision and goals for the reserve as identified within this reserve management plan
 - b) the extent to which the lease or licence gives effect to the desired experiences within the management areas identified within this reserve management plan
 - c) the degree of cultural impacts of the application, as defined through engagement with mana whenua, in order to determine terms of lease or licence and conditions to avoid or mitigate impacts on cultural values
 - d) any potential impacts on the ability to achieve the intent of objectives 2, 4 and 5 and the associated policies related to cultural, natural environment and access values respectively
 - e) the capacity of the reserve to accommodate the activity including any actual or proposed expansion of the activity
 - f) any potential impacts on current users of the park, such as any exclusive use of the park or part of the park, and any reduction in open space and impact on the functionality of the reserve for community use
 - g) any relevant bylaws
3. Within the watercourses and wetlands management areas and the informal recreation management area, a lease or licence should not be granted for sport or organised recreation, including golf, that requires permanent buildings, modification or development, or compromises the ability to protect or restore biodiversity.

Te Whakatinana i te Matawhānui

Delivering the Vision

The actions outlined in the following section are designed to give effect to the Reserve Management Plan and relate to the management areas, as identified. Actions intended to strengthen sense of place and cultural identity apply to the reserve as a whole.

Subject to resourcing constraints, as identified within Implementation and Funding, we intend to deliver for our community the following actions:



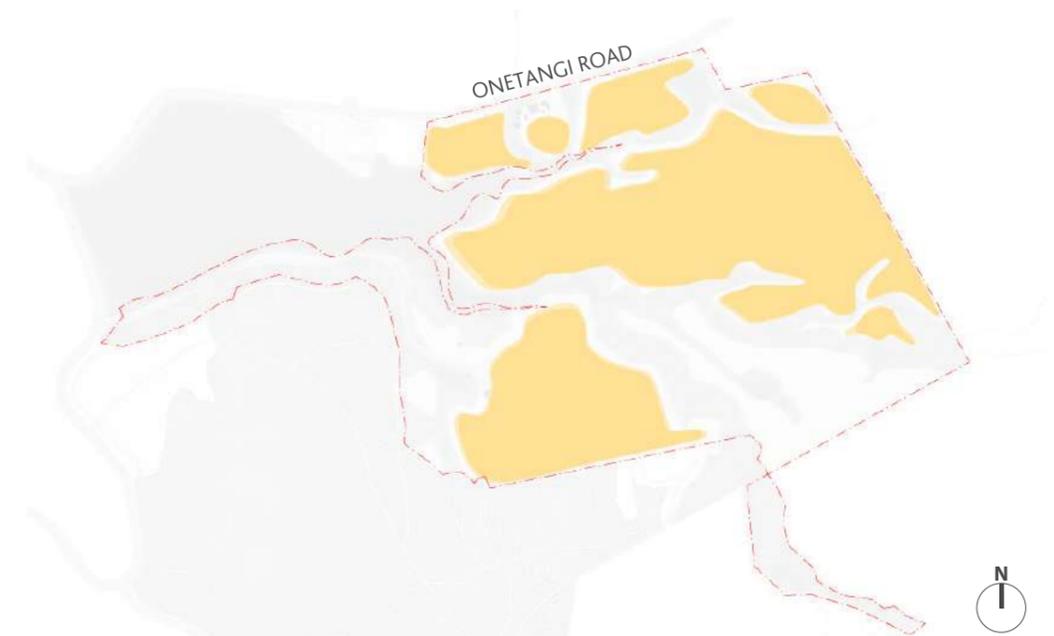
Strengthening Sense of Place and Cultural Identity

Focus for the next 5 years

- I. Develop design principles drawn from local stories and cultural narratives in relation to Te Rangihoua that can be used to inform redevelopment or new development within the reserve such as new built form or play spaces
» Possible Leads: Auckland Council and mana whenua
- II. Resurvey and update information on cultural heritage sites throughout the reserve, with a particular focus on unsurveyed areas such as the riparian margins; including defining their spatial extent and implement any archaeological site management actions identified
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua
- III. Work with mana whenua and heritage specialists to monitor the state of cultural heritage within the reserve and to develop strategies to protect and enhance this heritage
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua
- IV. Identify significant viewshafts to Te Rangihoua from surrounding public space (including the road network) and protect these from encroachment by development
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua
- V. Allow the ongoing presence of Waiheke Museum and support the promotion of the stories of mana whenua, who have a connection to the park and Waiheke Island
» Possible Lead: mana whenua working with Waiheke Island Historical Society
- VI. Support mana whenua, leaseholders and volunteer groups to prepare a planting plan and to continue vegetation enhancement throughout the reserve through the planting of appropriate eco-sourced indigenous species, wherever feasible, and the removal of pest plants. This should integrate with, and support, similar work being undertaken within the reserve area by community restoration organisations as well as contracted work on Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamoe, and enhance canopy cover in accordance with the Auckland Urban Ngāhere (Forest) Strategy and informed by the Waiheke Local Board Urban Ngāhere Analysis Report
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with mana whenua, leaseholders and volunteer groups

Focus for the longer term

- VII. Reaffirm Māori names and progressively install bilingual signage, including the opportunity to rename the reserve to better reflect the meaning of the place, ensuring this is undertaken in partnership with mana whenua
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with mana whenua
- VIII. Commission and install cultural markers (such as tomokanga, waharoa, pou and palisades) to enhance the visible presence of mana whenua at gateways/entrances to the reserve
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council (Parks and Heritage) working with mana whenua
- IX. Establish and restore traditional resources for cultural use, including areas for planting of raupō, harakeke and other indigenous vegetation for cultural harvest, native eco-sourced seedlings and for seed collection, according to the maramataka (Māori lunar calendar)
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with mana whenua
- X. Support establishment of traditional Māori sports, games, recreation activities, cultural activities and performing arts within the reserve
» Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with mana whenua



Active Recreation and Sport

Focus for the next 5 years

- I. Instigate review of occupancy arrangements, and where appropriate progress preparation and execution of leases and licences within the reserve, including defining the spatial extent of these
 - » Lead: Auckland Council
- II. Work with Waiheke Golf Club, mana whenua, and the wider community to investigate how the golf course could be further developed in a sustainable and eco-friendly manner, including exploring short course options and financial models, to ensure a quality course for Waiheke, optimising the existing area whilst also enhancing the natural environment and cultural values within the reserve
 - » Possible Lead: Waiheke Golf Club
- III. Work with the Waiheke Golf Club to investigate opportunities for opening the golf course to the wider public for safe public access, which may include for planting days in adjacent areas
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with Waiheke Golf Club
- IV. Investigate the need for and provision of further training lights on sports grounds to enable training and play, particularly for winter sports, to meet growing numbers. Ensure these are operated only when sports grounds are in use, and comply with the criteria of the Waiheke lighting management plan, to retain darker skies on Waiheke
 - » Possible Lead: Sport Auckland with Auckland Council, and Waiheke United Association Football Club and Waiheke Island Rugby Club
- V. Actively consider climate change, in particular flooding projections, when developing new activities and associated infrastructure, particularly replacement of buildings/assets or location of any new buildings/assets (refer also to Strengthening Sense of Place and Cultural Identity, action (i))
 - » Lead: Auckland Council and Tenants

Focus for the longer term

- VI. Investigate drainage works for sports fields to enable year-round use that can be shared by a number of codes, particularly the winter sports codes
 - » Possible Leads: Sport Auckland with Auckland Council and Waiheke United Association Football Club and Waiheke Island Rugby Club
- VII. Investigate a shared resource for clubs to help manage venue hire, pool funding, develop joint initiatives
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council
- VIII. Investigate demand and opportunity for new and additional toilet and changing room facilities ((refer also to Strengthening Sense of Place and Cultural Identity, action (i))
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua, and Sport Auckland
- IX. Identify a location, design and build a new play area, within Rangihoua Reserve in close proximity to the sports fields, that incorporates principles of Te Māra Hūpara, to encourage safe, family play for all ages and abilities, opportunities for learning through play and connection to the cultural significance of the place (refer also to Strengthening Sense of Place and Cultural Identity, action (i))
 - » Possible Leads: Auckland Council and mana whenua



Watercourses and Wetlands

Focus for the next 5 years

- I. Survey and map the location, width and shape of wetlands and biodiversity indicators in order to monitor changes and enable appropriate ongoing management that includes existing restoration efforts.
 - » Lead: Auckland Council, mana whenua and community restoration organisations
- II. In conjunction with the planting plan for the whole reserve, identify and prepare a planting plan for the riparian margins for vegetation enhancement of at least 10m extending to 20m+ wherever practicable along the edges of watercourses throughout the reserve, unless it is determined by the administering body (e.g. due to existing infrastructure) that in some locations a minimum of 10m is not achievable⁹. Undertake planting with appropriate indigenous species while removing pest plants and animals (refer to p32/33 cross section). The planting plan will evolve as opportunities for planting within the riparian margins are identified and delivery funding becomes available.
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua, community restoration organisations and local sports codes/leaseholders
- III. Ensure that riparian planting works in harmony with existing golf activities and vice versa, on the northern tributary in particular. Ensure that it is undertaken in combination with different mowing heights, frequencies and plantings at the rough and avoiding use of chemical fertiliser and herbicides that can be detrimental to aquatic life
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council with Waiheke Golf Club
- IV. Undertake a fish count and measure the Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI), temperature, Ph, dissolved solids, turbidity, dissolved oxygen and suspended sediment within the watercourses to establish a baseline against which changes to the water quality, fish habitat and impact of removing barriers to fish passage can be monitored and publicly reported
 - » Lead: Auckland Council, mana whenua, and community restoration organisations
- V. Develop an infrastructure maintenance register and programme to identify all culverts and pipes, schedule periodic inspections and maintenance to ensure effective operation, and identify and respond to issues at an early stage that might affect water quality or safe fish passage
 - » Lead: Auckland Council

⁹ To avoid doubt, the requirements of resource management statutory planning documents regarding riparian buffers continue to apply. The administering body could also make a determination that riparian margin planting of more than 20m is achievable in some locations.

- VI. Develop a plan to identify the best options for removal of barriers to fish passage and to identify budget for the progressive removal of those barriers from the coast, upstream to the hills (i.e. the receiving environment to the headwaters)
 - » Lead: Auckland Council
- VII. Undertake survey of the native fauna within the reserve, in order to monitor changes as watercourse and wetland habitats are improved
 - » Lead: Auckland Council
- VIII. In conjunction with actions iv, v and vi, progressively remove culverts and small access platforms that act as barriers to fish passage, widen the watercourse at these locations and install small pedestrian bridges¹⁰ to enable the stream environment to function properly
 - » Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua, community restoration organisations and volunteer groups
- VIII. Work with neighbouring landowners to collectively improve habitat management, remove barriers to fish passage and improve the quality of water flowing through the park and beyond to Pūtiki Bay
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with local landowners

Focus for the longer term

- IX. Celebrate world wetland day annually on 2 February, or a similar appropriately identified day, and use this as an opportunity to plant/weed and raise public awareness of the island's wetlands
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua, community restoration organisations and volunteer groups
- X. Survey extent of watercourses to map the location, width and shape, water levels and volume of water as well as flood events in order to monitor changes and enable appropriate ongoing management
 - » Lead: Auckland Council

¹⁰ Expert advice will be required on the appropriate span and width of these bridges

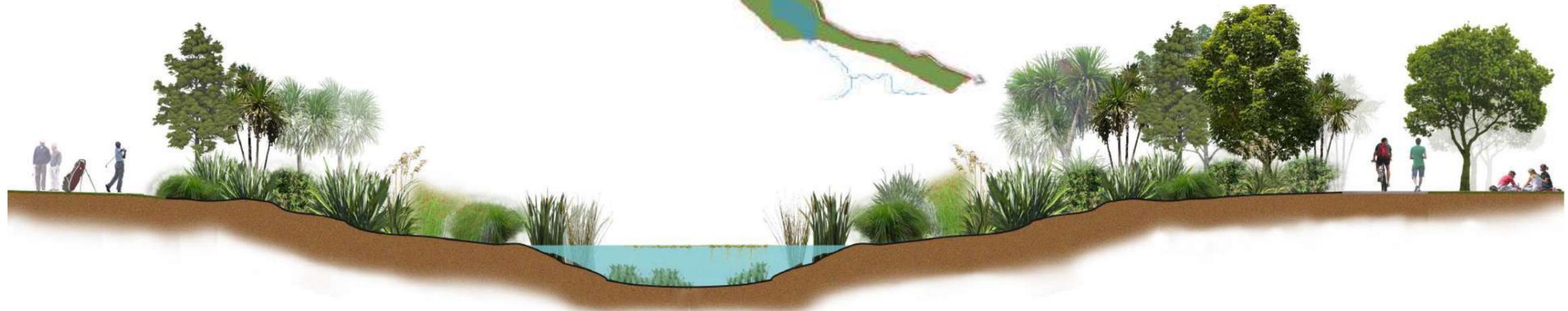
Riparian Planting



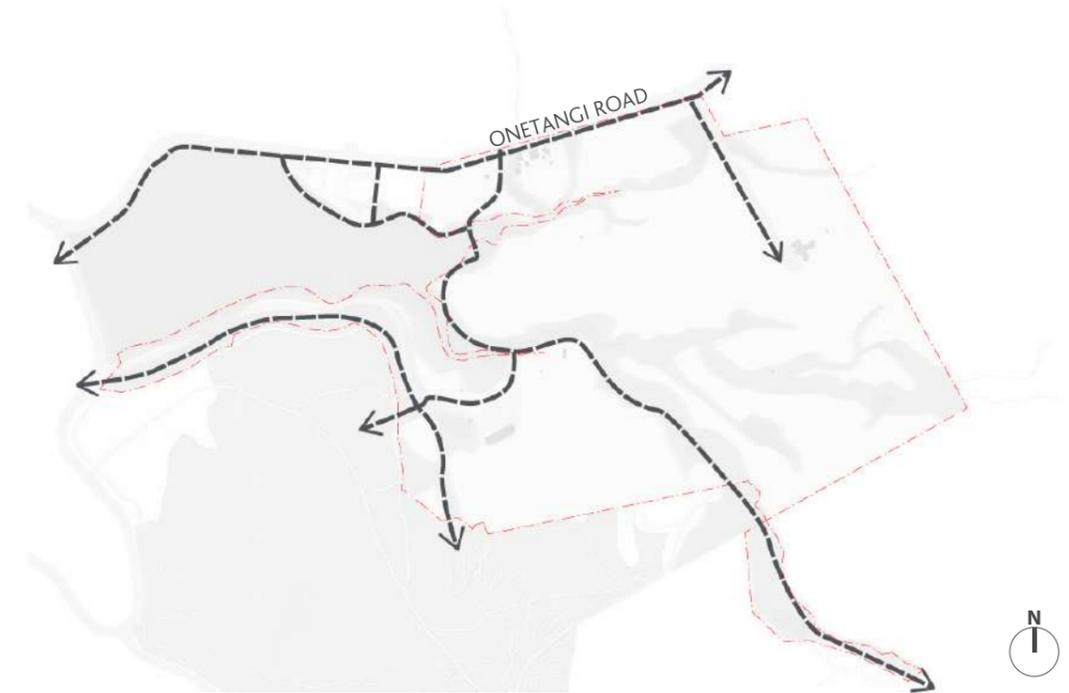
N
Scale NTS

LEGEND

- Reserve Management Plan boundary
- Active sports and recreation management area
- Informal recreation management area
- Wetlands
- Streams
- Watercourse and wetland management area
- Fish barrier (#1,2,4,5,6,9)
- Fish barrier - out of RMP scope
- ③ Natural barrier
- ⑦ Barrier located in road culvert (AT ownership) unknown upstream habitat
- ⑧ Culvert rebuilt in 2022 - barrier removed
- Bund (#1,2)



	Buffer planting	Trees and shrubs	Low growing plants	Low growing plants	Trees and shrubs	Buffer planting	Access and pathways	
RECREATION	RIPARIAN MARGIN			WATERCOURSES / WETLANDS	RIPARIAN MARGIN			RECREATION



Access and Paths

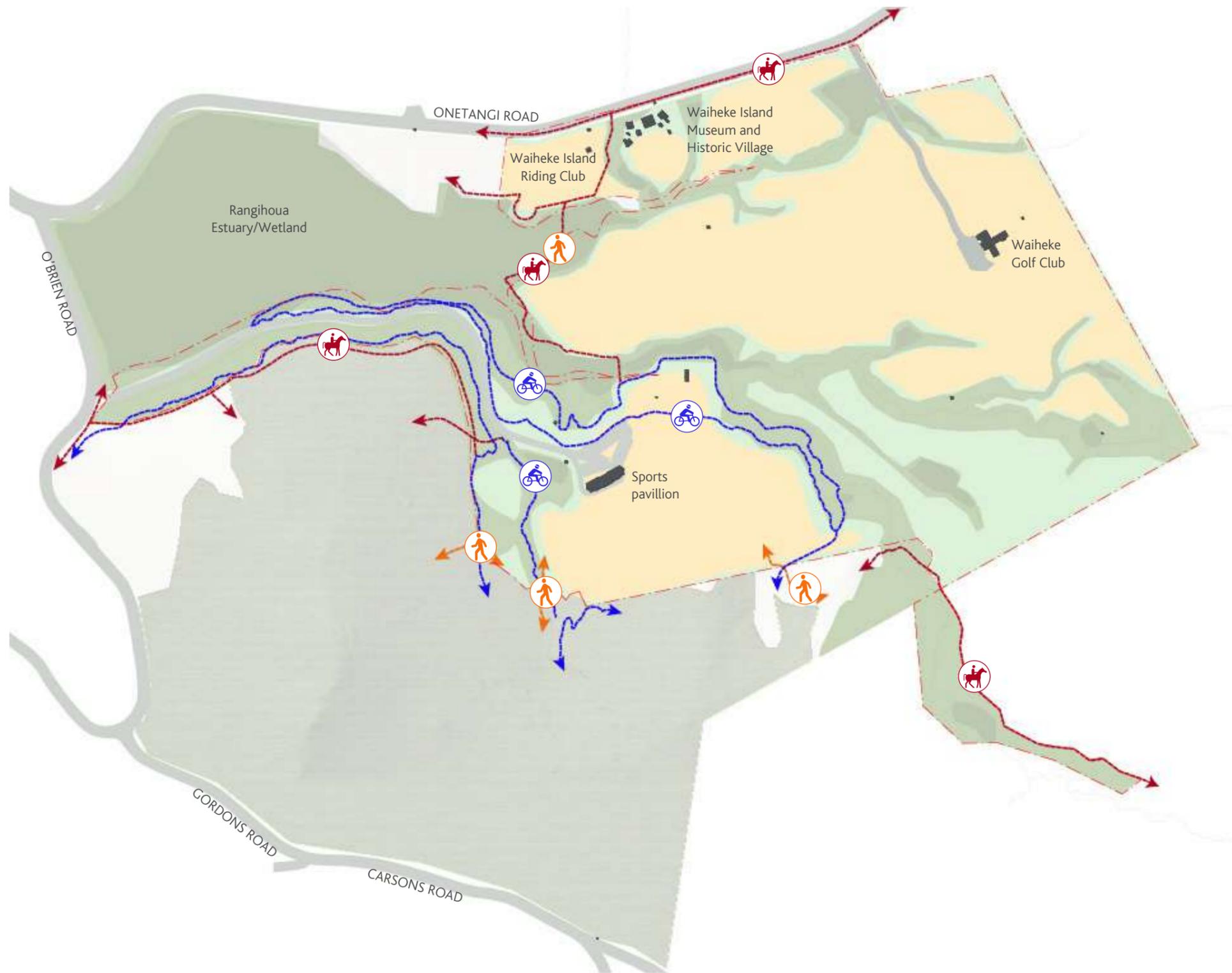
Focus for the next 5 years

- I. Develop a code of conduct for shared paths and dedicated trails to improve access and connectivity throughout the reserve and beyond, while recognising and respecting cultural and natural values (including keeping to defined paths and trails)
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with mana whenua and local groups
- II. Ongoing enhancement of shared paths and dedicated trails to maintain a surface to encourage people to use the reserve for passive recreation in line with the code of conduct developed in (i) above
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with mana whenua and local groups
- III. Progressively develop universally accessible paths to primary facilities and major destinations to support health and wellbeing
 - » Lead: Auckland Council
- IV. Work with local mountain biking and horse-riding groups/clubs to connect existing paths and trails to and through the reserve, addressing barriers for safe horse riding, and safely linking with other paths and trails beyond the reserve while protecting cultural and natural values
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with local mountain biking and horse-riding groups/clubs and mana whenua

Focus for the longer term

- V. Develop new paths, including around the existing golf course and in the south-eastern part of the reserve, to showcase a renewed wetland, in consultation with mana whenua, local groups/clubs and leaseholders
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with mana whenua, local groups/clubs and leaseholders
- VI. Work with Auckland Transport to provide park access safety improvements for horse trailers
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council working with Auckland Transport and local groups/clubs and leaseholders

Existing Path Network



LEGEND

- Reserve Management Plan Boundary
- Active sports and recreation
- Informal recreation
- Watercourses and wetlands

EXISTING TRACK NETWORK

- - - 🚴 Mountain bike track
- - - 🚶 Walking track
- - - 🐎 Bridle track
- - - 🚶 Bridle track used also for walking

NOTE: The track network shown on this map has been sourced from AC GIS. The network needs to be 'ground truthed' to confirm accuracy

Informal Recreation

Focus for the next 5 years

- I. Following identification of extent of natural wetland in the south-eastern part of the reserve, undertake restoration of this as a habitat for native flora and fauna, acknowledging and continuing the restoration work that is already underway
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua, community restoration organisations and volunteer groups
- II. Investigate opportunities to develop bird hides for bird watching and interpretative signage to provide education on restoration activity and biodiversity at the reserve
 - » Lead: Auckland Council
- III. Develop options for the best and most appropriate multi-use of the south-eastern triangle of the reserve, excluding areas of natural wetland
 - » Possible Lead: Auckland Council with mana whenua, leaseholders and the local community



Te Whakaurunga me te Tuku Pūtea

Implementation and Funding

This Reserve Management Plan provides a vision, goals, objectives, policies and actions for the appropriate use, protection and development of Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park.

Decisions relating to the funding and priority for works described within this Reserve Management Plan will be undertaken within Auckland Council’s Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan and with the Waiheke Local Board through the Waiheke Local Board Plan.

It is anticipated that actions identified as being a focus for the next 5 years could be implemented within the first 5 years following adoption of the final Reserve Management Plan. However, priority actions are subject to change through the Long-Term Plan and Local Board Plan process.

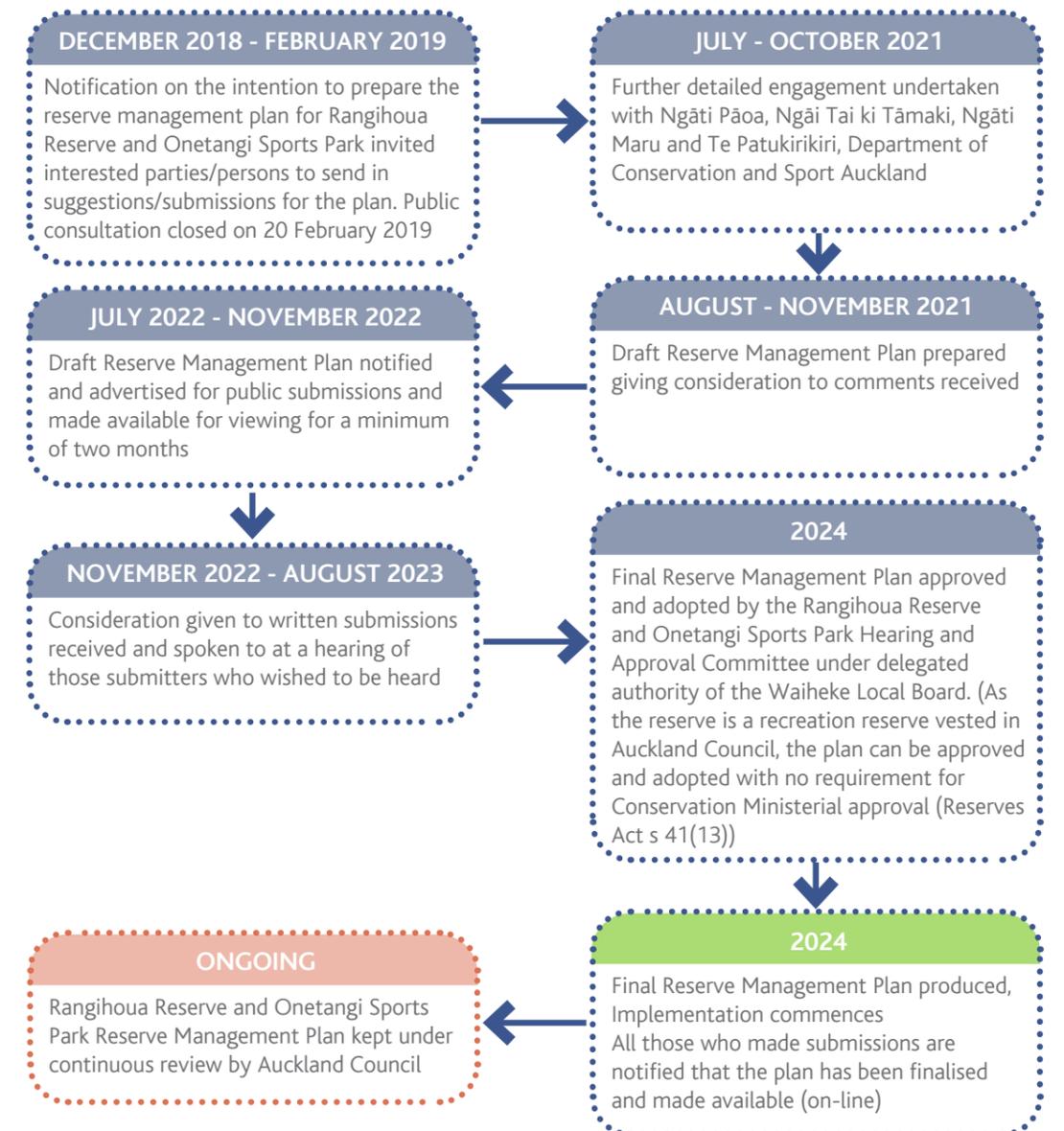
It is also anticipated that clubs and sporting codes and other organisations will work in partnership with Auckland Council to raise future funding to deliver the outcomes anticipated within this Plan.

Te tukanga whakarite i tēnei Mahere Whakahaere i te Papa Rāhui

Process for Preparing a Reserve Management Plan for Rangihoua Reserve and Onetangi Sports Park

Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 sets out the process that must be followed when preparing a Reserve Management Plan

The following steps outline the process:



Ngā hākinakina, ngā mahi me ngā rawapuni Sports, Activities and Facilities



WAIHEKE GOLF CLUBHOUSE



WAIHEKE GOLF CLUBHOUSE

FOOTBALL TRAINING FIELD



FOOTBALL FIELD

RUGBY FIELD



DISC GOLF
HOCKEY & TENNIS COURTS



SPORTS PAVILION
Council owned asset
Toilets, changing rooms
Separate club rooms for rugby and football
Mountain bike storage
City parks depot

BBO / PICNIC / EVENT SPACE



RANGIHOA WETLAND

WAIHEKE ISLAND RIDING CLUB



WAIHEKE ISLAND MUSEUM AND HISTORIC VILLAGE



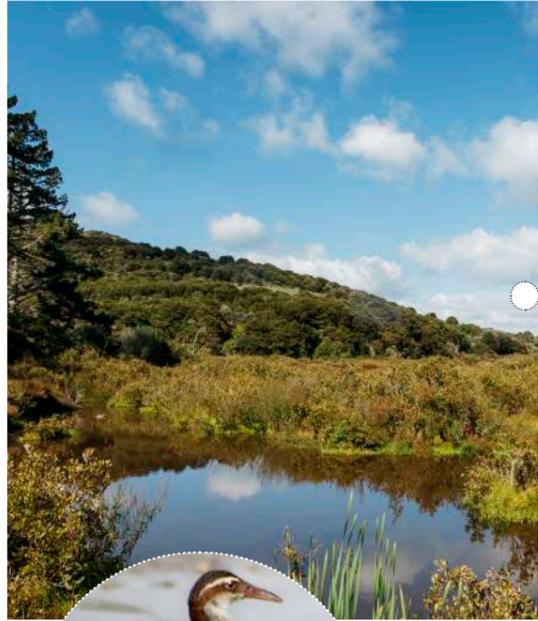
11 HOLE GOLFCOURSE



ONETANGI ROAD

Ngā āhuatanga o te taiao māori

Features of the Natural Environment



receiving environment:

RANGIHOA WETLAND

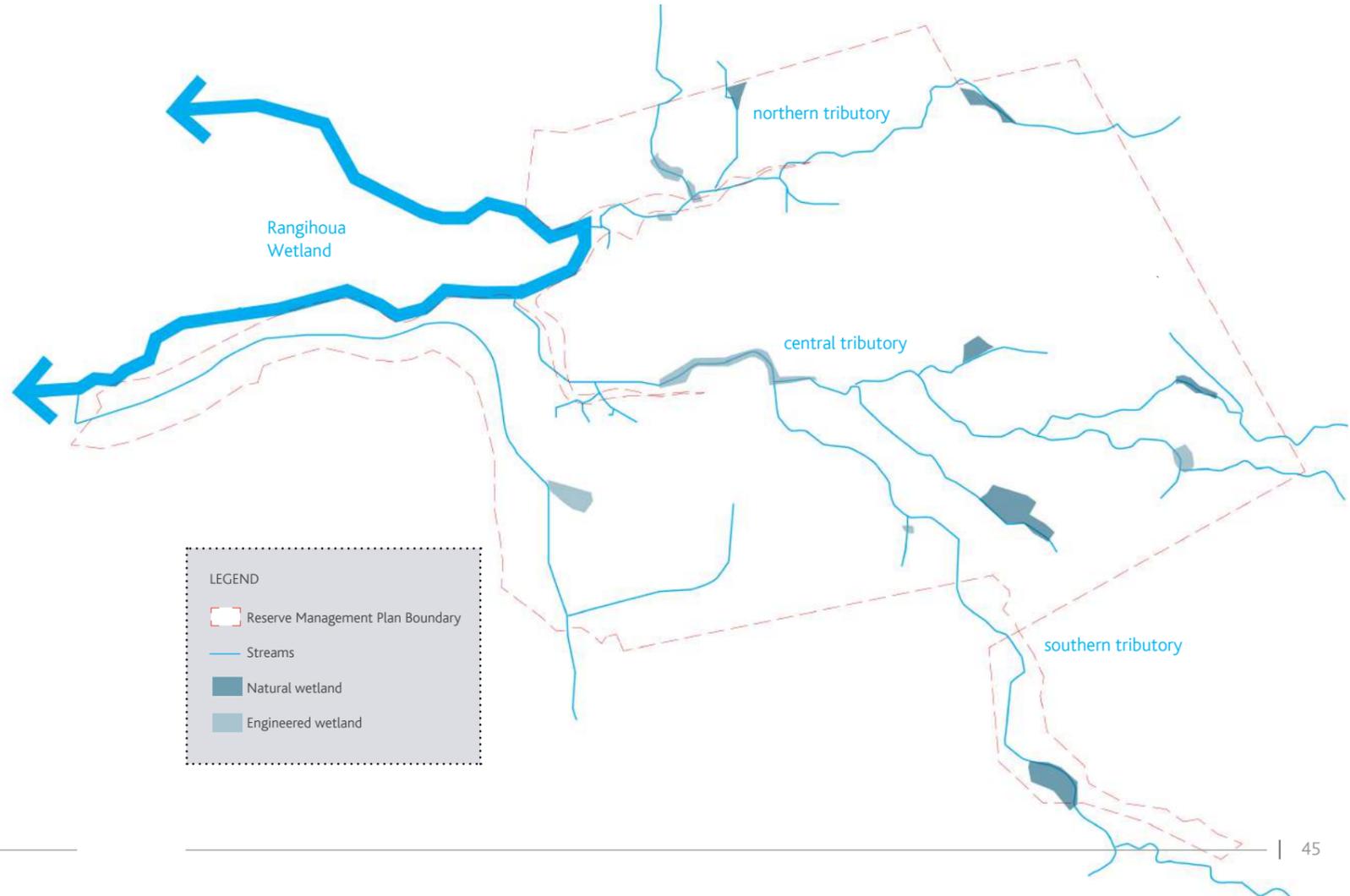
PŪTIKI BAY

onsite watercourses:

- 3,300m** length of stream
- 97.2%** of stream length has permanent water
- 2.8%** of stream length has intermittent water
- 13** Wetlands and ponds



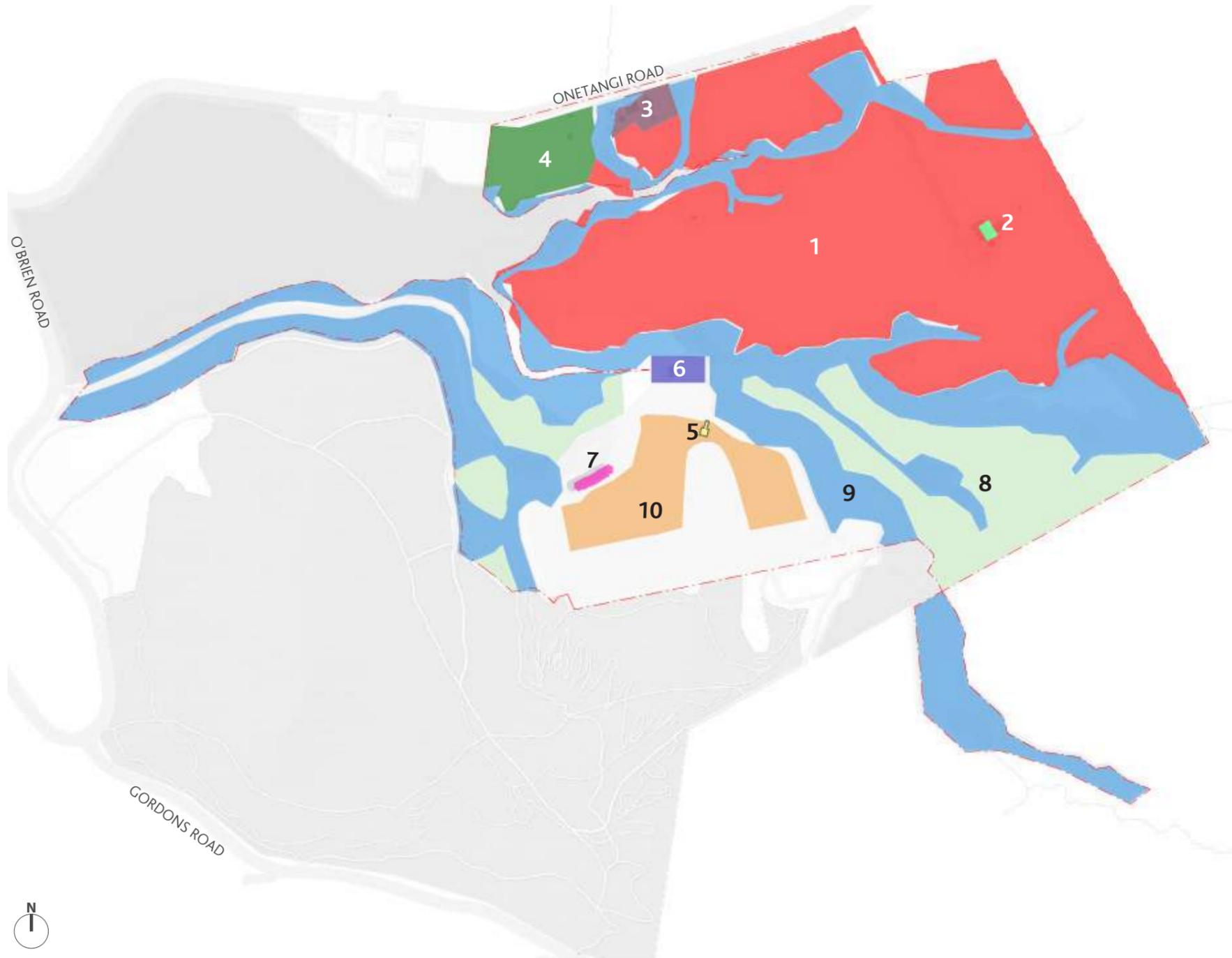
Auckland Unitary Plan - Significant Ecological Area due to its flora, fauna and habitat values. Provides a habitat for native banded rails which are declining nationally.





Te Āpitianga 1: Ngā Tapuwae ā-Mahi

Appendix 1: Activity Footprints



LEGEND

- Reserve Management Plan Boundary
- 1 Golfing activities
- 2 Golf related amenities
- 3 Museum and historic village
- 4 Organised sport and facilities e.g. horse riding
- 5 Auckland Regional Rescue Helicopter service
- 6 Organised sport and facilities e.g. tennis
- 7 Organised sport and facilities e.g. rugby, football
- 8 Informal recreation
- 9 Watercourses and wetlands
- 10 Sports fields

NOTE: The activity footprints shown on this map are indicative only. Exact boundaries will be subject to survey and mapping to confirm extent of wetlands (see Delivering the Vision, watercourses and wetlands, action i.) and lease/licence extents (see Delivering the Vision, active recreation and sport, action i.).

Te Āpitianga 2: Te papakupu whāiti

Appendix 2: Glossary

Archaeological site

A place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. However, a place associated with post-1900 human activity may be gazetted as an archaeological site under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Biodiversity

Biological diversity or the variability among living organisms from all sources, including land, marine and freshwater ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species (including genetic diversity), between species and of ecosystems within the park (definition from Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020).

Buildings and facilities

A building is a structure with a roof and walls standing permanently in one place, for example sports pavilion, clubrooms, toilet blocks.

Bylaws

Bylaws authorised by Acts of parliament to be made by Auckland Council that apply to Auckland.

Cultural values - Ngā Uara ā-Ahurea

- Kaitakitanga = Guardianship
- Manaakitanga = Nurturing
- Wairuatanga = Spirituality
- Kotahitanga = Unity
- Whangaungatanga = Relationships
- Mātauranga Māori = Māori Knowledge.

Historic heritage

- a) Means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:
 - I. Archaeological
 - II. Architectural
 - III. Cultural

IV. Historic

V. Scientific

VI. Technological, and

(b) Includes:

I. Historic sites, structures, places and areas; and

II. Archaeological sites; and

III. Sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and

IV. Surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.

Informal recreation

General use and enjoyment of parks for a variety of activities to promote health and wellbeing. Ensures there are non-prescribed and flexible areas available in parks to respond to changing recreation demands. For example, walking, experiencing nature, picnicking, running, frisbee, events, games. Does not include organised sports codes.

Kōiwi

Kōiwi refers to human skeletal remains.

Mana whenua

In Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland mana whenua are hapū or iwi with ancestral relationships to certain areas in Tāmaki Makaurau where they exercise customary authority.

'Mana whenua' means Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Maru and Te Patukirikiri for the purposes of this Reserve Management Plan.

Native fauna

Native fauna refers to all of the native and indigenous animal life present within the reserve including, but not limited to, birds, lizards, insects, fish and other aquatic species.

Pest plants

Pest plants include gorse, woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*), pampas grass, wattle (*Acacia* sp.), Chinese privet, Japanese honeysuckle, blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), moth plant, climbing asparagus (*Myrsiphyllum scandens*) and unidentified perennial weeds.

For more detail on pest plants and animals reference the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029 (Decisions Version) and the Weed Management Policy for Parks and Open Spaces 2013.

Restoration

The active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms and landscapes in order to restore indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes and their cultural and visual qualities; or for historic heritage, to return a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state.

Riparian margin

Riparian margin refers to the land along the edge of the streams and wetlands. These are transitional areas between land and water that are important for the management of water quality and ecological values and provide habitats central to the survival of a number of native flora and fauna.

Te Mana o te Wai

Te Mana o te Wai refers to the vital importance of water. When managing freshwater, it ensures the health and well-being of the water is protected.

Tangata hauā

Tangata hauā refers to people with disabilities.

Universal Access

Universal access, also called barrier-free access, refers to equitable access for people of all abilities within the built environment.

Waahi tapu

Waahi tapu is a Māori sacred place, sacred site - a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, e.g., a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed.

Watercourse

A watercourse is a natural or engineered open channel where water collects and flows and includes streams, drainage channels, culverts or pipes that replace a natural open channel.

Wetland

A wetland includes permanent or intermittently wet areas, shallow water or land-water margins.

Wetlands include swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided rivers, and lake margins.