



KAIPĀTIKI

RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Working together with



HE KUPU NĀ TE POARI

Rere arorangi nei au i runga o Kaipara, ko Aotea kei waho, ko te tapuwae o Rūaumoko kei uta, e, ko Kaipātiki e! Te pātaka kai o nehe, ngā wai kaukau o ngā tūpuna, i hua mai ai te kōrero ko Te Tino o Kaipara e! E anga nei au ki anamata, ko te mauri o Kaipātiki hei poi poinga māku, e eke ai i au te kōrero, he ōhākī tukunga iho māku mā Ngāti Whātua ki ngā whakatupuranga huhua e whai mai nei. THei mauri ora!

Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara is proud to present the Kaipātiki Reserve Management Plan.

Kaipātiki was vested in Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and Auckland Council to own and manage as a recreation reserve. The decision-making body is Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara – 50% iwi and 50% Council appointed membership.

This Plan sets out a new Vision for Kaipātiki based on the values of the partners, concept designs from Unitec and input from the community.

The Reserve Management Plan is a high level plan designed to guide what will happen on Kaipātiki. More detailed work plans will be created to demonstrate how the Vision will be brought to life. Local communities will have ongoing opportunities to be involved.

Kaipātiki is the new name for the Parakai Recreation Reserve.

Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara is the new name for the Parakai Recreation Reserve Board.

TE POARI STATEMENT

This Reserve Management Plan looks forward 50 years. Kaipātiki will continue to be a place for people to share and enjoy – a place that supports the local economy, enhances the unique features of the reserve and reflects Ngāti Whātua and the local communities.

A key part of the future is the restoration of the original Māori names. Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara members were unanimous in their decision to revert to the original name of the block, Kaipātiki, as a proud first step to achieve the Vision.

The Plan champions the future and acknowledges the past and current use of Kaipātiki. These stories must be living and breathing elements of the Kaipātiki experience.

Te Poari will monitor progress and work with Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and local communities to enable Kaipātiki to be passed down to the next generation in a state that we can be proud of.

We acknowledge the previous Board members, students and staff of Unitec, and the wider community who helped Te Poari to reach this milestone.

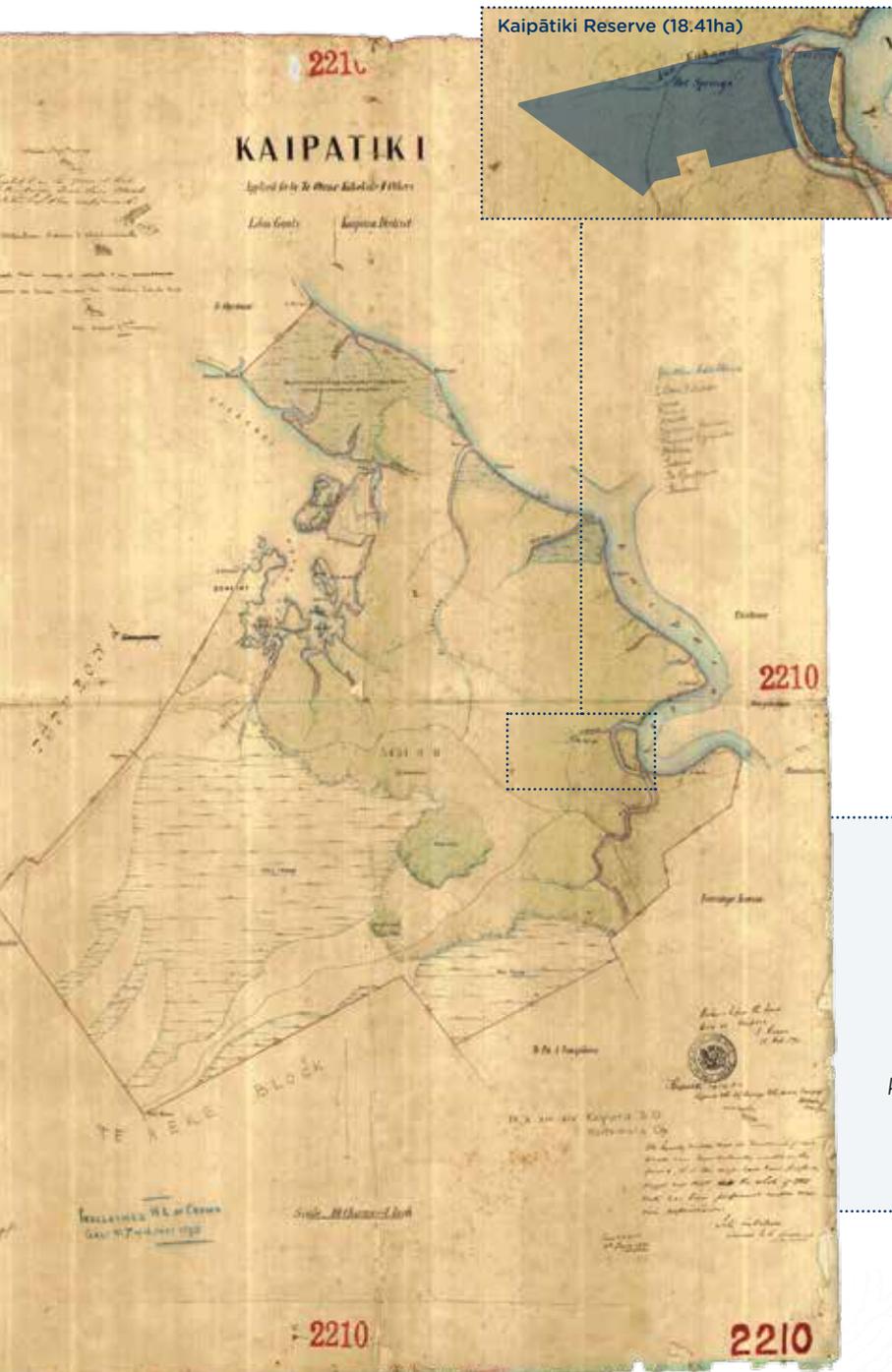
Kaipātiki: kai means food and pātiki means flounder.

The name highlights the importance of this place as an area of abundant food. This is the original name of the land block that includes the 18.41ha recreation reserve (see Map 1).

The kōwhaiwhai design included throughout the document was designed by Ngāti Whātua artist Bernard Makoare.

It was originally designed for the Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Treaty claim settlement documents.





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<i>Papā te whatitiri</i>	<i>Thunder claps</i>
<i>Hikohiko te uira</i>	<i>Lightning flashes</i>
<i>Pupuhi te hau nui</i>	<i>Wild winds roar</i>
<i>Tutū ana te nguha</i>	<i>And fury arises</i>
<i>Pupū ana ngā waiwera ki Kahawai</i>	<i>The bubbling hot waters overflow at Kahawai</i>
<i>Ka tere ki Moau, marere ana ki Kaipara Moana</i>	<i>Descending upon Moau and merging with the Kaipara</i>
<i>Moana nui o Ngāti Whātua</i>	<i>The great sea of Ngāti Whātua</i>



1 TE ARA WHAKAMUA MOVING FORWARD

A: TE TIROHANGA WHAKAMUA | VISION FOR KAIPĀTIKI

Kaipātiki provides access to the geothermal waters of Te Awa Kahawai – where communities experience and respect the natural functions of Papatūānuku (the earth mother) and Rūaumoko (the god of volcanic activity). A habitat for diverse species, that provides access to the river, and fulfils its name Kaipātiki – the place of abundant flounder and food.

The front zone is a place for whānau to share with one another.

Access on and throughout the reserve is warm, welcoming and serves as a strong reminder of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and local area values.

A hive of recreation activity, Kaipātiki offers local hospitality and products amongst a natural backdrop, reminiscent of its previous state. The mauri (life force) of Te Awa Kahawai is healthy and Kaipātiki remains a taonga tuku iho (treasure to be passed on).

He mauri nuku, he mauri rangi, tuia ki Kaipātiki, ka puta, ka ora

The following principles guide the future management of Kaipātiki and apply to all parts of the reserve.



B: TE KŌKIRITANGA | DELIVERING THE VISION

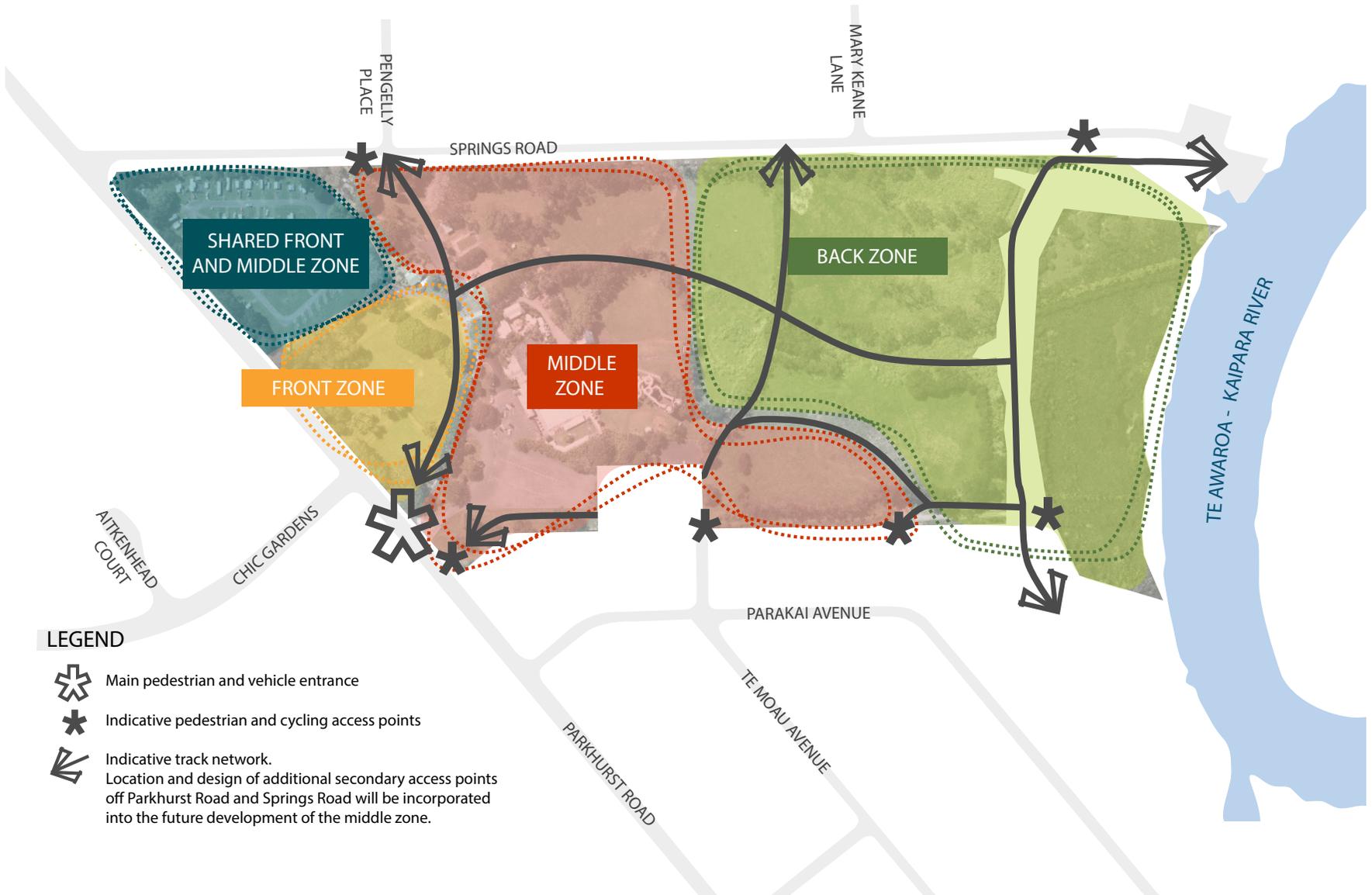
Ngā Wāhanga | Zones

Kaipātiki is a space for a range of recreation purposes. Parts of the reserve are below flood level, parts are naturally elevated and other parts are modified with existing infrastructure and platforms. Zones indicate how activities may be grouped to factor in these features and achieve the desired experience. Access and pathways support entry and movement on the reserve.

Zone	Desired Experience	Extent of development
FRONT	<p>Emphasis is on open space and passive recreation.</p> <p>A fun space that allows for safe play for all ages and well-designed facilities to support group interaction such as shade, shelter and picnic facilities.</p> <p>Free and inclusive access is encouraged.</p>	Moderate with provision for public facilities
MIDDLE	<p>Emphasis is on organised recreation and a unique visitor experience. A space to experience the geothermal springs, local products, local hospitality and visitor accommodation. Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and local people and knowledge are strong features of the visitor experience.</p> <p>Access to parts of this Zone will be subject to a fee to reinvest in the Vision.</p>	High with good design principles that blend with natural features
BACK	<p>Emphasis is on natural and scenic. The space is a thriving habitat for diverse species and native vegetation. A safe pedestrian area that enhances access to nature and the river.</p> <p>Free and inclusive access is encouraged.</p>	Low with provision for pedestrian access
ACCESS & PATHWAYS	<p>Emphasis is on safe circulation to all parts of Kaipātiki. A space where pedestrian and cycle access will become the main way of getting around.</p> <p>Access and pathways are an opportunity to educate people about Kaipātiki.</p> <p>Access for people of all ages and abilities is important.</p> <p>Free and inclusive access is encouraged.</p>	Varies to support intersecting zone

All zones are to be managed in keeping with the Vision and Management Principles.





LEGEND

-  Main pedestrian and vehicle entrance
-  Indicative pedestrian and cycling access points
-  Indicative track network.
- Location and design of additional secondary access points off Parkhurst Road and Springs Road will be incorporated into the future development of the middle zone.

B: TE KŌKIRITANGA | DELIVERING THE VISION

Wātaka | Timing

KAITIAKITANGA

Restoring natural features

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

- Establish a native nursery and revegetation programmes with a focus on the back zone.
- Actively protect and improve the habitats of existing wildlife. Initial focus is dogs on leads in back zone and improving drains along Springs Road.
- Monitor and use data to enhance the mana and mauri of Te Awa Kahawai, Moau River and Te Awaroa – the life force of Kaipātiki.
- Develop and implement sustainable management practices with an initial focus on pest plant and animal management, and waste minimisation.
- Identify and establish partnerships to support Kaitiakitanga initiatives

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS

- Extend native revegetation programme across the reserve.
- Monitor and use data to further improve water quality.
- Monitor the impacts of sea level rise and climate change and agree adaptive management responses affecting Kaipātiki.
- Implement further actions to adopt sustainable management practices across the reserve with a focus on the use of the geothermal resource and sustainable facility design.
- Further enhance and monitor existing habitats to enable diverse aquatic life.

WHAT WE WILL SEE IN 50 YEARS

- Native vegetation is a dominant thriving feature of the reserve.
- No invasive plants and low presence of weeds and pests.
- Water flowing on and off the reserve is free from harmful levels of pollutants.
- Te Awa Kahawai is a strong healthy resource that flows for generations to come.
- The back zone is largely undeveloped and protects the reserve from flooding.
- Riparian habitat supports a range of aquatic life.
- Strong partnerships and local collaboration enhance the Kaitiakitanga principle on Kaipātiki





Scale 1:100

Concept design showing native planting. Unitec (2016)
Parakai Recreation Reserve Design Statement.



B: TE KŌKIRITANGA | DELIVERING THE VISION

Wātaka | Timing

AHI KĀ

Sustaining people and place

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

- Establish and restore traditional resources for cultural use
- Establish and implement a volunteer programme. Replanting in the back zone is an initial focus.
- Develop and implement design principles drawn from local stories and Ngāti Whātua design.
- Actively reflect and increase awareness of all local stories and heritage on Kaipātiki.
- Restore Māori names and progressively install bilingual signage.
- Promote Kaipātiki as a venue for events that bring communities together and promote the vision.
- Enhance the connection between Kaipātiki and Te Awaroa river.
- Enhance awareness and protect cultural heritage sites with an initial focus on the War Memorial site.

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS

- Maintain a thriving cultural harvest resource that is valued and supported by Ngāti Whātua.
- Evaluate and implement measures to grow and extend the volunteer programme.
- Apply the design principles to new infrastructure and renewals.
- Continue reflecting local stories, values and people on Kaipātiki.
- Activate the connection to Te Awaroa from Kaipātiki.
- Actively promote methods to enhance the use of Māori language on Kaipātiki.

WHAT WE WILL SEE IN 50 YEARS

- The reserve supports the revitalisation of Ngāti Whātua culture, reo, practices, stories and food gathering.
- All communities value and actively understand the reserve's heritage.
- Heritage features are protected, enhanced and valued by visitors to the reserve.
- Kaipātiki is a hub for community activity and a place to celebrate an active partnership.
- Strong partnerships and local collaboration enhance the Kaipātiki offering.





Scale 1:50

Concept design showing riparian planting. Unitec (2016)
Parakai Recreation Reserve Design Statement.

B: TE KŌKIRITANGA | DELIVERING THE VISION

Wātaka | Timing

MANAAKITANGA

Sharing our experience

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

- Improve public facilities with a priority on access and pathways.
- Explore and implement high quality temporary holiday accommodation that supports visitors to Kaipātiki and South Kaipara.
- Work with partners to explore and implement actions to further develop the pool complex to better reflect the vision.
- Prioritise local employment, training, business and products on Kaipātiki.
- Create a safe environment for all people on Kaipātiki.
- Future-proof any new activities and associated infrastructure by actively considering flooding projections.
- Explore commercial activities that support local communities and enhance the enjoyment and convenience of visitors to Kaipātiki with an initial focus on the middle zone.

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS

- Explore further commercial opportunities that enhance the enjoyment and convenience of people on the reserve and throughout South Kaipara.
- Extend the temporary holiday accommodation offer to enable all year-round use that aligns to the vision.
- Actively promote and partner with Ngāti Whātua, local and community-based operations to provide a unique offering.
- Generate a sustainable income to fund the Vision.
- Ongoing enhancement of facilities that support free public use and pedestrian and cycle access.

WHAT WE WILL SEE IN 50 YEARS

- A unique offering that is shared by all on terms that reflect Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and local community values.
- Activities on Kaipātiki actively enhance the vision.
- Commercial activities support public use and enjoyment.
- Equitable and inclusive access for people of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and local residents.
- Sustainable income generated from the reserve to fund the Vision.
- Kaipātiki is a safe environment for all users.
- Kaipātiki is a recognised visitor destination.





Scale 1:80

Concept design of tent sites within holiday accommodation area. Unitec (2016) *Parakai Recreation Reserve Design Statement*.



B: TE KŌKIRITANGA | DELIVERING THE VISION

Wātaka | Timing

WHAI ORANGA Promoting healthy activity

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

- Improve opportunities to enhance healing recreation activities focusing initially on a track network that supports access for all ages and abilities.
- Promote healthy lifestyles with a focus on a smoke-free environment and increasing awareness of the alcohol-free status on parts of Kaipātiki.
- Promote access to healthy and healing spaces with a focus on community gardens and improving spaces for exercise.
- Partner with local organisations to deliver programmes that promote healthy messages.

FOCUS FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS

- Work with partners to connect access and walkways to local and regional networks.
- Further develop partnerships to widen delivery of healing recreation activities that promote the healthy message.
- Actively share Kaipātiki as a healing destination to revitalise and re-energise.
- Enable access to resources and learning to support whānau health and wellbeing.

WHAT WE WILL SEE IN 50 YEARS

- Kaipātiki activity is accessible and used by people of all ages, abilities and communities.
- Kaipātiki is smoke-free.
- Alcohol is strictly managed across the reserve.
- Kaipātiki is a place of healing – a recognised destination for people to revitalise and re-energise.

C: PŪTEA | FUNDING

Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara will seek funding to deliver the vision. There are 3 main funding options:

- Auckland Council – bid for funding through the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan
- Reserve income – exclusive or commercial use of Kaipātiki e.g. leases, licenses, hire fees for purposes consistent with the Vision.
- Third party partnerships and collaborations – this will be on a case by case basis depending on the activity e.g. sponsorship, grants.

D: TE AROTURUKI | MONITORING AND REVIEW

Monitoring the outcomes of the Plan

Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara will monitor and periodically report against each of the management principles.

A Monitoring Report will be prepared and reviewed by Te Poari every two years.

Reviewing the Plan

The Reserve Management Plan will be reviewed every ten years.

Te Poari will seek submissions from the community during the review process and before approving amendments to the Plan.



Concept design showing community gardens and play area. Unitec (2016)
Parakai Recreation Reserve Design Statement.



2 HE HOKINGA MAHARA LOOKING BACK

A: TE MAHI NGĀTAHITANGA | ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP

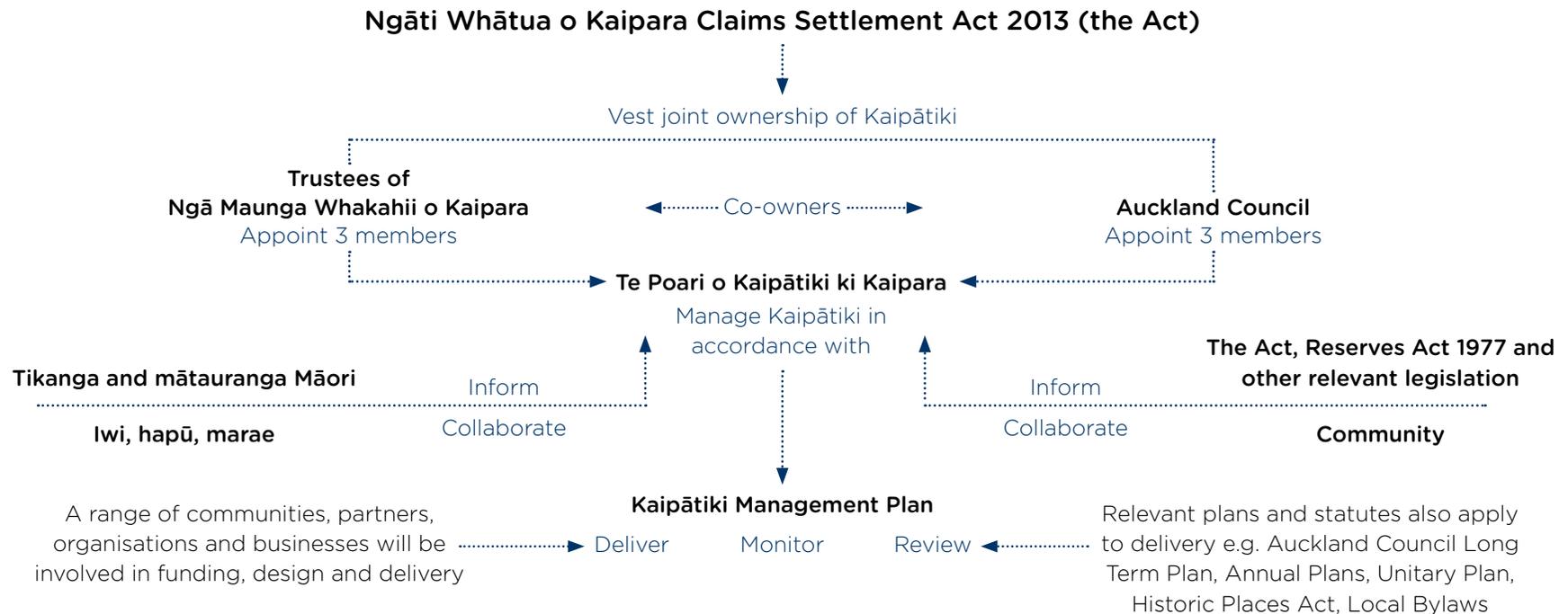
Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara is the collective name for the people of the five South Kaipara marae, and for the purposes of managing Kaipātiki are represented by the Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust.

In 2011 Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and the Crown agreed to a settlement to redress Crown breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. These breaches resulted in significant cultural, social and economic loss.

The Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Deed of Settlement and the Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 (“the Act”) sets out the background and

details to the settlement. This represents a new chapter for Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara – to continue to enhance the mana of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and establish active partnerships that provide mutual benefits for Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and all people of Aotearoa.

The joint ownership and management of Kaipātiki is one way of bringing the active partnership to life; a partnership that respects the people and the different stories of this place – a place that all communities can enjoy and take pride in.



B: HE TIROHANGA WHĀNUI | AN OVERVIEW

Looking north from Kaipātiki provides a link to Te Rerenga Wairua (Cape Reinga), Muriwhenua to the waka (canoe) Māhuhu-ki-te-Rangi, the Wairoa River, Te Roroa, Te Uri o Hau and Ngāti Hine from whence the ancestors came. Looking east links us to Mangawhai, Mahurangi, Waiwera and kin groups Ngāti Wai and Ngāti Rehua. To the south lies Rangitoto, Takaparawhau, Maungakiekie, Hikurangi, Ngāti Whātua hapū Te Uringutu, Ngaoho, Te Taoū and allies Waikato-Tainui and Ngāti Paoa. To the west is Te Tai o te Uru, Te Oneone Rangatira and Ngā Tapuwae o Kawharu.

The five Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara marae – Haranui, Reweti, Kākānui, Te Ara-pārera and Puatahi – strongly identify with the maunga (mountains), awa (rivers), ngahere (bush), whenua (lands) and other taonga (treasures) of South Kaipara.

As Kaitiaki (stewards), Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara have a responsibility to ensure these taonga are passed on to future generations in a better state. Tikanga (system of beliefs) and mātauranga Māori (knowledge) will govern the ways in which these taonga are managed and guide future relationships. This relationship is founded on utu (reciprocity) and the firm belief that if you nurture the resource, it will in turn nurture the people.

As we look upon Kaipātiki, we see the warm healing springs of Te Awa Kahawai that flow today, we feel the Moau River that once flowed, and we understand how it connects to Te Awaroa (Kaipara River) and the Kaipara Harbour. The natural merging of these waters is a sign of a culturally healthy resource.

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara brings this lens to the future management of Kaipātiki.



LEGEND

- Kaipātiki
- Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara marae
- Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara ancestral mountains
- Geothermal Springs
- Roto / Lakes
- Flow of waters from Kaipātiki to Kaipara Harbour
- Traditional Waka Portages
- Ngahere / Forests
- Māhuhu-ki-te-Rangi (Ngāti Whātua waka) landing
- Te Tai o Te Uru / Sand dunes

B: HE TIROHANGA WHĀNUI | AN OVERVIEW

When European settlers came into South Kaipara, local resources played an important role in sustaining a rural and coastal economy.

In the early 1860s, kauri fuelled the busy timber trade. Te Awaroa (the Kaipara River) provided the route to move large numbers of milled kauri logs from Helensville into the wider Kaipara, west coast and Sydney ports. As this trade ended, dairy farming became increasingly important.

In 1911, the Kaipara Dairy Company was established and was the town's largest employer. Some of these families remained in the area and with local Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara descendants, a new community formed.

During the time of dairy farming, the geothermal springs became the focus of a new local industry. The springs received attention among early settlers when Robert Mair reported his "discovery" of the hot springs in 1864. There was only one natural hot pool at the time, although other springs rose through the creek bed.

The reserve was gazetted as a recreation reserve in 1883 and private bath-houses and boarding houses were established. Additional facilities including a tea kiosk, a massage institute, bowling and croquet greens, and a tennis court were added in time to the reserve. Since the early 1900s, the local communities have shared these recreational facilities with many visitors.

South Kaipara remains home to local families who value the rural and coastal lifestyle - a place to work, learn, grow and relax. The beaches, views, open spaces, lakes and recreation activities are in stark contrast to nearby urban Auckland.

The vesting of Kaipātiki to iwi and Council is an opportunity to make these stories more visible to visitors while providing access to a recreation and geothermal experience within the wider network of South Kaipara experiences.



First bath house at Parakai hot springs 1913.
Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 35-R567.



Warm Swimming Bath
Helensville Hot Springs. C.A.R. 3582.

Parakai hot springs pool 1912.
Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 35-R573



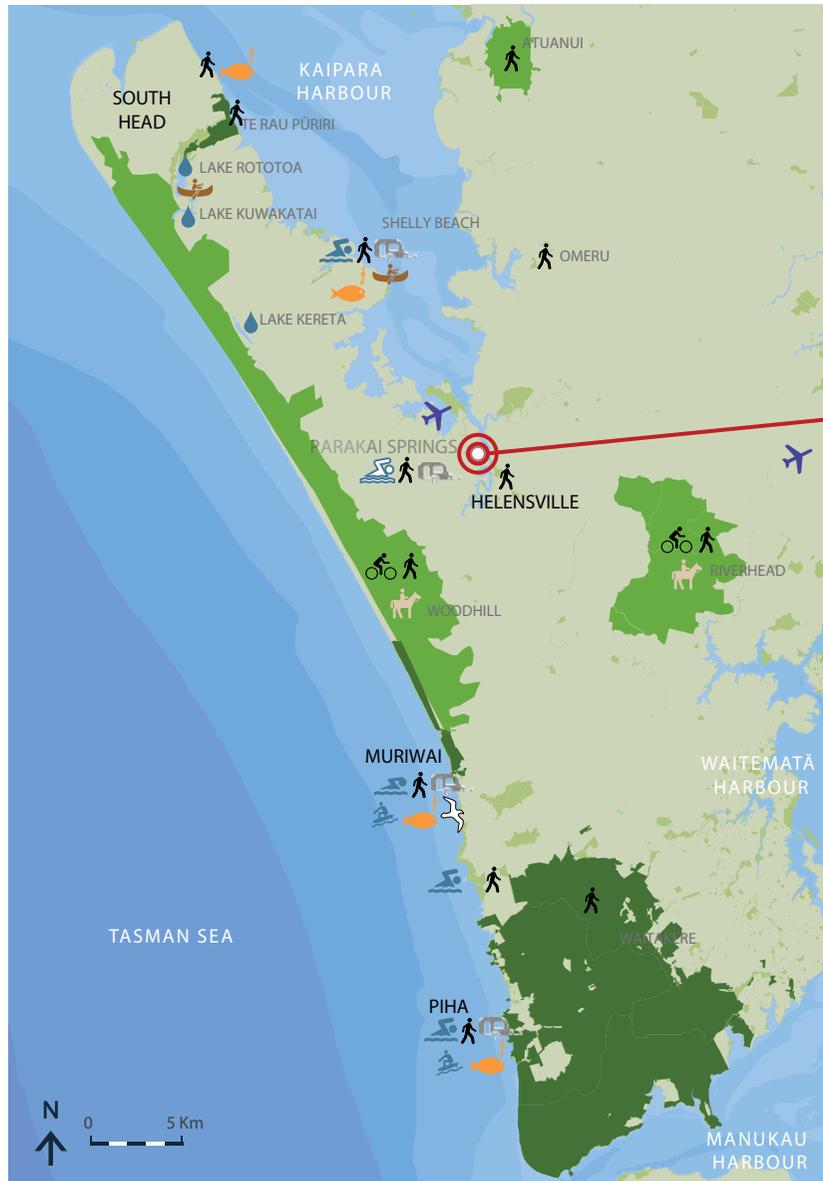
13.
Māori encampment in Helensville 1863.
Photographer: Daniel Manders Beere, Sir George
Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-1163

C: KAIPĀTIKI | THE RESERVE

Kaipātiki was known as the Parakai Recreation Reserve. On 27 July 2017 the name was officially changed to Kaipātiki by NZ Gazette Notice No 75.

The reserve comprises of 18.41 hectares across two sections described as Sections 1 and 2 SO4399999. A stopbank separates the two sections where the Moau River used to run. This was installed to protect the reserve and the Parakai settlement from flooding.

Kaipātiki is a recreation reserve set aside for recreation and sporting activities. A recreation reserve must provide for the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty.



LEGEND

Forests	Surfing	Fishing
Regional Parks	Popular swimming spots beach/lake/waterfall	Campground
Local Parks	Cycling	Horse Riding
Airstrips	Walking	Muriwai Gannet Colony
Hot Pools	Kayaking	Lakes

D: NGĀ ĀHUATANGA O TE WĀ NEI | EXISTING FEATURES



LEGEND

-  Kaipātiki
-  Old Te Moau Stream Bed (now dry land); Crown land held by Land Information New Zealand, Council management
-  Te Moau Stream Marginal Strip; Department of Conservation Ownership, Council management
-  Marginal Strip; Crown land held by Department of Conservation under the Conservation Act 1987
-  Leased area: Parakai Springs
-  A large outdoor thermal pool heated to 32°C
-  A large indoor thermal pool heated to 40°C
-  Two water slides
-  Private thermal spa pools
-  Onsite Springs Café and Takeaways
-  BBQ and Picnic areas
-  Marquee and reserved areas for groups
-  Stage and arena hire for events
-  Car parking
-  Private Venue for special events
-  Campground facilities include a kitchen, full bathrooms and a laundry
-  Campground Manager's House
-  Water bore and Geothermal reservoir bore
-  Public toilets
-  Playground that consists of 2 new swings and a dated standard play system
-  1 Picnic table and 2 seats
-  Flat grassed area used for informal activities such as picnicking
-  3 Bins
-  2 flood lights
-  Pedestrian entry points
-  Main vehicle and pedestrian entrance
-  Park road (shared use)
-  Parakai War Memorial (AUP-OP Category B in Schedule 14.1 - Historic Heritage)
-  Historic bathhouse foundations
-  Open drains with steep sides and no riparian planting along Springs Road and southern reserve boundary managed by Council Healthy Waters
-  Retired grazing area that has been highly modified in terms of hydrological regime and habitat. Mix of exotic grassland, interspersed with exotic specimen trees and shelterbelts and some native plantings.
-  Stopbank developed and maintained by Council's Healthy Waters Department as per agreement with the Department of Conservation and Land Information New Zealand; RL3.4m
-  AUP-OP Significant Ecological Area. Remnant estuarine vegetation with mangroves and small patches of saltmarsh that provides a habitat for the North Island Fernbird.
- Outside reserve:**
-  Public boat ramp
-  Footpaths and pedestrian crossing
-  Unformed track along stopbank
-  Te Whare Oranga ō Parakai



ĀPITI HANGA APPENDICES

KUPU HOU | GLOSSARY OF MĀORI TERMS

ahi kā active occupation. Literal translation means to keep the fires burning

Aotearoa New Zealand

awa river

hapū sub-tribe

iwi tribe

Kaipara refers to the Harbour and area.
Kai – food, para – fern root

Kaipātiki the original name for the wider land block. Kai – food, pātiki – flounder

kaitiaki stewards

kaitiakitanga stewardship

manaakitanga caring, looking after another

mātauranga knowledge

maunga mountain

mauri life force

Moau / Moao the river that ran through the reserve

Ngā Tapuwae o Kawharu South Kaipara dune lakes. Literal translation means the footsteps of Kawharu

ngahere forest, bush

Papatūānuku the earth mother

Rūaumoko the Māori deity of volcanic activity

taonga things that hold special significance

taonga tuku iho treasure passed down

Te Awa Kahawai the name of the geothermal spring. Te Awa – the river, Kahawai – refers to the kahawai fish and strong waters. This reflects the sulphur and healing waters

Te Awaroa Ngāti Whātua name for Kaipara River. Term also used to refer to Helensville township.

Te Oneone Rangatira the west coast beach of South Kaipara

Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara formerly the Parakai Recreation Reserve Board. Literally means The Board of Kaipātiki at Kaipara.

Te Tai o te Uru refers to the sand dunes on the west coast of South Kaipara Peninsula

tikanga Māori protocol and culture

utu reciprocity

wāhanga zones, section, part

waka canoe

whai oranga pursuit of wellness

whānau family

whenua land

RĀRANGI TOHUTORO | REFERENCES

1. Parakai Recreation Reserve Master Plan (Parakai Recreation Reserve Board, 2015)
2. Parakai Recreation Reserve Design Statement (Unitec, 2016)
3. Parakai Recreation Reserve Inundation Hazard Assessment (Tonkin and Taylor Ltd, 2017)
4. Parakai Recreation Reserve Ecological Report (David Wright, 2007)
5. Helensville Online History www.helensville.co.nz/general/history.htm

