



HASTINGS
DISTRICT COUNCIL



WAIMARAMA RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN NO.9

FEBRUARY 2014



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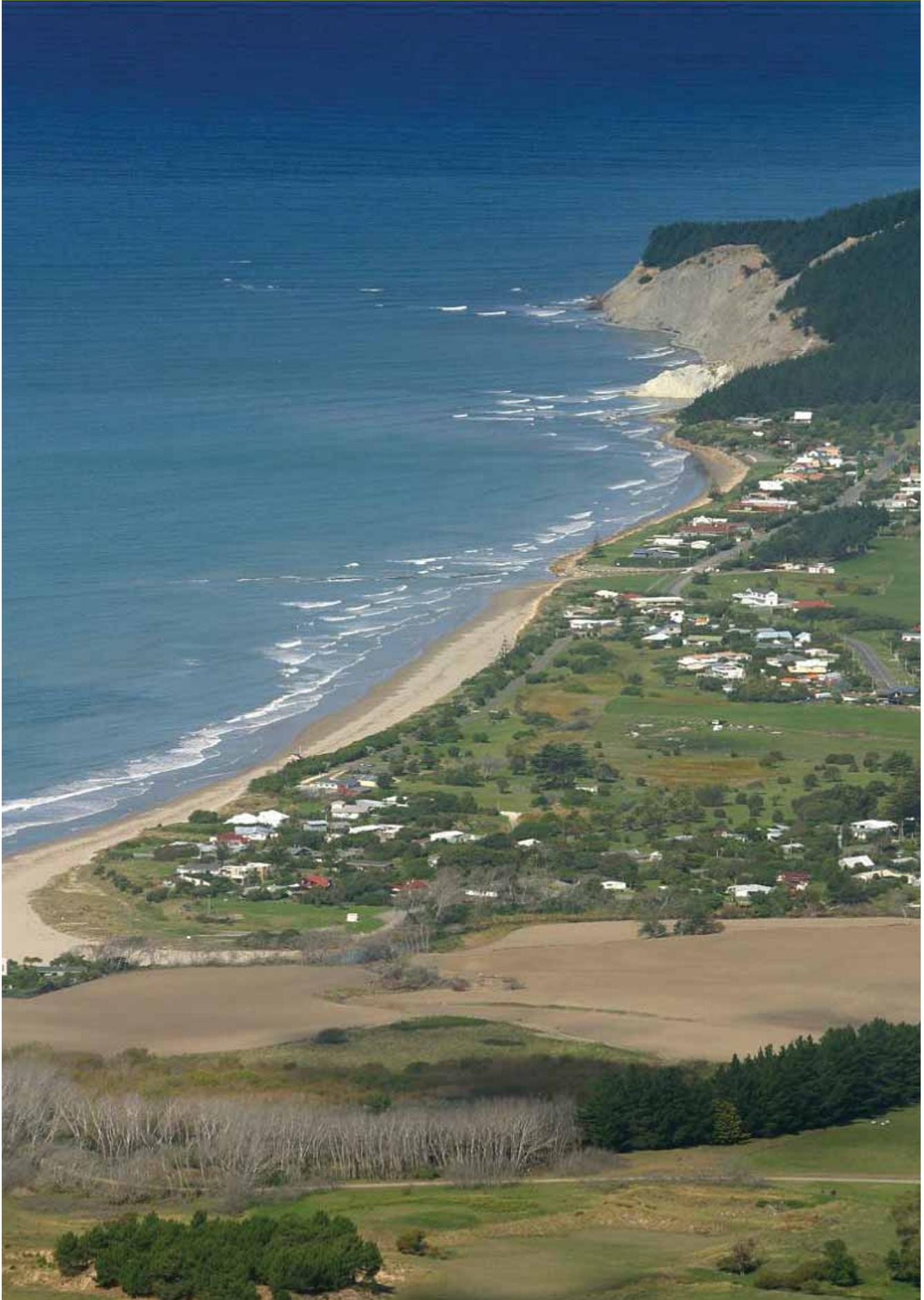
PART 1

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND





INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



PREFACE

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT

As an administering body, Hastings District Council has the responsibility of preparing policy for the management of reserves that it controls. 'Reserve Management Plans' are required under the Reserves Act 1977 for reserves within the Hastings District, in order for Council to outline its general intentions for their use, development, maintenance, protection and preservation.

What is a Reserve Management Plan?

A Reserve Management Plan is a document that is typically prepared under the requirements of the Reserves Act, and follows two phases of public consultation. A plan will contain objectives and policies for the management, protection and future development of a reserve, and must:

"...provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation...and the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it was classified...." Section 41(3) Reserves Act.

The Plans, once complete provide Council with a clear framework for the day to day management and decision making for all the Council-owned reserves and open spaces within the District for the next 10 years. The process aims to ensure that such management is based on sound principles and that, through consultation, the needs of the public are clearly identified.

What is a District Wide Management Plan?

The Reserves Act envisages that a Reserve Management Plan will be prepared for each reserve within the District. With over 150 reserves within the District, this would be a costly and time consuming process, with many of the management issues common throughout the majority of reserves thereby duplicating information.

There are also a large number of areas of open space and land, referred to in the District as reserve, which do not hold formal Reserve status. This land is generally fee simple awaiting Council completion of the formal process of gazetting as considered appropriate, or kept unclassified by the Council in order to retain future development options. As they are not held under the Reserves Act, management plans are not required to be prepared for them.

However, while not required, Council considers that guidance on the maintenance and future development of all reserves, regardless of their status, is imperative to ensure consistency in reserve planning across the District. Council has therefore rationalised its approach to reserve management planning by preparing a 'District Wide Reserve Management Plan'.

The intention of this document is to provide objectives and policies which apply to all reserves and open spaces throughout the Hastings District, including those not vested or classified as reserves under the Reserves Act. This will ensure consistency, transparency and enable greater community awareness of Council's intentions on all reserves throughout the District.

What is an Individual Reserve Management Plan?

In addition to the District Wide Reserve Management Plan, Council will prepare individual management plans for specific reserves, according to identified priorities. Certain reserves have unique issues and opportunities that require different use, management and protection philosophies. These individual plans will provide a basis for assigning priorities in works programming and budgeting. They will include concept and development plans for each reserve, planting schedules and prioritise action plans for the next 10 years.

What is the status of this Plan?

The purpose of this Plan is to provide Hastings District Council with a clear framework for the day to day management and decision making for Waimarama Domain, beach and reserves for the next 10 years. Council is required to comply with the objectives and policies of this Plan which guide the development, management, protection, operation and public use of it.

Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977 and the Reserve Bylaws identify restricted activities within Reserves. This Reserve Management Plan gives effect to these bylaws, and will identify those areas that have been specifically set aside for certain activities.

While this Plan must be read in conjunction with the District Wide Reserve Management Plan, (the objectives and policies of which are included in Appendix 7), the objectives and policies of this Plan will take precedence.

What is the format of this Plan?

Part 1 of the Plan provides an introduction to the reserve, its historical background, physical description and current use. It also identifies the legislative context within which this Plan has been prepared.

Part 2 of the Plan is set out in 5 policy sections, where the reader will be able to find the relevant Issues, Objectives and Policies associated with each subject. The 5 main policy sections are:

- Recreation and Use
- Furniture and Facilities
- Natural Values
- Social and Cultural Values
- Administration and Management

PREFACE

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Council is guided by legislation and statutory requirements for the provision and planning of reserves and open spaces. There are also a number of national, regional and local strategies and plans that have relevance to the management and use of reserves within the District.

These Acts, Policies, Strategies and Plans are listed below:

- Reserves Act 1977
- Conservation Act 1987
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Local Government Act 2002
- Sport and Recreation Act 2002

Reserves Act 1977

The purpose of the Reserves Act 1977 is outlined in Section 3 of the Act:

- Providing for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public;
- Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and commonplace, in their natural communities and habitats
- Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape which gave New Zealand its own recognisable character;
- Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lake shores and riverbanks
- Fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development

Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 identifies that it is mandatory for reserves be classified and gazetted based on their primary purpose. The Act provides for seven different reserve classifications, as defined in Sections 17 to 23, these being:

1. Recreation Reserve (Section 17)
2. Historic Reserve (Section 18)
3. Scenic Reserve (Section 19)
4. Nature Reserve (Section 20)
5. Scientific Reserve (Section 21)
6. Government Purpose Reserve (Section 22)
7. Local Purpose Reserve (Section 23)

Reserves may be vested under the Reserves Act with more than one classification, particularly if the values requiring protection vary from one part of the reserve to another. To achieve a dual classification the land area needs to have been surveyed to define the boundary and provide separate land parcels between the lands requiring different classifications.

Reserves Act Classification

Waimarama Domain is vested and classified under the Reserves Act as a Recreation Reserve. This management plan must incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in Section 17 of the Act:

'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.'

Subsections 17(2) a-d of the Act set out the more specific requirements for the management of recreation reserves:

- (a) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific power conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general wellbeing of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it;
- (b) Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological or other scientific features on indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve;
- (c) Those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved;
- (d) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.

The purpose of this Plan under Section 41(3) of the Reserves Act 1977 is to:

'provide for an ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation, as the case may require, andthe development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified.....'

Resource Management Act 1991

The role of the Council under the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote sustainable management of resources. This affects the way people can behave and controls the effects they can have on other people and the environment.

As an administering body of a reserve, under the Reserves Act, a Council is concerned with acting on behalf of the beneficiaries of the reserve (the public) and must act in the best interests of them.

PREFACE

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Hawkes Bay Regional Council has a statutory responsibility through the Regional Policy Statement to protect regionally significant natural features on land and in the marine area. The HBRC manages the riverside areas of the District primarily for flood control purposes, but increasingly recognising the recreation potential of these areas, many of which adjoin or form part of Council reserves (esplanade). The following plans and strategies are of importance:

- Regional Coastal Plan (1999)
- Proposed Regional Coastal Environment Plan (2006)
- Pest Management Strategy (2006)
- Regional Resource Management Plan (2006)

LOCAL CONTEXT

Hastings Operative District Plan

The Council is required to prepare a District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Section 13.5 identifies all reserves within the District (whether vested or not under the Reserves Act) as a 'District Wide Activity'. This permits certain activities on reserves (such as Places of Assembly and Recreation Activities, subject to specific performance standards. These rules are used to prevent any activities on a reserve from having an adverse impact on adjacent land, the wider community and the environment (for example, flood lights on a sports ground might adversely affect nearby residents). The District Plan also controls the creation of reserves that are required a conditions of resource consent (such as esplanade reserves creation on subdivision).

Long Term Council Community Plan (LTP)

The LTCCP sets out a planning process for the next 10 years to deliver clear goals agreed between the Council and the Community. It is set in line with priorities previously identified by the community through the Community Outcomes Process. The Reserves Strategy and Reserve Management Plan provide the basis for determining the projects and timelines that are included in the LTCCP for the public to comment on. These plans identify at a strategic level that reserves also contribute to, or have an impact on the following community outcomes:

- A strong prosperous and thriving community
- Communities that value and promote their unique culture and heritage
- Safe and secure communities
- A lifetime of good health and well-being
- An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations

Activity Plan/Annual Plan

Associated with the LTCCP, Activity Plans provide business plans for each area of Council, including service levels and asset management information. The Annual Plan is produced each year and sets out the services and activities the Council will deliver, what it will cost and how it will be paid for.

Associated Strategies

There are also a number of key adopted documents, plans and strategies that relate to reserves, which this Plan must be consistent with. The key strategies include:

- Reserves Strategy 2006
- Landmarks Development Plan
- Asset and Activity Management Plan
- Coming out to Play Strategy
- Cycling and Walking Strategy
- Coastal Environment Strategy

Reserves Strategy

The Council Reserves Strategy was adopted by Council in 2006 as a high level document to identify existing land resources, to identify the need for additional reserve land to meet future community growth and to ultimately link with the District Plan. The Reserves Strategy will also link into the Council's LTCCP through the Reserves and Sportsgrounds Activity Management Plan. The Reserves Strategy:

- Provides an overall framework for Reserve Management Plans to be prepared
- Provides general development standard guidelines for each reserve category
- Analyses current and future demand for reserves, public amenities and open space
- Identifies current deficiencies and future needs for each type of reserve by community
- Identifies reserve contribution requirements for which Council can collect funds through development impact fees and reserve contributions

Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy

The Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy prepared in 2000 by Beca Carter identifies the following management outcomes for Waimarama:

- Encourage tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment :
- Maintain and enhance the natural defense mechanisms of the beach and dunes, including management measures to discourage vehicle access and revegetation
- Recognise the importance of Waimarama for recreation by upgrading and expanding existing reserve facilities and enhancing access along the CMA
- Avoid and mitigate natural hazards by promoting planned retreat of existing structures and where essential implement sensitive physical measures
- Adopt a programme of planned infrastructural upgrading consistent with the growing permanence of the settlement
- Provide opportunities for structured and staged greenfield expansion away from the CHZ on land with suitable contour
- Hold discussions with local Iwi and other tangata whenua groups to canvas options for greater tangata whenua involvement in management and monitoring programmes in the coastal environment.
- Undertake further technical investigations and technical papers to increase understanding of archaeological and wahi tapu sites and areas within the coastal environment, particularly in areas of development demand.
- Investigate the best educational and promotional tools (including signage) for protecting wahi tapu sites and areas and other taonga in the coastal environment.

The aims and findings of the Coastal Environment Strategy have been taken into account in the preparation of this Plan.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

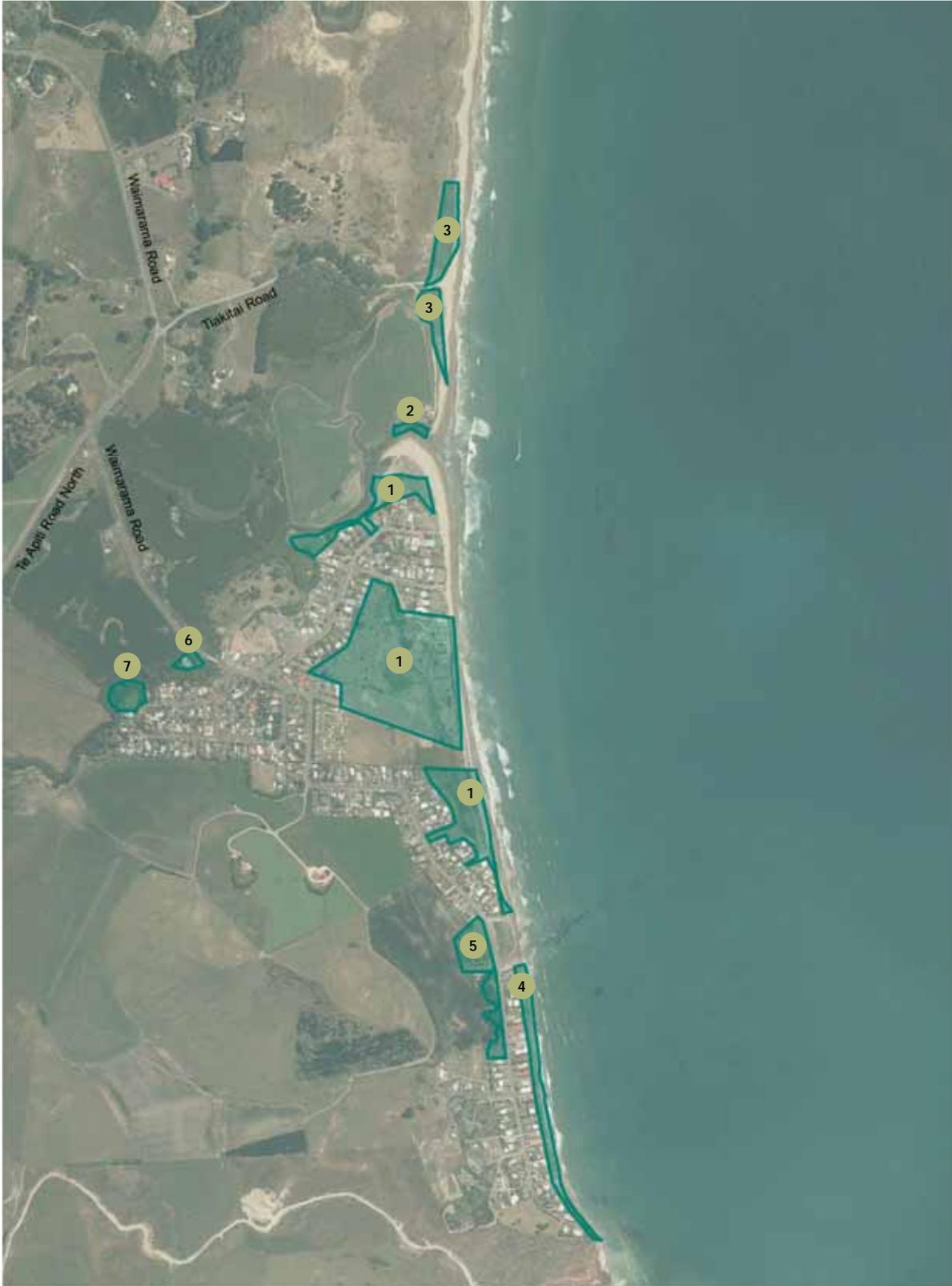
INTRODUCTION

Waimarama is a beautiful, small, seaside community located 30 kilometres or 40 minutes from Hastings. Waimarama is a popular holiday destination in the Hawkes Bay region for swimming, surfing and, fishing.

Waimarama is situated on alluvial flats that are surrounded by coastal ranges. The flats are dissected by four streams. The Pouhokio and the Waingongoro drain the upper reaches of the Maraetotora Plateau. The Rotoiti and Papawera Streams draining local ranges to the north and south.

Waimarama has 7 distinct reserves covering 18.18ha and over 5km of beach covering over 10ha.

The policies and objectives of this Reserve Management Plan applies to all of these 7 reserves, which are collectively referred to as the 'Waimarama Reserves.'



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

LAND STATUS

The 7 Waimarama Reserves have the following land status, having different certificates of title and classification and comprising several land parcels.

	RESERVE NAME	NO.	LAND PARCEL	CERT. OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	AREA
1	Waimarama Domain	1	Pt Lot 2 DP 3937	HBD3/1538	Recreation Reserve	5.9901 ha
		2	Lot 43 DP 11046	Pt CT 87/192	Recreation Reserve	0.7208 ha
		3	Lot 44 DP 11046	HBE3/1067	Recreation Reserve	1.6506 ha
		4	Lot 9 DP 20991	HBM2/684	Recreation Reserve	1.6192 ha
		5	Lot 50 DP 3427	HB87/7	Recreation Reserve	1.0800 ha
		6	Lot 12 DP 20991	No CT	Esplanade Reserve	0.1040 ha
					TOTAL	11.1647ha
2	Pouhokio Stream Reserve	1	Lot 3 DP 11673	Pt CT 47/47	Recreation Reserve	0.1100 ha
		2	Lot 2 DP 3156	HB78/8	Recreation Reserve	1.2545 ha
		3	Lot 5 DP 10335	CT A2/134	Esplanade Reserve	0.1694 ha
					TOTAL	1.5339ha
3	Waingongoro Reserve	1	Sect 3 Blk X Kidnappers SD	No CT	Recreation Reserve	1.0875 ha
		2	Sect 4 Blk X Kidnappers SD	No CT	Recreation Reserve	0.6550 h
					TOTAL	1.7425ha
4	Harper Road Esplanade Reserve	1	Lot 59 DP 11047	No CT	Esplanade Reserve	1.4567 ha
		2	Lot 56 DP 11048	No CT	Esplanade Reserve	(total above)
		3	Lot 7 DP 11700	No CT	Esplanade Reserve	(total above)
					TOTAL	1.4567ha
5	Paparewa Reserve	1	Lot 45 DP 11046	No CT	Recreation Reserve	0.9105 ha
		2	Lot 49 DP 11047	No CT	Recreation Reserve	0.5994 ha
					TOTAL	1.5099ha
6	Waimarama and Maraetotora Memorial Hall	1	Lot 1 DP 8506	CT 142/192 Community Purpose	Local Purpose Reserve	0.1993 ha
7	Gillies Crescent Reserve	1	Lot 46 DP 10557	CT V4/1177	Recreation Reserve	0.5534 ha

HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL CLASSIFICATION

As can be seen in the table above, all 7 reserves have different classifications under the Reserves Act. In addition to these classifications, they are also given a unique Council classification. Council adopted a system whereby all reserves are categorised according to their size, type of use and management focus. This allows Council to take a strategic approach in managing these reserves, to provide opportunities based on natural, historic and cultural values, and recreation experiences for that reserve are used, as follows:

1. District Reserve
2. Local Active Reserve
3. Neighbourhood Reserve
4. Rural Community Reserve
5. Open Space Reserve
6. Coastal Reserve
7. Esplanade Reserve
8. Community Building Reserve
9. Other Reserve Land
10. Road Reserve

All of the reserves within Waimarama are categorised as Coastal Reserves. Coastal Reserves are those provided along the coastal margin, ranging from highly developed, high use recreation areas through to undeveloped natural areas. The developed areas provide for informal recreation use associated with the use of the beach and may contain mown grass, tree and shrub planting, roading, toilets, play equipment and access to the beach. Other areas are largely undeveloped and are provided to for protection of the coastal ecosystems and residential properties located along the coastal strip.

INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

History of Waimarama

Waimarama was named in antiquity for the spring that brought sustenance and well-being. It is said that the water of this spring was of such quality that like a crystal ball it could reflect and foretell the future. The high priests who arrived here aboard the sacred canoe Takitimu also became entranced and stayed on to establish the famed school of the arcane arts at Paewhenua.

Waimarama, with its north facing aspect, gentle seas and easy boat access first became a favoured homeland area for members of the Rangitane tribe. The island jewel, Motu o Kura is named for the heroic Kura and the aristocratic, highborn Rangitane princess, Hinengatiira would forge a dynastic alliance with the Kahungunu invader when Hakikino fell in the early 1500s.

Her marriage guaranteed safe passage for her people and ensured that all of her many descendants, including those in Waimarama today would be irrevocably linked to the Ngati Kahungunu tribe.

In 1769 Captain Cook arrived in Waimarama. Soon after, the whalers came and established their whaling stations along the coast. They were followed closely by missionaries intent upon saving souls for their respective churches and from the 'debauchery' of the whalers.

In 1840, the Treaty of Waitangi was signed by the Waimarama chief Harawira Mahikai Te Taterere along with two others at Waipureku near Clive. The signing had no major impact upon the people of Waimarama as the great Waimarama chief Tiakitai, older brother of Harawira was busily engaged in dealing with northern tribal invaders bolstered with 'muskets'. They actually arrived in Waimarama, at Puke Tapu.

Ngati Kahungunu did survive along with the people of Waimarama. Tiakitai died at sea and it was left to his brother Harawira who survived him by some 50 years to oversee the great changes in Waimarama that would follow.

In the 1860s the Waimarama Block, some 35,000 acres, was leased to two European farmers. By the latter part of that century this block would be partitioned further between Gertrude Meinertzhagen and G P Donnelly.

In the early 1900s we saw the breakup of these large farming stations and the creation of the beach settlement area in 1911. With improving road access and communication it was inevitable that the beach settlement would grow. The Waimarama Native School was opened in 1906 and catered for both Maori and Pakeha.

The promotion and development of Waimarama as a beach lifestyle area has continued on since then. Access to the beach has been improved with the establishment of the 'domain' and the 'Waimarama Surf Life Saving Club' was established in 1950.

Waimarama today remains a special area and 'the north facing aspect, gentle seas and easy boat access' are as compelling reasons today for all of the people who call Waimarama home as they were to the first Rangitane settlers those many centuries ago.

Robert MacDonald (April 2013)

Airini Donnelly

Airini Donnelly was the daughter of Karauria Pupu and Haromi Te Ata; she was brought up by Renata Kawepo and inherited his estate in 1888. The legacy was a large tract of land from Waimarama to Mount Ruapehu including the Ahuriri estate. This along with the efforts of her husband George Prior Donnelly, to manage the landholdings and livestock established her position in the economy.

Tiakitai, of Waimarama, was Airini's grandfather, he married Erana the sister of Renata Kawepo.

During her lifetime Airini was engaged with local and central government. Her engagement with the judiciary included matters relating to the Native Land Court hearing on the Otamakapua Block; the estate of Kawepo; as well as a dispute with a lessee at Waimarama unwilling to relinquish use of the land at the termination of his lease.

She was a chiefly leader of her people and in colonial society; and extended hospitality to the Duke and Duchess of York [later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, parents of the present Queen]. In turn she was invited to be presented at the Court of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on 22 June 1904. During that visit her husband George purchased 2 Southdown rams and 12 ewes from the Sandringham Estate.

Airini died on 6 June 1909 at Otatara. She was 54. Her tangi at Omaha was attended by 3000 from every sector of the national community, especially elderly rangatira who travelled to attend. The quantum of her estate was reported in the London Times – a customary practice in upper class British society.

Airini's daughter Maud Perry was invited to attend the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary on 22 June 1911.



Airini Donnelly in Court dress with Prince of Wales feathers, 1904.

INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

Jacqui Wilson

Maud was the grandmother of Mrs Jacqui Wilson whose discussions with Council and the Society of Mary led to the provision for the Waimarama Domain to be renamed the Airini Donnelly Reserve: and for a descendant of Airini and a local hapu member to be included in the establishment of a Reserve Management Group. Council would like to acknowledge Mrs Wilson who, after three years of negotiation and settlement with the Society of Mary called a meeting of Airini's descendants on 10 December 2010. There was a welcome, by Tuwharetoa, a dinner, and a meeting of kaupapa as she presented the results of discussions with the Society of Mary, to each family.

Mrs Wilson respected the ahi kaa of mana whenua at Waimarama, as she had lived in other parts of the country throughout her adult life. As the eldest living mokopuna of Airini she held to the principles of whakapapa and whanaungatanga that distinguished all of her remarkable tupuna whose lineage includes the whanau whanui at Waimarama today, and embraced the whole of Heretaunga extending to Rangitikei and Tuwharetoa.

Tiakitai

Tiakitai was a paramount chief of Waimarama and his descendants continue to occupy the land today.

Tiakitai was born of the ure Tarewa, seventeen generations back to Tamatea Arikini – Rongokako – Tamatea-pokaiwhenua – Kahungunu – Kahukuranui – Rakaihikuroa – Taewha – Takaha – Hikawera – Whatuiapiti – Te Wawahanga-o-te-rangi – Rangikawhiua – Manawakawa – Rangikoianake – Te Karaha – Te Orihau Poha - Tiakitai, a reflection of a royal genealogy born to the rangatira Te Orihau and Hinekona a descendant of the great Takitimu Tohunga Tunui, ariki tapairu Hinengatira and rangatira, Tumapuhiarangi.

His grandmother Horongaiterangi was also a direct descendant of Honomokai. Despite his strong Upokoiri link his allegiance was to his Waimarama people, Ngati Kurukuru.

Growing up at the turn of the 19th century Tiakitai became a strong fighting warrior rangatira with the taiaha and he proved himself to be defender and saviour of the Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga. One of Tiakitai's journeys as a young man saw them being stoned and thus they took on the name Ngati Kurukuru in remembrance of the event.



Jacqui Wilson 30/01/1933 - 28/12/2011

During the musket slaughters of the Amiowhenua in the 1820's, Tiakitai changed weapons to the more destructive gun and defended the area with Pareihe who had allied himself with Te Wera Hauraki of Nga Puhi. Proving to be an elusive fighting warrior Tiakitai had defended Ngati Kahungunu during those tumultuous times of the 1820's. There were many battles Tiakitai was involved in including; Te Aratipi, Te Whiti o Tu, Te Pakake, Kahotea, Te Roto a Tara I and II, Omakukura (Tuwharetoa) and Toka a Kuku (Te Whanau a Apanui). The inter-tribal wars had ceased by the 1830's and Tiakitai had become a boat owner and business man, and charged freight for cargo back and forth to Mahia and Ahuriri, where he often stayed.

Tiakitai did not take a great interest in the Christianity preached by the missionary William Colenso, who settled in Heretaunga in 1844. Tiakitai was known to fire his double barrelled shot gun into the air in protest at Colenso's meddling with his affairs. On 1 September 1847 Tiakitai set out with 21 companions on his whaleboat to visit Wairoa and Mahia and to attend a marriage feast. During the night a heavy sea arose and the boat was lost with all hands. As the only major chief who did not abandon Heretaunga and flee to Nukutaurua, Tiakitai's mana was recognised by all. He was greatly mourned by his people. Tiakitai was survived by some of his wives and children, including Te Teira Tiakitai, and his daughters, Haromi and Horiana.

Bayden Barber (December 2012)

Harawira

Harawira Mahikai Te Tatere, Waimarama chief was one of three Whatuiapiti chiefs who signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. A descendant of Te Rangikoianake through his grandfather, Te Karaha; Harawira was the younger brother of the fighting chief Tiakitai also of Waimarama.

There is a view that Harawira signed the Treaty because his older brother Tiakitai would not. This is not true as Harawira was a fierce supporter of his brother throughout his fighting campaigns. Tiakitai utilised his skills as a negotiator on numerous occasions. Having Harawira sign the treaty suited Tiakitai and enabled him to pursue an independent path whilst maintaining an interest in the new order.

In the seven years after the signing of the Treaty the brothers maintained a close relationship. On that fateful day when Tiakitai drowned at sea, Harawira travelled from his island fortress at Karamea to Waimarama. He had serious misgivings and cautioned his brother about the worsening conditions. Unfortunately Tiakitai did not heed his brother advice and he was lost at sea along with twenty one others as they were crossing the bay to attend a wedding at Mahia.

After the death of his brother Harawira returned to live in Waimarama. He would survive his brother for almost fifty years. These would be turbulent times of transition for the people of Waimarama. He would be a fierce advocate often appearing at land court meetings: an imposing figure with his full facial tattoo. Like his brother Tiakitai he would never adopt European clothes.

In his later years his people would fondly refer to him as 'Mahikai' in preference to 'Harawira'. Mahikai, the provider of sustenance and support, is a fitting name for a loved and benign ancestor.

Harawira Mahikai Te Tatere continues his influence through his descendants, many of whom steer the fortunes of Waimarama today.

Robert MacDonald (April 2013)



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES



Waimarama 1952



Waimarama 1972

INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

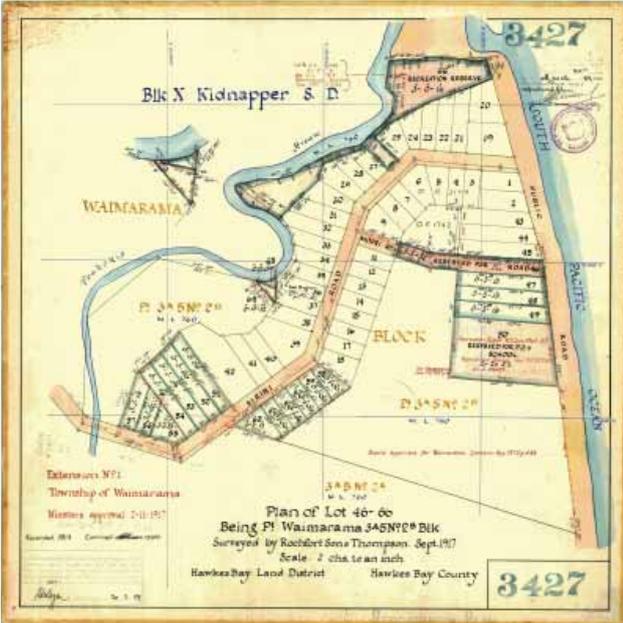
European Settlement History

A whaling station was established at Waimarama around 1830. Pastoral farming began in Waimarama with pastoral licences (the crown being unsuccessful in initial purchase attempts in 1862). Some early grazing was without pastoral licences but by 1868 a lease or series of leases for 21 years was obtained eventually over 31,000 acres by Mr and Mrs Meinertzhagen and Mr Cambell, with 11,000 sheep and 46 head of cattle ["Waimarama" by SW Grant].

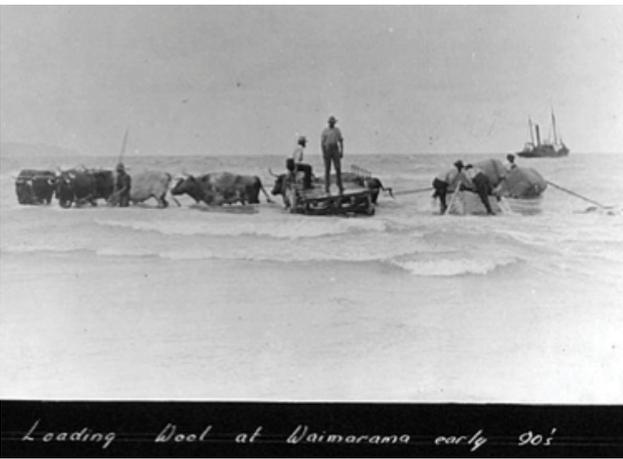
The original layout of the Township, designed about 1917, allowed for a Public Recreation Ground – Lot 2 DP3156 (originally set aside by Airini Donnelly ["Waimarama" by SW Grant, p96]), and a Post Office and School site – Lot 50 DP 3427. However this was later revoked and declared a Public Domain with the Hawkes Bay County Council being the Domain Board (Gaz 1937 p2522) until local residents assumed control (Gaz 1947 p1726). The Hawkes Bay County Council were then reappointed by the Commissioner of Crown Land to control the Domain from 1 June 1973 ["Waimarama" by SW Grant, p114).

As a result of later subdivisions nearby, land was set aside for reserve and now this has been added to the Waimarama Domain. A further subdivision in 1989 resulted in two parcels of land being set aside for reserve to be included in Waimarama Domain.

In December 1981 Lot 43 DP 11046 was reclassified from a reserve for Local Purposes (esplanade) to a reserve for recreation purposes and along with Lot 3 DP 11673 was declared reserve for recreation purposes pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 to form part of Waimarama Domain (Gaz 1981 p3820)



Waimarama Aerial Map 1952





INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

1. WAIMARAMA DOMAIN

Description

There are 3 distinct reserves collectively referred to as 'Waimarama Domain', which serves not only the local community but also the Hawke's Bay region.

The total area of 11.66ha is mainly used for parking, picnics and access to the beach. Up until 2011 the majority of the land holding was owned by the Society of Mary and leased to Council. In 2011 the Council resolved to purchase the land. The Domain area includes 1.25ha of riverbank on the south side of the Pouhokio Stream. 1.8 hectares is undeveloped land with access off Gilray Place which is currently a fenced and grazed paddock. The remaining area is developed as an open grassed area with a feature avenue of Date Palms lining the entrance road and a mixture of native and exotic trees including Pohutukawa, Ngaio, Willow and Pine.

A large area of the Domain is a wetland with Juncus and Raupo predominating. Water runs off the 30m high rural hills and off the 5-8m high residential areas into the Domain and is trapped in the low wetlands behind the dune. The wetland areas are at the same level as Mean High Water Springs and ground and stormwater has to be pumped out of the Domain onto the Beach.

Waimarama Domain is a popular weekend and holiday venue, with high numbers of visitors being drawn to the sandy beach. Popular recreation activities include fishing, swimming, walking and surfing. A children's playground is located behind the surf club.

Waimarama Domain extends to the south bank of the Pouhokio Stream. Accessed from Airini Road this 1.25ha area has a small parking area, large grass reserve and also provides vehicle access to the mouth of the stream.

Location issues

The Surf Club, playground, beach and surrounding Domain are key community facilities for Waimarama. Planting diversity is limited and 'weed' species are spreading. Pruning and limbing up existing trees to open up areas and provide shade, together with new plantings of native trees, (e.g. Totara) and wetland plants (e.g. Carex) is desirable. Improved picnic areas, a multi sports court and 3/4 field for ball games are also desirable. The womens toilets are old and replacement is due in 5-7 years.

The 2011 floods washed away 500m² of the riverbank reserve on the south bank of the Pohokio Stream. A toilet block was also washed away. Beach access has been restored and some initial bank stabilisation has been undertaken.

Pedestrian access is restricted to the upstream riverbank with a 6 foot deer fence trees and weedy shrubs making pedestrian access difficult. The opportunity exists to open up views and physical access to the up stream section of the south bank of the Pohokio Stream.

Up stream further is a large (4700m²) reserve which is now land locked with even pedestrian access difficult. Residential encroachments and now riverbank erosion and have made this reserve very difficult to access.



Proposed new name for Waimarama Domain

Hastings District Council purchased six hectares of Waimarama Domain land, from the Society of Mary in 2011. The \$1.17 million purchase now puts the whole Waimarama Domain into public ownership having previously been leased by HDC from the Society. The purchase will ensure the land stays in public hands forever and the original landowners would be involved in the management of the reserve.

Hastings District Council contributed \$520,000 towards purchasing the land, Hawke's Bay Regional Council \$300,000 and the balance came from adjoining land owners to the Domain through a targeted rate which could be paid over a decade. The Council is grateful to all the parties involved that they have been able to come to an arrangement which will be of immense benefit to the whole community.

The agreement followed negotiations between the Society and descendants of the original land owners, initially including Jacqui Wilson, who was a great grand-daughter of Airini Donnelly and Eru Smith a descendant of Airini's sibling. Ms Wilson died before the negotiations were completed.

When the Hastings District Council purchased the main Domain area from the Society of Mary Trust Board in 2011 it undertook to do the following:

- Declare the Property to be a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 for the use and enjoyment of the general public;
- Develop a reserve management plan for the Property in consultation with the descendants of Haromi Te Ata;
- Rename the Property the "Arini Donnelly Reserve" or such other name as deemed appropriate following consultation with the descendants of Haromi Te Ata.

The Council agreed to rename Waimarama Domain, "Airini Donnelly Reserve" in recognition of Mrs Donnelly's ownership of the land which became the Waimarama township, and the role her estate played in the development of the area, or any other name deemed appropriate, following consultation in the reserve planning process.

Mrs Donnelly was one of five children of Chief Karauria Pupu and Haromi Te Ata. She was the legal owner of the land which was to become Waimarama township. She died in 1909.

The Society of Mary has had legal title to the land since 1921 and public access to the beach-front had continued throughout those years. The agreement recognises the relationship the Marist community had with the hapu over many years.

There were four hapu affiliated to the Waimarama area, including Ngati Kurukuru, Ngati Whakaiti, Ngati Urakiterangi and Ngati Hikatoa.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

Waimarama Beach

Waimarama Beach is a popular summer holiday destination. The beach is an attractive east coast golden sand beach with good surf and clean water.

Bare Island and its off shore reefs yield an abundance of fish with many recreational fishing boats gaining access at Kuku Rocks or the "Reef". Bare Island, also known as Motu-o-kura (or "the Island of Kura" in Maori), 25 kilometres south of Cape Kidnappers.

On the south-west side of the island, there is an aquifer exuding fresh water (called Nga Puhake-o-te-ora or "the burp of life"). From the shore Motu-o-kura is bare, but from the seaward side, there is enough cover to provide resting sites for blue penguins and sooty shearwaters.

The northern section of Waimarama Beach retains an adequate dune system which should be protected and enhanced. Monitoring suggests that the beach in this area is either stable or subject only to slow erosion although this area is still influenced by the episodic sediment releases which influence beach nourishment and form to the south.

Southern Waimarama Beach has experienced erosion (rates up to 0.85m/year). The Waimarama Coastal Processes Part 1 Report (HBRC 1994) concludes that the beach sand supply is heavily dependant on episodic pulses of sediment generated by major coastal slips. The beach is re nourished after a major slip event and then gradually erodes until a new failure occurs (which can be many decades later). Continued erosion must be anticipated and on going management and monitoring of the rip rap sea wall is essential to protect existing assets in this area.

Adjacent to the Domain the HBRC 1994 study concludes that due to the nature of erosion, hard protection is not appropriate, rather a "roll back" approach with coast care and dune enhancement is recommended. Low lying land near the coast is at risk from inundation from the sea and localised stream flooding.

The three main processes effecting Waimarama Beach are littoral drift, diabathic (onshore—off shore) sediment transport and abrasion of the beach material by wave action.

Littoral drift in Waimarama Bay is a south to north due to the predominance of southeasterly waves. While northeasterly or reverse drift occurs during summer the net transport is south to north. The rate of sediment supply to the southern bay has been exceeded by demand and has resulted in erosion.

Onshore and offshore sediment transport is the most dominant process effecting the conditions on the beach. Winter storms lowering the beach by over a metre and moving hundreds of cubic metres of sand off shore to build off shore sand bars. This sand is returned by smaller swells of summer to prepare for winter again.



Sand level summer



Sand level winter



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES



April 2004



June 1978

INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

Surface Water Management

Flooding in the Domain is an issue, the volume and intensity of rainfall experienced in April 2011 and in January 2012, were extreme events in excess of the 100 year rainfall figures. The intensity of the rainfall over many hours overwhelmed pipes, roadways and residential land and consequently led to widespread flooding and the inundation of the Domain (7ha flooded). This eventually broke through the dune and caused a large amount of erosion.

The Domain is 1-5 metres below the residential houses and the curb and channel piped network and also receives water from the steep rural land behind the houses.

Better surface water management and drainage is desirable to avoid flooding residential houses and also coastal protection. The stormwater runoff from rural and residential areas needs to be better planned.

The lower Domain is naturally a wetland but if the clay bund/dune had not been built in 1978 the lower part of the Domain may have been in part a natural estuarine area or lagoon.

The lowest area of the Domain is a fresh water Raupo and Juncus wetland with water levels similar to high tide on the beach and water is pumped from the pond to the beach outfall. This system has a limited capacity to remove water from the Domain and in high rainfall events can create a large (up to 7ha) pond. In April 2011 a high tide and the trapped stormwater combined to saturate and liquefy the clay bund which then was further eroded by the waves and exiting stormwater.

The existence of a dune slack wetland is natural and should be seen, not only as a drainage necessity but also a opportunity to enhance the biodiversity of the Domain. An estuary is a partially enclosed body of water formed where fresh water from land meets and mixes with salt water from the ocean. Bar-built Estuaries form when a shallow lagoon or bay is protected from the ocean by a sand bar, sand delta or barrier island. Examples of these are found along the west coast of the North Island, eastern Coromandel and the Avon Heathcote Estuary in Christchurch



7ha stormwater pond 2011



Damage from pond 'breakout' 2011



Existing stormwater drain



Existing limited pumped outfall



High water table as seen on the beach at low tide (winter)

INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

The existing pumped system has a very limited capacity to remove water and more outlets are desirable. The creation of additional outfalls and an emergency overflow or breakout section of the dune for extreme events is desirable to ensure future large rainfall events do not cause flooding damage. The necessity for better stormwater drainage means the storm water/ground water needs to be drained in between high tides.

Rural drains, road curb and channel need to flow into the Domain, then move through a swale and pond system to exit to the sea following a suitable detention period for treatment. Domain ponding is effectively ground water and should be kept as low as possible if beach erosion is to be minimised.

Drainage pipes (without tide flaps) which would allow sea water in for 1 hour on a spring tide would still be effective in draining water from the domain for 11 hours. Drainage pipes above the high tide level would also be effective in lowering stormwater levels in large events.

A high water table in the Domain can be seen on the beach flowing out to sea from the mid tide position. Wet sand does not blow up the beach to form dunes and saturated sand is more easily eroded from the beach profile at mid to high tides.

The highest ground water table also corresponds with dune eroding high seas in winter and exacerbates beach erosion.

Field and laboratory observations have shown that a relatively low beach groundwater table enhances beach accretion while a high water table promotes beach erosion. These observations have led to the beach dewatering technique (artificially lowering the beach water table) for combating beach erosion. (ref. L. Li and D. A. Barry School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH9 3JN, U.K.)

Dewatering or providing better drainage for the Domain would reduce the erosion rate at Waimarama Beach. Further a controlled drainage connection to the sea will allow a natural sequence of wetland plants from saline to fresh water to be planted in the Domain.

The recent 100yr event gives a clear indication of what volume of water needs to be accommodated in the 7 ha flood plain.

The Domain can be developed to not only accommodate but build flood storage capacity "up stream" and create an inline treatment system".

Wider swales with detention capabilities to hold water back from the lowest area together with additional outfalls should maintain the Domain's overall capacity but lower flood levels.

Better surface water management can also lower the water table in winter, when even a slight reduction say 200-400mm could reduce sand loss from the beach and therefore dune/bund erosion. With a lower water table and better sand conservation on the dune in summer may be able to slow or even stop net erosion in the long term.



June 1978



June 1978



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

Waimarama Surf Life Saving Club

The Waimarama Surf Life Saving Club (WSLSC) has a lease of the Domain and patrols the beach in summer months. Patrols start in November and finish in March. The club provides a weekend surf patrol on Saturday from 12 - 5 pm and on Sunday 10 - 5pm. The club trains Life Savers teaching techniques from surf swimming through to vital life saving and resuscitation skills.

During patrol season, surf (ages 5 - 14) training is at the beach each Sunday morning, from 9.45am. Once 14 a qualified lifeguard Surf Sports competition provides members the opportunity to refine and practice their lifesaving skills in the competition arena at local, state, national and international level.

The WSLSC and the Council are aware that enforcing vehicle bylaws on beach users is difficult and the Council relies on the Police, WSLSC and also the public to enforce bylaws. A vehicle ban on the patrolled swimming beach during the summer months is being promoted, but such restrictions do have opposition, given many beach goers in Waimarama consider driving on the beach part of traditional "kiwi beach life."

The surf life saving tower and its concrete dune protection needs to be addressed. Dune erosion has damaged the concrete protection and the back fill is washing out. The whole concrete structure is now forward of the natural dune toe and exposed to more wave action. The structure is also acting as a groyne and this will increasingly help erode the dunes either side of the structure. The tower was built in 1974 and ideally the tower and its dune protection need to be considered for replacement.

The Clubrooms are located in a low area of the Domain and flooding has occurred around the building, fortunately flooding generally occurs outside of the summer life savings season.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

2. POUHOKIO STREAM RESERVE

Description

North of the Pouhokio Stream is a small 1694m² riverbank reserve. Accessed from Taikital Road the reserve is a 16m wide 80m long grassed riverbank at the mouth of the Pouhokio Stream.

The riverbank is armoured with rock to protect the reserve and four residential properties behind the reserve.

Location issues

This reserve has had flooding, erosion and residential encroachments over the years but is now in good condition, providing informal picnic and relaxing opportunities.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

3. WAINGONGORO STREAM RESERVE

Description

Accessed from Taikitai Road are two coastal reserves located either side of the old river mouth of the Waingongoro Stream the reserves are mainly coastal sand dunes.

The reserve includes a beach access route through the dunes and an informal parking/picnic area behind the dune.

Location issues

The vehicle beach access route to the beach is wide and undefined causing sand erosion and the car park area is also undefined. Better definition and control of vehicle movement in this area is desirable to promote sand conservation and dune health. Native trees and shrub planting is also desirable.

Taikitai Road is a 20 metre wide legal road but beach erosion has forced part of the road back into the neighbouring farm for a 50m long distance. This situation needs to be formalised in some way with the owner to ensure private residential and public access is maintained.

The shingle road encroaches on the adjacent farmland and some legal road is used for cropping.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

4. HARPER ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVE

Description

Harper Road Esplanade Reserve is a wide grassed reserve between the residential houses and the seawall. The walking route has a grass width of 12m is 716m long and 1.4567ha in total area (which includes the seawall).

Vehicle access and parking is available at each end and a pedestrian pathway provides access to the middle section.

Seats along the top and concrete steps down the seawall occur at reasonable intervals. The reserve is visually open to residential properties but generally maintains a reserve character with only a few residential encroachments.

Location issues

The reserve would benefit from upgrading entrances to a more recognisable "park" type standard. Open bollard or post and rope fencing and some low growing coastal native plants would ensure visitors do not think the reserve is private land and create a more public feel to this very scenic walk.

The southern end of the esplanade reserve could be extended 90m further up the hill. This would provide unimpeded views up the coastline and out to Bare Island.

The HDC maintains and repairs the seawalls on Waimarama Beach. The first seawall was constructed in 1978 and the section north of Paparewa Stream was constructed in 1997. The walls are funded by a 10% 'public good' contribution from HDC with the balance of the cost of maintenance gathered from targeted rates on those properties that benefit.

Maintenance and repair is controlled by a Hawkes Bay Regional Council consent (No.CL100467C) issued on the 26 November 2010 (which expires on 31 May 2045). Maintenance work comprising topping up with 3000 tonnes of rock or 2.5m³ per linear metre of seawall has been completed in 2011.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

Waimarama Seawall

The Waimarama seawall has been in existence for many decades and in various forms, with the most recent structure constructed in 1991 for the Hastings District Council to a Hawkes Bay Regional Council design. The seawall was subject to heavy storm impact and remedial works were undertaken around 2000 to strengthen the wall and flatten the approach gradient to better dissipate wave energy. Further maintenance has since occurred in 2000, 2007 and 2011.

The construction of the wall was funded from loan with 90% of the total costs borne by residents with the balance of 10% funded across the District. In addition, there was a resolution for Council to rate for and collect a maintenance fund to assist in maintaining the wall.

Wall history

The sea wall to the south of the Paparewa Stream in Waimarama (southern sea wall) was constructed in 1978 by the Hawke's Bay Catchment Board. In 1992 the wall was subjected to heavy storm impact and remedial works were undertaken to strengthen the majority of the wall and flatten the approach gradient to better dissipate wave energy and retain beach sand. This work was undertaken in partnership between community and the Hastings District Council and was completed in 1995.

Wall Funding

Research has not been undertaken into how the Hawke's Bay Catchment Board funded the southern sea wall. What is clear is that the Hastings District Council funded the remedial works following the 1992 storm impact by way of an \$180,000 loan. Of this \$180,000, \$14,000 was spread over the District and \$166,000 recovered through a special rate apportioned to property owners in the rating area (the community). Water front properties are rated at a higher rate than those the next row back and only properties located behind the wall(s) were included in the targeted rate. Included in the \$180,000 was a \$20,000 maintenance fund which was collected over a four year period. Up until recently the fund had a balance of \$26,000 (\$20,000 plus \$6000 interest) however, emergency repairs as a result of storm damage and erosion have been necessary at the southern most end of the wall (not rebuilt in 1995) requiring the majority of this funding to be used. This work has involved supply of approximately 300 tonnes of new rock and the placement of existing materials back into the toe and face.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

5. PAPAREWA RESERVE

Description

Paparewa Reserve is a 1.5099ha reserve which supports (with tractor and trailer parking) the only boat slipping area in Waimarama, Kuku Rocks. The reserve also has navigation lights to help guide boats in to the stream mouth which runs out by the rocks.

The beach is also popular with surfers and for walking and this reserve provides room for trailer parking and toilets. The toilets are old however and will need replacing soon.

Paparewa Reserve has two parts, one open and grassed with a wetland area the other treed and enclosed around the stream.

Location issues

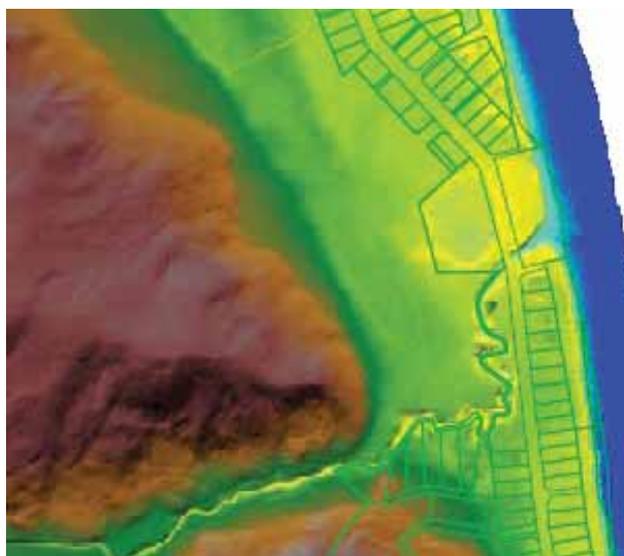
The stream would benefit from stabilisation and restoration planting. Existing large trees and shrubs could be limbed up to open up views of the stream and hills beyond.

Recent flooding and damage to the bridge also highlights the need to restore the floodplain area of reserve to the north. The stream in flood will need to get out under the bridge culverts but if this meets a high tide the outlet will be severely reduced and damage has occurred in the past.

Lowering the riverbank and allowing peak flows to spill into the reserve should assist by increasing the floodplain and detaining water until the tide falls.

Storm water can then flow away via the existing outfall pipe or flow overland back to the stream in extreme events. This will avoid road flooding as has occurred in the past. The wetland area could also be enhanced with a pond at the outfall and a greater diversity of wetland plants used.

The Paparewa Reserve could also be used to take more stormwater from the rural land to the west. Currently water is collected from the northern farm area and piped across Harper Avenue to the very low wetland area in the Domain. This area had so much water in 2011 that the clay dune liquefied and a large section was washed out to sea along with mature trees etc. Any diversion of stormwater away from the Domain is desirable to reduce any risk of a future "washout". The high water table in the Domain is also reflected in the beach with saturated sands causing more erosion and sand loss when surface and ground water levels are high during winter.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

6. WAIMARAMA AND MARAETOTARA MEMORIAL HALL

Description

The Waimarama and Maraetotara Memorial Hall is located on 1993m² of reserve land beside the Pouhokio Stream bridge.

Used for a range of community uses, the site is relatively small with limited off street parking available.

The existing on street parking is limited and potentially dangerous being located by the bridge.

The Hall's location and future use is being reviewed as part of this plan. The flooding of the Pouhokio Stream in 2011 caused major damage to the main bridge access to the township. The water overtopped the banks near the Waimarama Hall, flooding the site and building and causing erosion to the stream bank along the southern side of the hall.

The hall suffered superficial internal damage due to water and silt ingress as flood waters swept through the site. This damage has been repaired but there was a general feeling that continuing use of the site into the future was not prudent, given the perceived threat of a repeat flood.

Hawke's Bay Regional Council staff have indicated that a repeat occurrence of the April 2011 flooding is very unlikely in the post flood landscape. The Pouhokio Stream now has a much wider and deeper channel. With the blockage that raised its levels now having been removed it is capable of carrying far greater volumes of water than it has in the past. Hawke's Bay Regional Council staff believe the current channel can now cope with a 1:100 year storm event. In addition, flood protection work armouring the Pouhokio upstream of the bridge and below the Hall will retain the stream bank integrity.

Stream armouring to protect the bridge and hall has been completed. Flood damage has been rectified and the Hall is open for use.

While flooding is still a risk, this risk has been lessened with the increased flow capacity of the Pouhokio Stream post the 2011 flood.

Possible relocation sites in the Domain (Gilray Place and adjacent to the playground) have legal issues being largely an indoor recreation facility.

Possible relocation to farmland on Waimarama Road have land purchase costs. Physical movement of the building has been estimated at between \$40,000 on existing site and \$80,000 for off site location.

Location issues

The community value the hall and there is a strong desire to see it operating and available for community use.

There are however varying preferences within the community as to the best location of the hall and how it would best serve the Waimarama community. Following consultation the current location is considered acceptable.

The existing site together with armouring of the stream bank (with possible purchase of more land for parking) is the most straight forward in terms of legal processes.

If the Hall was shifted the 1993m² of land it sits on would be of little open space value for any other purpose other than a planted area on the river bank.

Long term hall replacement options of upgrading the Waimarama Surf Life Saving Club for wider community use should also be considered.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES

7. GILLIES CRESCENT RESERVE

Description

Gillies Crescent Reserve is a large local reserve (5534m²) with a 160m frontage on the Pouhokio Stream.

During the 2011 floods 3000m² of mature dense native and exotic trees and shrubs were simply washed away. The 100 year flood event created water levels over 8 metres above normal flows and cleared much of the stream side vegetation along its entire length.

The 2500m² open grass area on the roadside was relatively unaffected and the riverbank area has now been sown in grass and 1000m² of higher riverbank planted in native shrubs and trees.

The flood has opened up the reserve to the Pouhokio Stream which is now easy to access.

Location issues

Suitable for picnics, informal play and streamside recreation

Gillies Crescent Reserve needs now to successfully establish some streamside planting to complete its rehabilitation. Care is needed to maintain the open waterway created by the flood and preserve the capacity to convey future flood water flows.



INTRODUCING THE WAIMARAMA RESERVES





PART 2

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES





OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

MANAGEMENT AIM & OBJECTIVES

The management and enhancement of the natural character of the Waimarama Reserves

- Replant indigenous vegetation with coastal, wetland and riparian ecological values.
- Provide for a wide range of recreation opportunities for residents and visitors.
- Enhance natural defences to extreme events with dune management, surface water management and waterway enhancement.



- MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE ECOLOGICAL VALUES OF RESERVES, STREAMS, DUNES AND WETLANDS.
- REPLANT COASTAL NATIVE FOREST
- CREATE HABITAT FOR NATIVE FLORA AND FAUNA PARTICULARLY BIRDS



- CREATE A NEW ENTRANCE TO THE DOMAIN AND BEACH FROM GILRAY PLACE
- ENHANCE PASSIVE AND ACTIVE RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES PARTICULARLY WALKING
- PLANT FOR GREATER AMENITY AND SHADE
- CREATE NATURAL PLANTED BARRIERS TO CONTROL VEHICLE MOVEMENT
- PROVISION OF PICNIC TABLES AND BBQS



- MAINTAIN THE CLAY BUND AND DUNE COASTAL BUFFER ZONE
- CONTROL FLOODING IN THE DOMAIN WITH BETTER CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT, CREATE DETENTION AREAS AND WATER TREATMENT.
- ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE STREAMS STABILIZE BANKS AND KEEP FLOOD PLAINS CLEAR



1.0 RECREATION & USE



1.1 USE OF RESERVES

The Waimarama Reserves all have different classifications under the Reserves Act

They are also categorised under the Reserves Strategy as Coastal Reserves which means their primary function is as reserves for informal recreation and leisure associated with the use of the beach, as well as the protection of the margins of the coastal environment and habitat enhancement.

Objectives

- 1.1.1 The primary purpose of the Waimarama Reserves is for public recreation use and the enhancement of the natural environment
- 1.1.2 To allow and encourage the public use of the reserves that is compatible with this purpose.

Policies

- 1.1.3 Ensure that the use of the reserves minimises any possible impacts on ecological habitat or cultural features.
- 1.1.4 Ensure the beach reserves provide areas of open space for informal recreation and enjoyment for all visitors.
- 1.1.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 1.1) related to the Use of Reserves also apply.

1.2 ORGANISED SPORT

The primary purpose of the Waimarama Reserves is open space for informal recreation and leisure.

The Waimarama Surf Life Saving Club is the only organised active sporting organisation. The club trains new members, provides patrols and a lifeguard Surf Sports competition provides members the opportunity to refine and practice their lifesaving skills in the competition arena at local, state, national and international level.

Fishing and surfing are also popular individual sports with occasional organised events such as competitions being held.

The Domain has a large area however and has space to accommodate other sports if required. While the beach and streams are the major attractions sports such as tennis and cricket have been suggested as possible complimentary recreational activities for holiday makers.

Picnics, walking, fishing and swimming in a high quality scenic coastal environment are the primary functions of the Waimarama Reserves. It is important to ensure that this is not displaced by other more active or organised activities.

Objective

- 1.2.1 To ensure that the primary purpose of the Waimarama Reserves is maintained for informal recreation and leisure.

Policies

- 1.2.2 Allow for the use of part of Waimarama Domain to be used for informal and community social sporting activities such as cricket and tennis.
- 1.2.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 1.2) related to Organised Sport also apply.





1.0 RECREATION AND USE

1.3 WALKING

Walking for recreation and health is by far the most popular form of recreation. It is important that Waimarama reserves facilitate and promote walking.

Objective

- 1.3.1 To develop and promote walking opportunities throughout Waimarama Reserves.

Policies

- 1.3.2 Signpost, promote and upgrade Waimarama Beach walkway from Harper Road south end to Pouhokio Stream and north to the Waingongoro Stream and beyond.
- 1.3.3 Use some of the clay bund in the Domain as an elevated walkway with shaded seating with beach and ocean views.
- 1.3.4 Mark beach access points throughout Waimarama and improve walking routes in the Domain. Combine with Beach walkway to create loop tracks.
- 1.3.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District wide Management Plan (section 2.12)

1.4 DOGS

The reserves within the District provide excellent areas of open space for people to walk their dogs. However, dogs can pose a direct threat to people, animals and birds if not under control. Dogs should therefore be under direct and continuous control by being on a lead at all times within parks, unless where it is a designated off lead area. These areas are identified in the Council bylaws. Owners must also be considerate of other reserve users and remove dog droppings as required by law.

Objective

- 1.4.1 To allow dogs in Waimarama Domain and reserves in accordance with Council policy and bylaws.

Policies

- 1.4.2 Dogs are to be retained on a lead at all times and under the control of a person physically able to control the dog.
- 1.4.3 Permit dogs off-lead in the following areas;
 - a) Waimarama Beach north to the Puhokio Stream river mouth during daylight saving hours between 7.30pm and 7.30am the following day, and 6pm and 7am the following day during the remainder of the year.
 - b) Waimarama Beach north of the Puhokio Stream river mouth to Pututaranui Point at any time.
- 1.4.4 The General Objectives and Policies of the Reserve Management Plan (section 1.3) related to dogs shall also apply.



1.5 HORSE RIDING

Many people in the community enjoy horse riding. Activities such as this can create conflicts with other users and may, if undertaken in inappropriate areas, adversely affect the reserve environment. Given this, it is important that people are aware of where these activities may be undertaken. There are currently no designated areas for horses although horses can access the beach via designated vehicle access points and boat ramps in Waimarama.

Objective

- 1.5.1 To allow for horse riding on Waimarama Reserves.

Policies

- 1.5.2 Allow for horse riding to occur within Waimarama Reserves and to allow for riders to access the beach.
- 1.5.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 1.4) related to Horse Riding also apply.

1.6 CYCLING

Many people enjoy cycling and mountain biking. This activity has many positive health benefits, however it can also create conflicts with other users. In some cases, mountain biking may adversely affect or impact areas of a reserve. It is important that people are aware of where mountain biking can be undertaken and that Council provide suitable facilities in those locations. Restrictions on mountain biking are required in certain areas to manage conflict between users and the impacts on reserves.

Objectives

- 1.6.1 To allow for cycling and mountain biking on the Waimarama Reserves.

Policies

- 1.6.2 Permit cyclists within Waimarama Domain.
- 1.6.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 1.5) related to cycling also apply.



1.0 RECREATION AND USE

1.7 MOTORHOMES & CAMPING

Overnight camping on reserves is controlled under the Freedom Camping Act 2011, HDC District Wide Reserves Management Plan (Clause 1.6), and relevant bylaws.

Overnight camping on Waimarama Reserves is not currently permitted but is due to be reviewed in 2014.

Objective

- 1.7.1 To allow overnight camping where the impact on the reserve, its users and surrounding residents is acceptable.

Policy

- 1.7.2 Overnight camping on Waimarama Reserves is due to be reviewed in 2014
- 1.7.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 1.6) related to the Motorhomes and Camping also apply.



1.8 RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

There are a number of activities that are not permitted on reserves due to their impact on the amenity of reserves and on the enjoyment of other users. These activities are restricted through Section 94 of the Reserves Act (Appendix 5) and through Council Bylaws (Appendix 6). Council bylaws are special laws that apply in the Hastings District only and are enforced by Council officers who have been appointed specifically for that purpose. Breaches of bylaws can result in court imposed fines, confiscation of equipment or court orders for various purposes. Relevant bylaws include: Bylaw 9 (Dog Control); Bylaw 14 (Public Places) and Bylaw 15 (Recreation and Cultural Facilities). Bylaw 24 Public Places Liquour control Bylaw.

In addition to those activities restricted under the Reserves Act and Council Bylaws, specific activities may also be restricted on certain reserves due to their potential impact on the unique characteristics of the park.

Objective

- 1.8.1 To prevent activities from occurring that have an adverse impact on the natural environment and amenity values of Waimarama Reserves or significantly detract from the enjoyment of other reserve users.

Policies

- 1.8.2 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 1.7) related to Restricted Activities also apply.

(See also 2.11.6 Ban vehicles on the beach between Pouhokio Stream and south of the Surf Club in summer to avoid pedestrian conflicts.)



2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES



2.1 DEVELOPMENT

There is scope for further development on the Waimarama Reserves to provide enhanced facilities to increase the enjoyment of reserve users, provided that any development is in keeping with the purpose of the reserve and has no impact on adjoining neighbours or the reserve itself.

The Hastings District Council is a signatory to the Urban Design Protocol. Well designed open spaces encourage more physical activity and facilitate social cohesion. Any development on Council reserves will take into account the principles of urban design and the goals and objectives of the Sustainable Urban Design Framework to ensure that our reserves continue to provide safe and sustainable areas of open space and recreation for the community.

The Waimarama Reserves are characterised by their natural and largely undeveloped features, and it is the intention of this management plan to ensure that this remains. Any future development of Waimarama Reserves must be consistent with the aims of this Plan, and consistent with the Concept Plan relevant to that reserve.

Objectives

- 2.1.1 Ensure that any reserve development meets the needs of approved use and users without significant adverse effects on other users, the reserve, or adjoining neighbouring properties.
- 2.1.2 Ensure that new development on reserves respects and protects key landscape features, built heritage, promotes linkages between open spaces, improves accessibility and promotes good urban design principles.
- 2.1.3 Ensure that any new buildings on reserves are designed to be more environmentally sustainable in terms of their function, design, construction and long term maintenance.

Policies

- 2.1.4 Ensure that any future development on Waimarama Reserves is consistent with the Concept Plan related to that reserve.
- 2.1.5 Establish a Waimarama Reserves Management Group to assist the Council to identify management priorities for development of Waimarama Reserves.
- 2.1.6 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.1) related to Development also apply.



2.2 BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

Community groups often request that new buildings or structures required and used by the community and sporting groups be located on reserves. This will be supported by Council where there is a justified demand and need, and where the buildings or structures do not conflict with the provision of other features, and are consistent with the purpose of the reserve for amenity, recreation or community use.

The future use of the Waimarama and Maraetotara Hall and the Surf Club building and life saving tower need consideration.

Objective

- 2.2.1 To ensure any new buildings or structures that are located within the Waimarama Reserves have a minimal impact on the natural character of the area.

Policies

- 2.2.2 Support the replacement of the Surf Life Saving Tower and its relocation further back from MHWS to enable removal of the concrete sea wall from the beach.
- 2.2.3 Demolish two old storage sheds west of the playground to provide a shady picnic area for the playground. Investigate the use of the site for additional community buildings if required.
- 2.2.4 Retain the hall in its current location. A decision to renew or replace the hall in the future will consider an alternative location at that time, with the preferred location in the proximity of the surf club.
- 2.2.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.2) related to Buildings and Structures also apply.



2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

2.3 FENCES & WALLS

The Fencing Act 1978 details how adjoining land occupiers equally share the cost of erecting and maintaining an adequate boundary fence. It also identifies the procedures whereby a decision is reached. It is desirable to retain the openness of the reserves, and increase surveillance, while residential boundaries need to be identified in some way. Council recognises that people have the right to develop their property and erect fences to their own preference. While the Council will respect this right it is also important that any fencing does not detract from the reserve itself, or neighbouring properties. Council will therefore work with neighbouring property owners to encourage the use of appropriate materials or planting to minimise the visual impact of boundary fences. Wherever possible, Council will encourage low and permeable fences on reserve boundaries.

Simple bollards or posts will be used to restrict vehicle access or define boundaries.

Objectives

- 2.3.1 Encourage adjacent landowners and developments to provide low or permeable fencing to protect and enhance the amenity of the reserve, identify boundaries and to provide passive surveillance.

Policies

- 2.3.2 Ensure all boundary fences surrounding the Waimarama Reserves are maintained to an acceptable stock proof standard.
- 2.3.3 Ensure that the boundary between public and private land is clearly defined on the Waimarama Reserves with appropriate fencing and/or low screen planting.
- 2.3.4 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.3) related to Fences and Walls also apply.



2.4 LIGHTING

Council is often requested by reserve users to provide carpark and accessway lighting. Lighting is also requested for facilities and structures, to improve security from vandalism, and to provide better surveillance. The lighting of buildings or trees can also enhance their visual appeal at night.

Lighting is however mostly requested for safety reasons. Unfortunately, lighting is unlikely to provide improved safety, and in some cases actually provides a false sense of security. The lack of lighting on many reserves is actually a strategic Council decision to discourage visitors from using these areas at night where safety problems exist. It is therefore the stance of the Council that lighting only be provided on reserves where there is clear public benefit. It will only be provided at key access routes through parks, sports fields, civic spaces or around public buildings.

There is currently no reserve lighting as it is not considered necessary to facilitate night time use of Waimarama Reserves. In addition unnecessary lighting would spoil the natural environment and the night sky. Should the need for lighting arise in the future, such requests will be assessed on a case by case basis.

Objective

- 2.4.1 The installation of any lighting on the Waimarama Reserves will not be permitted unless required for safety reasons.

Policy

- 2.4.2 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.4) related to Lighting also apply.



2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

2.5 PLAYGROUNDS

Hastings District Council's Play Strategy 'Hastings Coming Out to Play', looks at the Council's role in providing opportunities for play in the Hastings District outdoor environment over the next 10 years.

The Play Strategy identifies 3 categories of playscapes: Premier, Key Urban and Neighbourhood. The playground at Waimarama domain is a neighbourhood.

In order to increase utilisation of the playgrounds within reserves there is a need to provide a range of play opportunities that reflect the age and cultural demographics of the surrounding community which challenge and encourage all members of the community to participate and get active.

The main appeal of Waimarama Reserves is based on natural characteristics, with the opportunities for play coming from the use of its 'natural' features, trees grass, streams and the beach.

The existing playground in Waimarama Domain incorporates beach / marine themes or local history themes (e.g. stories of the area such as those surrounding Bare Island).

Playscapes" build on the to the landscape character of their location and incorporate play activities that specifically relate to the coastal environment and utilise the dune, wetland and coastal native environments.

Waimarama Domain has a playground behind the Surf Club which was upgraded in 2007.

Objective

- 2.5.1 Maintain the existing playground at the Waimarama Domain to a high standard.

Policy

- 2.5.2 Investigate enhancement of the area by creating shady picnic areas around the playground and enhancing the wetlands, hills and trees surrounding the playground as a "play environment" where informal play can occur.
- 2.5.3 To build a shade canopy over the junior playground.
- 2.5.4 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.5) related to Playgrounds apply.



2.6 INFORMAL SPORTING ACTIVITIES

The reserves within the District are used for a significant amount of informal sporting activities. These activities include basketball, skating, skateboarding and biking. Council needs to take these activities into account in the forward planning of reserves, to ensure that adequate provision is made for the informal sporting needs of the District. Ideally all residents within urban areas should have the ability to play informal sporting activities near their home

Given Waimarama's regional recreational/holiday destination value, the provision of a multi use hard court and a ¾ field would enhance recreational options for teenagers, adults and family groups.

In addition, there is potential to incorporate informal sport activities such as a cricket pitch like on Waipatiki Domain.

The development of the 'village greens' with the creation of informal sporting areas surrounded by shade trees suitable for picnics, cricket, soccer etc. would complement the play value of Waimarama Beach and provide more activities for youths and families.

Objective

- 2.6.1 Create informal sport areas to compliment the beach and provide more recreation opportunities for residents and visitors.

Policy

- 2.6.2 Create "Village Green" areas (large level grass ovals enclosed by shade trees) in the Waimarama Domain, Gillies Crescent Reserve and Paparewa Reserve to provide a location for the community and visitors to participate in a variety of informal ball games and community activities.
- 2.6.3 Build a multi sport hard court for tennis, netball and basketball near the playground.
- 2.6.4 Build a ¾ field in the Domain for ball games.
- 2.6.2 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.6) related to Informal Sporting Activities apply.



2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

2.7 TOILETS & CHANGING FACILITIES

Council often receives requests from the community to provide additional toilet facilities and changing rooms on reserves. These requests will be supported only where the use is expected to be high and sustained, and where there are no other facilities that provide that function. Placement of toilets will consider safety, ease of access (especially for people with disabilities) and proximity to an activity.

There are three toilet blocks in Waimarama, two at the surf club with a separate womens toilets and changing room and a newer mens stand alone toilet block. An older round toilet block is at Paparewa Reserve and serves the Harper Road area.

The womens and Harper Road toilets are programmed for replacement in the next 5-7 years.

A similar block was lost from the Pouhokio Stream in the 2011 flood, its replacement is unlikely with camping no longer permitted.

The facilities are considered adequate to meet the needs of the local community and day visitors to the area, and will be maintained and cleaned on a regular basis.

Objective

- 2.7.1 To ensure that the toilet facilities are safe and hygienic, adequate for the purpose and use, accessible to the whole community, comply with appropriate legislation and are efficient and cost effective with optimised usage.

Policies

- 2.7.2 Maintain and upgrade the existing toilets at Waimarama Domain and Paparewa Reserve as required.
- 2.7.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.7) related to Public Toilets and Changing Facilities apply.



2.8 SIGNS

Council has a Reserve Sign Guidelines Policy that ensures consistency and improves amenity. Unless specifically stated in a Reserve Management Plan, all signs shall be in accordance with the policies included within this Plan.

Signs required for advertisement purposes for occupants of reserves, shall be kept to a minimum, and be subject to the appropriate provisions of both Bylaw and District Plan rules.

Council has adopted a standard design for all reserve names signs within the District for consistency. Signs within the Waimarama Reserves will be kept to an absolute minimum and existing sign provision should be kept under review as to age and adequacy. Most signs are naming or hazard signs but there is a need to develop some wayfinding or directional signage to help visitors.

Objectives

- 2.8.1 To ensure consistent sign content, style and type the in Waimarama Reserves.
- 2.8.2 To minimise visual clutter while maximising necessary and useful information to reserve users.

Policies

- 2.8.3 Provide signage that identifies directions and entrances to reserves and walking routes for users. Beach access and walking route marker posts are desirable to assist public access and wayfinding on walking routes in some reserves.
- 2.8.4 To provide for 3 new signs on the Waimarama Reserves (beach carpark, Gilray Place and the Waimarama Shop) to consolidate existing signs and help with directions for visitors.
- 2.8.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.8) related to Signs apply



2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

2.9 RESERVE FURNITURE

Reserve furniture provides a range of opportunities and settings for users of reserves, and enhances their experience by providing facilities for rest, picnicking and services (rubbish bins). Reserve furniture may include picnic tables, seating, barbeques, rubbish bins and drinking fountains.

In the past it has been common practice to put large numbers of rubbish bins within parks, and to locate them directly adjacent to park benches. Experience has however proved that the more bins that are provided, the more rubbish that is left in and around them. The provision of less bins has shown to encourage users to take their rubbish home with them, thereby reducing Council costs of collection, and reducing litter on reserves.

Additional picnic tables are proposed along the Coastal Walkway and in the Domain. A BBQ area could be located close to the playground.

Objectives

- 2.9.1 To enhance recreational use of reserves with signs, seats and picnic tables.
- 2.9.2 To ensure that all new and replacement furniture is of the approved standard design, except where an alternative has been specifically agreed to by the community and/or Council.

Policies

- 2.9.3 Provide additional seats and picnic tables within Waimarama Domain and viewing points along the beach.
- 2.9.4 Create a BBQ area in the vicinity of the playground
- 2.9.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.9) related to Reserve Furniture apply.



2.10 VEHICLE PARKING

Many recreational uses within reserves generate demand for car parking spaces. Car parks increase the capacity of a park by making it more accessible for those that live further away, but in doing so can reduce the amenity and green space of a park. Where possible grass areas will be used for peak demand, but provision will be made for shingle or sealed car parks where required.

There is an adequate provision for car parking in the Waimarama Reserves, with surfaces ranging from grass, shingle and chip seal. Large grass areas are available for peak use, overflow parking and picnics.

Large grass areas not needed for overflow/picnic car parking could be secured to prevent vehicle damage.

Objective

- 2.10.1 To maintain the existing formal and informal car parks in the Waimarama Reserves but limit grass area size to define as picnic areas and limit vehicle access where parking is not needed.

Policies

- 2.10.2 Create an off street parking area for the Waimarama and Maraetotora Hall. Investigate purchase of some adjacent farm land to provide more off street parking.
- 2.10.3 Create four carparks on the frontage of Gillies Crescent Reserve.
- 2.10.4 Create with vehicle barriers and planting, 6 picnic/parking areas in Waimarama Domain to define and limit vehicle movement on large grass areas.
- 2.10.5 Limit parking to the sealed carpark on Harper Road Esplanade by using bollards, and make the area more pedestrian friendly.
- 2.10.6 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.10) related to Vehicle Parking apply





2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

2.11 ACCESS

Access to and through reserve areas, significant natural areas, buildings and other features of interest is an important consideration in the management of reserves in the District. Pedestrian access and circulation within a reserve needs to be appropriate and safe. It also needs to allow access to the variety of facilities that are located within reserves. Many people have restricted mobility (such as wheelchairs and prams) that make it difficult to gain access to and through the reserves of the District. Council will ensure there are facilities within the parks to cater for people with restricted mobility where permitted by cost or topography.

Waimarama Reserves are all accessible by vehicles however some directional signs are needed to assist visitors locating individual reserves walkways etc.

The Waimarama Domain, and Pouhokio Stream are both accessed off local roads Moori and Arini and are difficult to find for visitors. Harper Road Esplanade carpark and Waingongoro Stream also need better identification.

Public access to the water is primarily gained through Council coastal reserves, either informally across the beach or with boat ramp or similar structure. Boat ramps are currently located in Clifton Domain, Clive Ski Reserve and Waimarama Domain. In addition Council will continue to acquire esplanade reserves on the subdivision of land adjoining riparian areas, as required by the District Plan. Typically these reserves shall be at least 20m, with a reduction only considered where adequate public access will be retained and ecological values protected (See also Section 3.4).

With a high proportion of holiday homes and non resident visitors, good directions are desirable to ensure people can easily access all reserves and the beach.

Objectives

- 2.11.1 To improve wayfinding for visitors by identifying reserve entrances and providing directions.

Policies

- 2.11.2 Create a new vehicle and pedestrian entrance to Waimarama Domain off Gilray Road.
- 2.11.3 Investigate acquisition of private land where necessary to provide and maintain public access to reserves and the beach.
- 2.11.4 Ensure that all reserve and beach access points are well marked for visitor use.
- 2.11.5 Maintain vehicle access to the Waimarama beach at Taikatai and Airini roads and the south end of Domain Reserve Road.
- 2.11.6 Ban vehicles on the beach between Pouhokio Stream and south of the Surf Club in summer from Hawke's Bay Anniversary Day (October) to the 30 April to avoid vehicle and pedestrian conflicts on the beach
- 2.11.7 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.11) related to Access apply.





2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

2.12 WALKWAYS & CYCLEWAYS

The Council Walking and Cycling Strategies encourage healthy and alternative travel, which are supported by Council's wider Play Strategy.

The Reserve Management Plan will consider Walking and Cycling Strategies when creating any new linkages to and through reserves. Walkways and cycleways provide access through reserves and can provide alternatives to using the road network. Through the development of reserves Council will seek to provide a network of walkways and cycleways to and through reserves, and where possible, to extend the existing network.

Waimarama has over 4km of sandy beach which is a popular walking route (particularly at lower tides). Access to the beach is obtained from Taikitai Road (north of the Pouhokio Stream) and Arini, Domain Reserve and Harper roads south of the stream.

Pedestrian access along the beach at high tide is available but ranges from easy mown grass, to dunetop, to harder roadside and sandy track at the back of the dune (to the north). Various linkages to reserves and roads also exist.

The identification, formalisation and enhancement of the walking routes in Waimarama is supported as the most popular form of recreation.



Objective

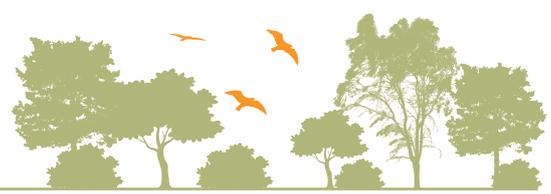
- 2.12.1 Maintain and upgrade all walkways within Waimarama Reserves consistent with the track hierarchy and to meet New Zealand Standard 8630:2004.

Policies

- 2.12.2 Identify and create a "Beach Walkway" along Waimarama Beach above the seawall and behind the dunes to provide high tide access and create a loop track when combined with the beach (note grass surface is acceptable where it can be maintained).
- 2.12.3 Create clearly marked and accessible off road paths to the beach and "Beach Walkway" from roads and reserves nearby.
- 2.12.4 Investigate the feasibility of a walking track up the south end of Waimarama Beach to a "lookout" position on the cliff overlooking the beach and Bare Island. A possible walking route to Cray Bay could also be created from here with the approval of the private land owners above.
- 2.12.5 Investigate the feasibility of a walking track on the true right bank of the Pouhokio Stream to provide access to the stream and the landlocked reserve up the stream.
- 2.12.6 Clearly mark walking entrances to reserves and the beach with bollards.
- 2.12.7 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 2.12) related to Walkways and Cycleways apply. These are included in Appendix 7.



3.0 NATURAL VALUES



3.1 TREES & GARDENS

The reserves within the District contain a wide range and large number of trees which form an important part of the environment, by contributing to their recreation, landscape, heritage and amenity value. The Parks Service Delivery Unit, with the assistance of a qualified arborist maintain the trees and shrubs within reserves. They are also responsible for undertaking annual surveys to identify those trees that require removal, replacement or maintenance and any new plantings that are required.

All trees within reserves are protected either under the rules of the District Plan, or under the Tree Removal Policy, which ensures that no tree is removed unless it is dead, dying or potentially hazardous

The overall aim for Waimarama Reserves is the regeneration and planting of native species and specimen trees providing shade and shelter.

Planting is dependent on the specific area, the aims are the restoration of wetlands in the riparian areas, coastal plants in the dune area, and specimen planting (using native and exotic species) for amenity values and shade.

Dune and bund planting needs to be sand binding plants to allow wind blown sand to accumulate and some removal of shrubs and trees will be desirable to increase wind speed over the dunes over time.

The wetland behind the dune in the Domain has only a small pumped outfall and is also "filling up" with vigorous wetlands plants such as Roupo. Excavation of some plants around the edges of the wetlands to improve water flow together with an improved outfall is desirable. Other less vigorous wetland species can also be planted.

Objectives

- 3.1.1 To enhance native coastal, wetland and bush planting to increase the biodiversity in the Waimarama Reserves.
- 3.1.2 Keep areas open and safe, plant and prune specimen trees for shade.

Policies

- 3.1.3 To use locally sourced plants where possible in all revegetation projects and plantings on reserves.
- 3.1.4 Ensure that any new planting, replacement or removal of trees or shrubs within the Waimarama Reserves are consistent with the aims of the Concept Plans and follows the approved Plant Species List in Appendix 4.
- 3.1.5 Control weeds and invasive native and exotic plants in bush areas, wetlands and streams
- 3.1.6 Trees shall not be removed from within the reserve for the sole reason of allowing for unhindered views from adjoining properties.
- 3.1.7 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 3.1) related to Trees, Shrubs and Gardens apply

3.2 LANDSCAPE

A key focus of reserves is on the visual and natural qualities of the area. There are spectacular panoramic views from some reserves that enhance the experience and enjoyment for the reserve user. Development, natural re-growth and re-vegetation programmes can diminish and obliterate these views, and need to be sensitively managed to ensure they retain their amenity. The District Plan identifies a number of Outstanding Natural Features and Significant Landscape Character Areas throughout the District. These are representative of the landscape forms found throughout the District. Several reserves located at Tutira, Eskdale, Tangoio, Puketapu and Ocean Beach fall within the Outstanding and Significant Landscape Areas. Any development or planting on these reserves will need to recognise the special landscape qualities of these areas, which will also be addressed in the Reserve Management Plans for each reserve as they are prepared.

With views to Bare Island the long sandy Waimarama Beach is an icon of Hawkes Bay. The streams which run down to the beach and reserves provide additional landscape features.

Like many coastal areas agriculture (fire and grazing) has destroyed the biodiversity of plants and animals.

Restoration of landscapes in reserves should aim to recreate some of the original landscape character now lost.

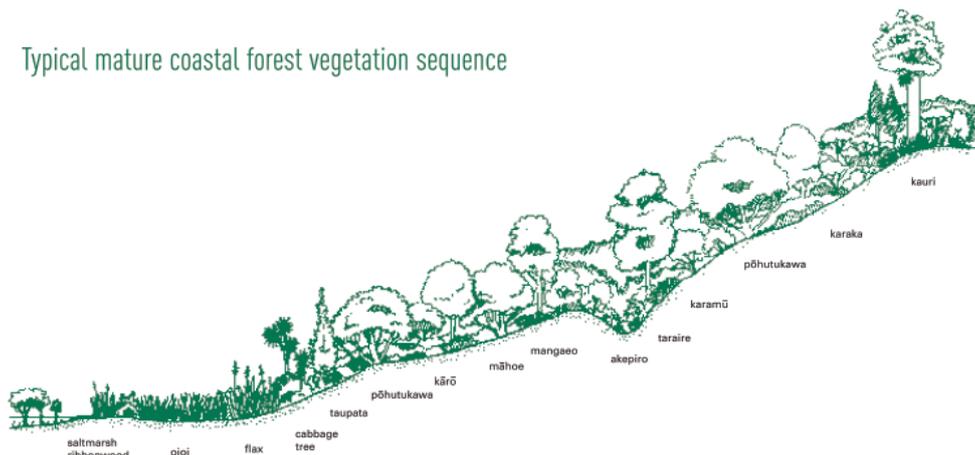
Objectives

- 3.2.1 To maintain and restore the landscape character of Waimarama Reserves with native planting particularly on streams, wetlands and the beach.
- 3.2.2 Create viewing areas where Bare Island, the beach and the hills can be enjoyed.

Policies

- 3.2.3 Create seats/lookouts on the Beach front walkway at Harper Road Esplanade south end, Kuku Rocks, the Surf Club, and Pouhokio Stream.
- 3.2.4 Create a new picnic and possible Freedom Camping (CSCV) area in Waingongoro Reserve northern section.
- 3.2.5 Maintain key vistas and sightlines from residential areas and from within the reserves.
- 3.2.6 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 3.2) related to Landscapes apply.

Typical mature coastal forest vegetation sequence



3.0 NATURAL VALUES

3.3 WATER

The HBRC is primarily responsible for the management of our water resources, including the coast, streams, lakes and wetlands. However the Council, under the RMA is required to recognise and provide for the preservation of the natural character of water bodies and their margins and to promote public access to and along the water bodies in the District.

The District contains a number of major river systems and lakes, including the Mohaka, Tutaekuri, Ngaruroro and TukiTuki Rivers, Lake Tutira and Lake Poukawa as well as numerous smaller rivers, lakes and streams such as Clive and Esk. Many of these waterways run through our reserves where Council has a responsibility to preserve and enhance their margins, water quality and runoff into them.

There are many outfalls that flow through and into reserve land which carry stormwater. Rural farmland up stream also drains into Waimarama Reserves.

Paparewa Reserve and Waimarama Domain are particularly important receiving areas for stormwater with treatment, detention and have outfalls to the ocean needing to be better managed. The Domain has a 4 inch pumped outfall near the lifesaving tower and the Paparewa Reserve has a 300mm pipe to the Paparewa Stream.

The Domain had a 6ha stormwater pond which eventually broke out through the dune in 2011 and Paparewa Reserve flowed over the road and damaged the bridge. While 2011 was an extreme event improvements to surface water management are needed to ensure future events are not as destructive.

Stormwater needs to be diverted where possible, detained on site to treat and additional outfalls created to deal with high flows.

Care is also needed not to impede flood flows in the Streams. Willow and other trees while good at retaining riverbanks can block floods and elevate river levels and even bank overtopping. Riparian bank planting needs to maintain cross-sectional volumes if future flooding is to be avoided.

A whole catchment approach is needed to ensure stormwater events are not destructive in future. HDC needs to work with HBRC and farmers to ensure the quality of waterways in Waimarama.

Objectives

- 3.3.1 To restore and enhance the life supporting capacity of streams and wetlands running through reserves
- 3.3.2 To acquire esplanade reserves on the subdivision of land adjoining riparian areas to facilitate public access.
- 3.3.3 To ensure potential adverse effects of stormwater on landscape amenity of the reserve is avoided, remedied and mitigated

Policies

- 3.3.4 Promote the retention and restoration of indigenous riparian vegetation along the margins of the Waimarama Streams.
- 3.3.5 Ensure that the Pouhokio and Paparewa Streams are kept clear of large trees and debris which could impede flood flows.
- 3.5.6 Increase both the stormwater detention and outfall capacity of Waimarama Domain and Paparewa Reserves to avoid future damage.
- 3.5.7 Investigate reducing peak stormwater inflows into the Domain by diversion to the Paparewa Reserve/stream. Create a high flow swale from the Paparewa basin to the Paparewa Stream.
- 3.3.7 Create a stormwater detention basin in the Domain by using and extending the existing grass swale, detain water and delay the release of stormwater to reduce peak flood levels in the Domain.
- 3.3.8 Investigate additional outfalls from the Domain to increase stormwater discharge rate to prevent large accumulations of stormwater. Both larger pump capacity and new gravity outfalls with tide flaps should be considered.
- 3.3.9 Domain drainage should aim to reduce the ground water levels in winter as high levels in the Domain are moving onto the beach, increasing sand losses and lowering the beach. High ground water levels are therefore increasing dune/bund erosion.
- 3.3.8 Encourage and support partnerships between Council, HBRC, DOC, local tangata whenua, landowners and environmental groups to help with the restoration of riparian margins.
- 3.3.9 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 3.3) related to Water apply





3.0 NATURAL VALUES

3.4 BIODIVERSITY

The reserves of the District contain a variety of ecosystems and natural habitats that are unique to the area. The enhancement of these areas is required to maintain a balance between public use and protection. Human development and settlement has had a major impact on our native species. Where possible public use should have minimal impact on any natural areas within these reserves.

Iwi have a strong interest in the management of activities which affect the biodiversity within reserves. Maori interest in biodiversity and resource management is recognised in the Conservation Act 1987 and the Resource Management Act 1991, which require resource managers to consult with them.

Biodiversity categories within the Hastings District can broadly be described as forests and shrublands, freshwater lakes and rivers and coastal wetlands. Priorities for restoration of biodiversity will be given to at risk sites such as stream sides and projects that provide the most benefits to achieving functioning ecosystems.

Waimarama Reserves have potential to restore indigenous ecology covering dune, riparian, estuarine, freshwater wetlands and coastal bush. Greater plant diversity will also assist in providing habitat for native birds, fish and invertebrates.

While relatively small areas native plan restoration will provide a diversity of environments for cultural harvest, children's play and scenic value.

Objectives

- 3.4.1 To restore native flora and fauna within Waimarama Reserves.

Policies

- 3.4.2 Plant and maintain the native sand binding plant spinifex on dune front faces.
- 3.4.3 Maintain and enhance the saline - freshwater wetlands in the Domain and Paparewa Reserve. Build biodiversity with the introduction of new native wetland plants.
- 3.4.4 Plant a range of tall and medium sized native trees in grass areas. Companion plant with existing shrubs and trees and eventually cut out less desirable species rather than create new large bush areas.
- 3.4.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 3.4) related to Biodiversity apply.



3.5 PLANT & ANIMAL PESTS

There are many plant and animal pests within the District that if left uncontrolled, can have a detrimental impact on the viability and survival of indigenous plants or animals, and the sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity. The Council as a land manager is required to meet its obligations under the Hawkes Bay Regional Council Regional Pest Strategy 2006. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide for the effective management of pests in the region in order to eradicate certain pests, control the spread of established pests and minimise the adverse and unintended effects of specific plant species. Where required this may result in the eradication of a species or for boundary control, which is taking measures to ensure that a pest plant established on a reserve does not spread off that reserve onto neighbouring properties. Plants pests identified in the Strategy include: Japanese honeysuckle, Pinus contorta, Old man's beard, Privet, Woolly nightshade, Blackberry and Gorse. Animal pests include possums, rooks and goats. While not included in the Pest Strategy, Banana Passionfruit is also identified as a pest problem, as it is found in some of the reserves within the District. The Parks Business Unit currently meet Councils responsibilities under the Pest Strategy by undertaking the removal or spraying of all identified plant pests within reserves.

Weed species have the potential to dominate some areas and need to be controlled. Areas on the Pouhokio Stream have cape ivy, wild ginger etc. and some native and exotic species that will need control over their spread.

Objectives

- 3.5.1 To manage and control animals and plant pests identified in the Hawkes Bay Regional Council Plant Pest Management Strategy.
- 3.5.2 To control other animal or plant species where reserve values are threatened and as prioritised.

Policies

- 3.5.3 Undertake the control and eradication of introduced plant and animal pest species.
- 3.5.4 Progressively remove the following plant species in conjunction with the Hawkes Bay Regional Council and adjoining property owners:
- Banana Passionfruit
 - Cape Ivy
 - Blackberry
 - Convolvulus
 - Cotoneaster
 - Horsetail
 - Japanese Honeysuckle
 - Jasmine
 - Red Cestrum
 - Spindleberry
 - Wandering Jew
 - Wild Ginger
- 3.5.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 3.5) related to Plant and Animal Pests apply.



3.0 NATURAL VALUES

3.6 NATURAL HAZARDS

In order to manage the use, protection and development of reserves within the District, Council needs to be aware of natural hazards, and their potential impact on the use and safety of these areas of public open space. Flooding, coastal inundation and erosion/land instability are the main natural hazards that can occur in areas of the Hawkes Bay region that are likely to impact on reserves.

Council will continue to work with the HBRC and local communities in the protection of coastal reserves through stream and dune restoration.

The following issues are identified in the Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy regarding natural hazards at Waimarama:

- Coastal erosion and inundation and the reliance on man-made protection in the south with natural defences threatened by land uses and recreation in the middle and northern sectors
- Flood hazard near streams

In addition to the above the following are hazards generic to the entire Hastings coast which must be considered in planning and management:

- Tsunami due to local or distant sources
- Land instability and erosion of steep hill country
- Earthquake hazard and identification of areas prone to severe shaking or liquefaction
- A coastal hazard zone exists recognizing the potential for erosion and inundation beyond the beach and lagoon.

FLOODING

The Pouhokio Stream is susceptible to flooding, and urban stormwater combined with the high groundwater table in the Domain means a large pond is created in times of high rainfall.

COASTAL DUNES

The coastal margin is subject to problems caused by flooding and erosion. Heavy rainfall can cause flooding when drainage to the sea is impeded by high sea levels blocking outlets. Wave over wash from storm events has also caused sea flooding in the Domain.

The Waimarama dune system extends for approximately 4km, and confined by cliffs to the north and south. In its natural state, the dune provides effective protection from storms, cyclones and tsunamis. Maintaining dune width is important for providing protection for the land and homes located behind it. Vehicles, people and pests are the main threats to the dune system at Waimarama.

The beach south of the Pouhokio Stream (2km) while still having a large popular sandy beach in summer has a limited dune building potential and relies on an artificial clay bund and artificial rock seawall to protect coastal reserves and adjacent properties. In its natural state a saline-fresh water lagoon would likely exist in the Domain and a clay bank further south along Harper Road. The seawall and clay bund will need periodic maintenance to maintain the barrier, in addition to sand conservation and dune development.

The beach north of the Pouhokio Stream (3km) has a well developed relatively stable sand dune with sediment supply from streams to the south. Council will encourage the planting of native dune plants like spinifex that assist in sand conservation and the development of dunes to protect the beach from coastal erosion. In addition fences that restrict vehicle access to the dunes will be maintained, and walkways will be constructed that will allow for controlled public access, to prevent plants from getting trampled.

Objectives

- 3.6.1 To maintain and protect the natural coastal defence mechanisms of the beach and dune.
- 3.6.2 To maintain the man made clay bund and rock seawall on the southern section of Waimarama Beach.
- 3.6.3 To continue to work with the Hawkes Bay Regional Council to carry out hazard mitigation works on the beach and streams.
- 3.6.4 To consider natural hazard threats including flooding and erosion when planning for the siting of facilities and planting on reserves.

Policies

- 3.6.5 Maintain the rock sea wall on Harper Esplanade Reserve funded by a targeted residential rating area.
- 3.6.6 Maintain and enhance the natural mechanisms of the beach, dunes and lagoon (in Waimarama Domain) by introducing management measures restore seasonal damage to the dunes with earthworks and planting and improve drainage of the Domain to limit ponding and lower the water table (in winter).
- 3.6.7 Work with the HBRC to maintain the dune system and improve streams.
- 3.6.8 Mark a walking route from the beach through the Domain to Gilray Place, Harper Road and higher farmland in the event of a tsunami
- 3.6.8 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 3.6) related to Natural Hazards apply.



4.0 SOCIAL & CULTURAL VALUES



4.1 CULTURAL & HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

A number of parks and reserves within the District contain sites of heritage significance, such as buildings, landscapes, structures, archaeological sites and trees. Many of these are listed in the Historic Places Trust Register, and include registered historic places, historic areas, registered Waahi Tapu sites and recorded archaeological sites. Trees of outstanding heritage values are also identified under the Notable Trees Registration Scheme.

Many of these heritage resources have protection under the Historic Places Act, or the District Plan. Management of the reserves within the District will account for the recognition and interpretation of heritage features within them, so that their heritage significance is recognised and protected.

Sites of cultural values and significance relate to Maori customary practices and resources that were conducted for generations; and, whose existence, resources and residual memories reside in oral tradition, some of which has been documented post settlement. It is important that sites of cultural values and significance are identified, recorded and evaluated for retrieval, maintenance and restoration according to a Conservation Management Plan, within the scope of this Plan.

Waimarama has 3 Waahi Tapu sites (W26,27,28). W28 is located in the Domain just north of the Paparewa Stream on the foredune and is a Urupa or burial ground. A sign identifies the significance of this site.

Objectives

- 4.1.1 To ensure that sites of heritage and cultural significance are identified, protected and maintained.
- 4.1.2 To register and protect sites of cultural values and significance that are discovered within a reserve.
- 4.1.3 To respect and participate with tangata whenua with regard to korero tawhito, whakapapa and kaitiakitanga.

Policies

- 4.1.4 Recognise and protect sites of heritage significance.
- 4.1.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 4.1) related to Heritage apply.

4.2 TANGATA WHENUA

Many activities on reserves within the District, as well as their features, are particularly important to local hapu. These include not only the protection of waahi tapu and sites of historical significance, but also the value of reserves as places for gathering food, rongoa and materials for crafts such as weaving and carving. As such, important consideration should be given to ecosystem management and the protection and restoration of stream banks and flora and fauna within the reserves to a level where they can be self-sustaining.

It is important that this Plan account for the ability of Tangata Whenua to exercise their responsibilities provided for in the Treaty of Waitangi in a way that accounts for expectations and aspirations, consistent with its principles. Expectations of Council, and tangata whenua, are that their relationship will allow for participation, partnership and progress.

There is scope for the planting of native flora important for the pharmacy of rongoa Maori (healing and wellbeing) and raranga (weaving) within Waimarama Reserves, particularly the dunes, wetland and lagoon area. New plantings could have their cultural significance identified where appropriate.

Objectives

- 4.2.1 The consultation of tangata whenua and Council in a mutually appropriate way with respect to policy development and any Conservation Management Plan related to the formulation of Reserve Management Plans.

Policies

- 4.2.2 To enable the restoration of native flora important for the pharmacy of rongoa Maori (healing and wellbeing) and raranga (weaving) which has been significantly reduced and in some cases under threat of extinction.
- 4.2.3 To identify reserves areas suitable for a planting programme to develop resources for native flora.
- 4.2.4 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 4.2) related to Tangata Whenua apply.



4.0 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VALUES

4.3 ART

The Landmarks philosophy has been adopted by the Council to promote civic pride through the enhancement of the natural and built environment. Part of this philosophy is to use art, especially within the urban environment, to develop an element of style within Hastings, and in turn, civic pride. Art is a great mechanism to attract community response and develop civic pride by creating an environment of diversity, vibrancy and cultural sophistication. It is generally associated with permanent installations like painting, sculpture or carving.

There is currently no artwork located within the Waimarama Reserves. Should the local community wish to develop artwork that reflects the history of the area this will be supported by Council.

Art within reserves also increases interest and enjoyment of the environment and assists in the reduction of graffiti.

Objective

- 4.3.1 Provide opportunities for the community to contribute to creating unique features within reserves such as art works, carvings, local history markers or information boards.

Policy

- 4.3.2 Encourage the creation of beach access marker posts and additional seats as possible opportunities for art to be incorporated as part of meeting recreational needs.
- 4.3.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 4.3) related to Art apply.

4.4 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The management of reserves needs to be responsive to the community, with respect to identity and sense of place in order to account for:

- A sense of community ownership
- Appreciation of reserves and fostering civic pride
- The development and management of reserves to acknowledge social diversity within the District

The Waimarama Development and Protection Society, Waimarama Marae, Waimarama Surf Club and members of the community will be actively involved in the day to day management of the Waimarama Reserves.

Objective

- 4.4.1 To ensure that the reserves cater for the needs and values of the wider community.

Policy

- 4.4.2 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 4.4) related to Community Partnerships apply

4.5 COMMEMORATIVE FEATURES

Members of the public frequently make requests to place features on reserves. Whilst such commemorations can assist in developing community values and mark important historic events, the location and number of such features needs to be managed.

Commemorative features can also add cost to the ongoing maintenance of reserves, and can cause difficulties when the features are damaged, vandalised or require significant maintenance. Difficulties can also arise where an individual or group who made a gift seeks to influence the management of the wider reserve. Council needs to be in a position to control the nature, number and location of such features.

There are currently no commemorative features located within Waimarama Reserves. Any application to locate a commemorative feature within the reserve, will require the express permission of Council, and will be considered against the benefit it will bring to the reserve and community, and its impact on the amenity of the area.

Council welcomes donations or sponsorship by individuals, groups or organisations toward park improvements and restoration projects as a one-off donation or on-going arrangement. Such donations may include:

- Gifting land for public gardens and reserves
- Cash donations for trees for community planting events
- Cash donations for park furniture, facilities, statues or children's play equipment
- Sponsorship of a parks event or programme (e.g. financial support, company products, or employee time)
- Donations of rare or uncommon tree species

Objective

- 4.5.1 To consider any request for bequeathed land, gifts and commemorative features to ensure that they are managed in a sustainable manner, are beneficial to the reserve and the community and are in keeping with the amenity values of the reserve.

Policy

- 4.5.2 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 4.5) related to Commemorative Features apply.



5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT



5.1 MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of the parks and reserves within the Hastings District is carried out by a combination of internal and external contractors. Most routine maintenance is carried out under a Parks and Sportsgrounds Service Level Agreement with the internal Parks Service Delivery Unit. Non-routine maintenance is carried out by both the Parks Service Delivery Unit and external contractors on a job-by-job basis.

The management and operation of the reserves or managed collectively between the Community Asset Management staff and the Parks Service Delivery Unit staff. The management of the reserves must take into account the objectives and policies of this Reserve Management Plan.

The objectives and policies of the Waimarama Reserve's Management Plan shall be read in conjunction with the provisions of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan, however the provisions in this Plan shall take precedence.

The Parks Service Delivery Unit carry out routine maintenance at Waimarama Reserves, duties which include: mowing the Domain, cleaning the toilets, emptying the rubbish bins and other general maintenance such as weed spraying, fencing and tree planting. The frequency of maintenance varies dependent on the season.

At the time of purchase of the Waimarama Domain, Council signalled its intention to establish a Waimarama Reserves Management Group. This group will comprise 5 members: one local ward Councillor, one representative of the family of Airini Donnelly, one representative of Waimarama Marae, one representative of Waimarama community and one representative of Waimarama Development and Protection Society.

The membership, functions and responsibilities of the group will be formalised in Terms of Reference approved by Council for a term of 3 years. Ultimate responsibility will reside with Council, who will have authority of the Reserves.

Objectives

- 5.1.1 To provide and maintain the reserves of the District to a standard that gives all members of the community access to an environment to meet their recreational needs.
- 5.1.2 To implement the provisions and actions of Reserve Management Plans in a structured and integrated manner through the Asset Management Plan and LTCCP.

Policies

- 5.1.3 Establish the Waimarama Reserve Management Group to oversee the day to day development, management and protection of the Waimarama Reserve.
- 5.1.4 Retain the primary responsibility for the maintenance and management of Waimarama Reserves.
- 5.1.5 Maintain and manage Waimarama Reserves to the levels of service identified in the Parks and Sportsground Service Level Agreement.
- 5.1.6 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.1) related to Maintenance and Management apply.

5.2 SUSTAINABILITY

The Hastings District Council is committed to the principles of creating a sustainable community and environment. To this end, Council will endeavour to incorporate sustainable practices into both the provision of reserves within the District, and to their management and development.

The Reserves Strategy is a key document in working towards a sustainable environment as it aims to provide and manage the provision of reserves to meet current needs, as well as looking to the future to meet the needs of future generations for open space provision. The provision of reserves fulfills a numbers of key functions in the goal of achieving a sustainable District and enhancing the wellbeing of the community.:

- Enhancement of social wellbeing by promoting physical activity;
- Permanent conservation of valuable natural ecosystems;
- Opportunities to protect, enhance and restore biodiversity
- Protection of the coastal environment and waterway margins to protect ecological, cultural, historical and public access values
- Tree planting, which contribute towards offsetting carbon emissions

Council will endeavour to incorporate sustainable management principles into the maintenance and development of Waimarama Reserves. The key management objective for the reserves is about maintenance and enhancement of the beach, and streams together with enhancement and protection of the natural values. Water quality and better control of stormwater and flooding are also key issues.

Objective

- 5.2.1 To incorporate sustainable practices into the provision, management and development of reserves within the District wherever practicable.

Policy

- 5.2.2 Utilise and maintain natural dune, wetlands and stream systems and minimise expensive engineered solutions to stream and beach protection and stormwater drainage.
- 5.2.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.2) related to Sustainability apply.





5.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.3 CONCESSIONS: LEASES, LICENCES & PERMITS

Any person, organisation or company wishing to occupy any part of a reserve requires a concession agreement between themselves and the Council. Council's powers to grant concessions over reserves vary depending on the status of the reserve and rights transferred by the Crown (if a reserve under the Reserves Act). In undertaking its role in providing recreational opportunities to the community, Council provides leases, licences and permits of land and/or buildings to a wide range of groups undertaking a variety of activities on reserves. Such concessions play an important role in Council's ability to regulate activities that occur on its reserves. Table 5.3.1 identifies the types of concessions that are issued by Council and Table 5.3.2 provides a quick guide to those concessions granted to each type of group included in Appendix 7.

All leases, licences and permits require an application to Council. Applications for concessions on reserve land held under the Reserves Act must meet the statutory requirements defined in the Act, as well as the objectives and policies of this Plan. Applications for concessions on land held by Council for open space purposes, but not held under the Reserves Act will be treated as if it is held under the Reserves Act, to ensure consistency of decision making.

A lease gives exclusive long-term use of a building or part of a reserve to a group or individual. The Reserves Act 1977 governs the use of any land classified as reserve under the Act, and sets out the process for issuing leases of reserve land. These vary dependent on the classification of the Reserve. Reserves vested under the Reserves Act within the Hastings District are classified either Recreation or Local Purpose Reserves. This section applies to applications for the exclusive long term use of a building or part of a reserve, for:

- Recreation Leases (allowed only on Recreation Reserves)
- Community Leases (allowed only on Local Purpose Reserves)
- Commercial Leases (allowed only on Recreation Reserves)
- Grazing (allowed on both Recreation and Local Purpose Reserves)

There is currently a lease with the Waimarama Surf Life Saving Club. The Council does however periodically deal with requests for permits to use the Domain. Such permits are not withheld providing that the proposed activity will not have an impact on the values of the Domain or on adjoining landowners.

The Waimarama and Maraetotora Memorial Hall can also be hired by the public.

Section 74(1) of the Reserves Act allows for the granting of licences to temporarily occupy reserves for certain purposes. Such licences can be granted by the Council in certain circumstances, including where that reserve is a recreation reserve and where the reserve is vested in Council. Section 74(2) identifies the purposes for which such licences can be granted. Where the activity is necessary or desirable for the management of the reserve, licences to occupy recreation reserves can be granted for a number of purposes.

A licence will be issued where the proposed use of a reserve is non-exclusive and for a period of between 12 days and up to three years will typically be issued to sporting codes, for the use of reserves during a particular season, or for the grazing of reserves. In addition, Council will grant season licences to mobile shops to locate on reserves containing sportsfields, to assist in the public enjoyment of these reserves.

NB: An application for a liquor licence by a community group that has a lease to occupy Council reserve land and/or buildings will be assessed on its merits by the Licensing Authority. Prior to granting a club or on licence, Council will ensure that such a licence will not detract from the primary purpose of the reserve as an area for the outdoor recreation and enjoyment of the general public.

Waimarama Reserves are not identified as one of the District Sportsfields and therefore no ground licences will be issued for the use of this reserve by sporting codes. Its distance from urban centres will effectively preclude any demand regardless.

A permit will be issued for one-off special events where the proposed use of a reserve is non-exclusive and for a maximum of 3 days.

The Council has a legal responsibility under the Reserves Act to licence commercial operators wishing to operate on recreation reserves vested to Council. Commercial use of reserves can detract from the public use and enjoyment of them so in general it is inappropriate for public land set aside for reserve purposes to be used for any commercial use. However in some instances a commercial activity may compliment the purpose of a particular reserve, for example a mobile food stall located at the Domain when Waimarama Beach Day is on. In such cases, Council may determine that it is appropriate to provide for such commercial activities by way of issuing a permit.

Sporting and communities activities are likely to be consistent with the allocated purpose of the Reserve, and contribute to the community's enjoyment and use of them. Generally these activities will be supported, provided that the activity does not adversely impact on the use or users of the reserve.

Waimarama Domain is extensively used during summer by the community and visitors to the area and for specific annual events. Such community events have little impact on the reserve or users, and promote the area and its features to the community. Any organisation or individual wishing to use Waimarama Reserves for a commercial activity such as a mobile shop or fair, will require the express permission of Council.

Objectives

- 5.3.1 To allow for the occupation of Waimarama Reserves for approved uses and facilities by the granting of a lease, licence or permit.
- 5.3.2 To use the control of lease agreements to ensure the most effective use of Waimarama Reserves for the enjoyment of the whole community.
- 5.3.3 To allow the use of Waimarama Reserves for special activities where compatible with its purpose.

Policies - General

- 5.3.4 Retain the absolute right to restrict the number of leases, licences and permits granted on Waimarama Reserves and period and conditions granted and all leases, licences and permits will be charged a fee in accordance with Section 5.4 Rental and Charges.
- 5.3.5 Applications for a lease shall be made to the Council a minimum of 6 months prior to the requested start date; and applications for a licence or permit shall be made to the Council a minimum of 30 days prior to the requested start date.
- 5.3.6 Applications for leases, licences and permits shall be made in writing to the Council and include the following information:
 - a. A description of the proposed activity;
 - b. A description of the location of the activity;
 - c. A description of the potential effects of the proposed activity on reserve use, users or reserve neighbours, and any actions to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects;
 - d. Identification of the duration of the activity
- 5.3.7 Public notification will be undertaken where the application is for the exclusive use of an area of Waimarama Reserves; or for an activity which has the potential for high impact on the reserve or surrounding area.
- 5.3.8 Any lease, licence or permit granted on reserve land shall be in accordance with Council bylaws, District Plan policies, the Reserves Act, the Sale of Liquor Act and regulations and the Building Act.

5.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

- 5.3.9 Where part or all of Waimarama Reserves is to be closed to public access for an activity, the public will be notified at least two weeks before the closure. The activity organisers will be responsible for meeting the cost of public notification.
- 5.3.10 Where there is a possibility of serious damage being caused to the reserve the Council may require the organiser to have public liability insurance.

Policies - Leases

- 5.3.11 Any new application to lease any land or building on Waimarama Reserves must:
- be in accordance with the objectives and policies of this Plan;
 - be in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977;
 - be compatible with the legal classification or purpose of the Reserve;
 - not detract from the use of the reserve;
 - provide a benefit to the public;
 - be located in an appropriate location.
- 5.3.12 A lease may be granted for long term commercial use of Waimarama Reserves, such as filming, markets, commercial recreation or accommodation provided they relate to the purpose of the reserve and will not adversely impact on the reserve, its use or users and where any adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- 5.3.13 A lease may be granted for the grazing of undeveloped reserves where there are no adverse effects on reserve values.
- 5.3.14 All lease agreements shall identify:
- the term of the lease;
 - fees/rent payable according to Council policy;
 - fees/rent to be reviewed every three years;
 - leasees to be responsible for the cost of all exterior and interior maintenance and required signage;
 - all buildings to be inspected by the Council at least once every two years.
- 5.3.15 Maintain all current lease agreements, in accordance with the terms and conditions.
- 5.3.16 Review all existing leases when they come up for renewal, and renew only if they continue to meet the Criteria identified in Section 5.3.11 to ensure the maximum potential of the reserve is realised to the benefit of the whole community.
- 5.3.17 Rents will be payable on all leases in accordance with Section 5.4 Rental and Charges, except where Council has resolved that no or reduced rental is required.

Policies - Licences

- 5.3.18 Ground licences will not be issued for Waimarama Reserves, or for its use by sporting codes.

Policies - Commercial Permits

- 5.3.19 Permits may be issued by Council for a maximum of 6 one-off commercial events (and ancillary mobile shops) on Waimarama Domain per calendar year for a maximum duration of 3 consecutive days per event where there will be no impact on the reserve use or users and the event will not conflict with any other approved use of the reserve.
- 5.3.20 Policy 5.3.19 will not apply to car boot sales which will require a formal resolution of Council prior to the issuing of a permit.

- 5.3.21 A permit will be issued to the film industry for the use of Waimarama Reserves provided that there will be no impact on the amenity or use of the area and where all other necessary consents have been obtained.
- 5.3.22 Council will impose conditions on any permits issued regarding fees, hours of operation and maximum duration of event. These conditions will be set dependent on the nature of the activity and potential impact on the reserve use and users.

Policies - Local Community Permits

- 5.3.23 Permits may be issued by Council for a maximum of 12 local community events (and ancillary mobile shops) on Waimarama Domain per calendar year for a maximum duration of 3 consecutive days per event where there will be no impact on the reserve use or users and will not conflict with any other approved use of the reserve.
- 5.3.24 Permits will be granted annually for established ongoing local community events on Waimarama Domain without the need for formal Council resolution. A list of these events is identified in Table 5.3.3.
- 5.3.25 A permit for additional local community events (more than 12 per reserve) to occur on Waimarama Domain will require formal Council resolution.





5.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.4 RENTAL & CHARGES

In granting leases, licences and permits, the Council has a right to charge those who benefit from the reserve and its facilities, and has a rental policy for buildings on Council parks and reserves, adopted in July 1999. This identifies three categories of lessees (1) Sporting/Recreation Groups; (2) Community Groups; and (3) Commercial Users and has associated tiered rental charges. This policy applies to all leases on Council reserves, except on those leases where Council is constrained by terms and conditions of previous long term leases. The Council sets fees and charges for the short-term use of Council reserves in the form of permits and licenses on an annual basis as part of its annual planning process.

In the granting of any leases, licences and permits for activities on Waimarama Reserves, Council will set fees and charges in accordance with its rental policy.

Objectives

- 5.4.1 To recover costs to the Council and community for the processing of applications and managing the reserve.
- 5.4.2 To ensure that all leases on Council buildings are identified and being charged in accordance with Council policy for consistency and transparency.

Policy

- 5.4.3 Ensure the Waimarama and Maraetotora Memorial Hall is available for public hire.
- 5.4.4 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.4) related to Rental and Charges apply. These are included in Appendix 7.

5.5 NETWORK UTILITIES

Reserves are often seen by Utility Operators as convenient places to locate infrastructure. Such utilities include drains, water supply, electricity and telephone wires, electricity substations and sewage pumping stations.

However, such infrastructure can have an adverse impact on the character of the reserve and its open space qualities. These structures can also make the maintenance of a reserve more difficult and costly.

Section 48 of the Reserves Act requires that all services through, or rights of way over land held under the Act, to service, or benefit a third party located outside a particular reserve be laid or constructed within a formal easement registered on the title of the reserve. Provision exists under the Act for Council to approve such applications, where the easement is not going to materially alter or permanently damage the reserve, and the rights of the public in respect of the reserve are not likely to be permanently affected by the establishment and lawful exercise of the easement. Prior to granting an easement over a Council reserve, Council will determine whether public consultation is required, and consider the potential impact of the easement on the amenity and existing development of the reserve, as well as the potential impact on any future development of the reserve. Council may also require the applicant to pay compensation for the gaining of the legal right over the reserve, and all costs incurred by the Council to process the application which are not of direct benefit to the reserve will be paid by the applicant.

Objectives

- 5.5.1 To allow network utilities to locate on reserves where the effects on the recreation and natural values of the reserve can be remedied or mitigated.
- 5.5.2 To minimise the impact of utilities on the public use, enjoyment or general visual amenity of a reserve.

Policies

- 5.5.3 Any upgrades of, or future public utilities that may cross Waimarama Reserves are to be located underground.
- 5.5.4 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.5) related to Network Utilities apply. These are included in Appendix 7.



5.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.6 TITLE & RESERVE CLASSIFICATION

There are over 150 parks and reserves located within the Hastings District (excluding road reserves). Of these, the majority have status as reserves, are held subject to the Reserves Act, and classified according to their principal purpose. Some of the reserves within the District do not have Reserves Act status, and are managed as areas of open space in fee simple. In some instances this is appropriate in order to allow flexibility in future planning for open space, and modification of land areas as a result of development.

Any land that has the status of reserve subject to the Reserves Act must have a classification. Classification is a mandatory process under Section 16 of the Reserves Act which involves assigning a reserve (or parts of a reserve) to the appropriate class (Recreation, Local Purpose). The class determines the principal or primary purpose of the reserve. Reserves are classified to ensure their control, management, development, use and preservation for appropriate purposes as outlined in Section 16(1) of the Act. Existing reserves that are unclassified will be assessed through the development of Individual Reserve Management Plans to determine the appropriate classification.

New land which is acquired or purchased by the Council for reserve purposes will be either kept as freehold land (where future planning may require changes or modifications to the land in question) or given reserve status and classified under the Reserves Act 1977.

The Council can change the classification of any classified reserve under Section 24 of the Reserves Act to:

- emphasise one set of features of a reserve relative to another
- allow a new activity or use which would not be consistent with the present class/type
- better specify or alter the statutory objectives of management
- make an existing, improper use consistent

Waimarama Reserves are classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as Recreation Reserves.

Objectives

- 5.6.1 Ensure that any change in reserve classification follows the process outlined in the Reserves Act 1977.

Policies

- 5.6.2 To rename Waimarama Domain "Airini Donnelly Reserve" in recognition of Mrs Donnelly's ownership of the land which became the Domain and the township, and the role her estate played in the development of the area.
- 5.6.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.6) related to Title and Reserve Classification apply.

5.7 FUTURE RESERVE ACQUISITION

Council needs to consider the future acquisition of reserve land whether through actual purchase, reserve contribution funding, or resource consent subdivision. The Reserves Strategy identifies existing reserve resources, analyses current and future demand for reserves, public amenities and open space, and identifies current deficiencies and future needs for each type of reserve by community. The general principal of the 'exacerbator-pays' is applied to future reserve acquisition and implemented through the District Plan. Contributions from development either as land or monetary or a combination of both are intended to ensure that the provision of reserves continues to be provided on a similar basis as to the historical provision and in keeping with the needs identified in Reserves Strategy. Monetary contributions are then used to enhance existing reserves or to purchase appropriately located land in keeping with the policies within the Reserves Strategy.

Council needs to balance community desires for parks and open spaces with affordability. Council has in the past inherited small areas of open space that only provide limited recreational opportunities. These areas incur high maintenance costs and therefore reduce the ability for Council to secure higher quality parks. Future reserve acquisition must ensure it meets the needs of the community in terms of location and recreation potential. The preparation of a Reserve Acquisition Plan will assist in this process. This document should be consistent with existing and proposed urban growth strategies and reviewed as these documents are updated.

When the Council acquires new reserves they must be given an official name to ensure ease of identity. In the naming of reserves, Council will take into account the links of the reserve with people and past events of significance to the local area, and consult in full, in particular with local iwi or hapu, prior to taking any proposals to Council for approval.

Objectives

- 5.7.1 To acquire future reserve land that provides for open public recreation space, linkages between reserves, access along stream, river and coastline margins and the protection of significant areas of flora and fauna.

Policies

- 5.7.2 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.7) related to Future Reserve Acquisition apply.





5.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.8 SALE OF RESERVES

A number of statutes afford a level of protection over the sale of parks, such as the Local Government Act 2002 that requires public consultation prior to sale, and the Reserves Act that requires the consent of the Minister of Conservation prior to sale (if the reserve is vested under the Reserves Act).

The most common reason for revocation and disposal of a reserve is that the land is surplus to requirements. Land considered surplus may be in fee simple title and under the ownership of the Council, which makes the sale process more straight forward. Other land may be under Council ownership, but also classified for recreation purposes and be subject to the Reserves Act 1977. Any land subject to the Reserves Act and any land that is classified must have this classification revoked prior to disposal. Council can approve a resolution seeking to revoke the status of a reserve, but does not have the power to revoke a classified reserve or dispose of it, and must apply to the Minister of Conservation to do so. Once the classification has been revoked, it may be disposed of, subject to any other claims on the title.

Public submissions to the LTCCP in 2004 raised concern over the potential sale of Council parks. Further protection is therefore considered necessary for the premier parks within the District. Additional reserves within the Hastings District may be added to the list in Objective 5.9.2 by Council resolution.

Council has no intention to sell any part of Waimarama Reserves. However Taikitai Road crosses into private farmland near the beach and a land exchange or purchase needs to be considered. Other issues include possible purchase of additional parking area for the hall and ROW/easements for drainage and private use of reserves.

Objective

- 5.8.1 To ensure that any revocation and sale of reserve land follows the due process as outlined in the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5.8.2 To ensure any private use of reserves is legally provided for via leases, easements or ROW's under the Reserves Act 1977.

Policy

- 5.8.2 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.8) related to Sale of Reserves apply.

5.9 RESERVE BOUNDARIES

Council will work actively with owners of land adjoining reserve land to ensure the efficient and effective management of the reserve

Waimarama Reserves nearly all have some boundary issues. From minor encroachments by private properties to large land locked areas these issues need to be tidied up. As ownership changes new owners may not be aware of boundary issues, may make matters worse and even pay too much for the property.

Objectives

- 5.9.1 To encourage neighbours to be responsive to reserve boundary issues.
- 5.9.2 To allow Council as an affected party to give approval for any adjoining proposal where there is no adverse effect on the reserve values or use.

Policies

- 5.9.3 Reserve boundary encroachments will be rectified by negotiation with individual owners. Fencing and planting will be used to help define boundaries and avoid future confusion.
- 5.9.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.9) related to Reserve Boundaries apply.



5.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.10 ENCROACHMENT

In many locations reserves adjoin private property. An encroachment is the use of a reserve for private purposes that has not been authorised by Council in writing. This includes structures, earthworks, gardens, plantings, accessways, retaining walls and other usage that gives the appearance of private ownership, such that the public are discouraged from using that portion of the reserve. Problems with encroachments are exacerbated when properties are sold without the purchaser realising that land they believe they are buying is actually part of the reserve.

Accessways have been constructed to allow vehicular access to houses adjoining reserves. While some of the existing accessways have been approved by formal easement, many others have been formed without permission. Non-permitted accessways are encroachments over reserves and are not permitted.

New encroachments will not be permitted because they impact on reserve values. Council may seek removal of existing encroachments without formal agreements, where they adversely impact on reserve values.

Waimarama Domain shares its boundaries with residential properties. It is important to ensure that there is no encroachment from these private properties onto public land, unless these have been approved by formal agreements with the Council. There are currently no formal agreements authorising any property owners adjoining the reserve to use any part of it for private purposes.

Objectives

- 5.10.1 To allow no new encroachments on public reserve land from adjoining properties without Council consent.
- 5.10.2 To remove existing encroachments on public reserve land where they impact on reserve values and discourage public use.

Policy

- 5.10.3 Existing easements will be maintained where there is a formal agreement between the Council and the property owner.
- 5.10.4 Existing encroachments will be assessed on a case by case basis with a view to formalisation or removal and reinstatement, at the expense of the applicant.
- 5.10.5 In determining each application for the formalisation of existing encroachments Council will consider:
 - a. the impact of the encroachment on the recreational, cultural, ecological or landscape value of the reserve;
 - b. whether alternative access is available;
 - c. any exceptional reasons why the encroachment should not be removed.
- 5.10.6 If the encroachment is to be removed, Council will give notice to the encroacher/s requiring termination and removal of the encroachment, and reinstatement of the encroached area to the satisfaction of the Council within a specified timeframe, at the applicant's cost.
- 5.10.7 Where removal and reinstatement does not occur, the Council may carry out the removal and reinstatement and recover costs by way of proceedings through the District Court, or if necessary, through prosecution.
- 5.10.8 Any approval for formalisation granted by Council is subject to public notification and the consent of the Minister of Conservation.
- 5.10.9 The vehicle access route from the Surf Club to the Beach currently uses private land and needs to be moved to the south.
- 5.10.10 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.10) related to Encroachment apply.

5.11 SAFETY & VANDALISM

The reserves within the District are widely used by responsible citizens who use and appreciate them for the purpose for which they are intended. Reserves can however be areas where anti social behaviour occurs, due to their location and privacy from active surveillance. Graffiti is a big problem within the District, which causes areas to look unsafe and heightens peoples concerns about their personal safety. If not removed, it can create an open invitation for more loitering and other graffiti, and increase in other crimes.

It is important that the parks and reserves within the District remain safe and enjoyable for all, so Council will endeavour to reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour in these areas. The Crime Prevention Plan was adopted in November 2007, and Council now has a full time Community Environment Enhancement Officer. In addition Council endorses the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) theory that crime and fear of crime can be minimised through effective planning and design in our built environment.

Regular maintenance inspections are undertaken by Council and its service contractors to ensure that playground equipment and other reserve infrastructure meets safety standards.

As with many of the reserves within the District, Waimarama Domain has been victim to random acts of vandalism, including graffiti to the more serious damage to reserve furniture, fences and trees. The local rangers have been given the authority by Council to require any offender to desist from an offence, and to take the details of the identity of the person, for later arrest. In the absence of a local police station, this, together with an aware local community and strong neighbourhood watch system, is deemed to be adequate to minimise such acts in the future.

Objectives

- 5.11.1 To identify, measure and manage potential hazards in a timely manner to minimise Council exposure to complaints, compensation claims and litigation.
- 5.11.2 To minimise the incidence of vandalism to play equipment and other structures within the reserves.
- 5.11.3 To maintain the integrity and safety of structures by repairing vandalism as soon as possible and where possible minimising it by good design.
- 5.11.4 To ensure as far as practicable the personal safety of reserve users.

Policy

- 5.11.5 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.11) related to Safety and Vandalism apply.





5.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.12 PROMOTION

To ensure that the reserves are not under-utilised, it is important that Council promotes them and the recreational opportunities they provide. The District has many reserves and open spaces but little information is available on these resources. Many reserves are located within the rural area, and many locals and visitors alike may not even know they exist. Promotion is therefore seen as important to ensure maximum community benefit is achieved from the provision and maintenance of these reserves.

The promotion can be undertaken a number of ways such as on the Council's website, press releases and pamphlets, the development of information brochures, providing maps and interpretation panels on reserves. Signage is also an important method to advertise the location and facilities within a reserve.

Waimarama Reserves serves a regional recreational function. With many houses rented out as holiday houses and with a motor camp many people are visitors and have little knowledge of the different reserves and recreation opportunities.

Objective

- 5.12.1 To provide quality promotional communication for access to and information on Waimarama Reserves.

Policy

- 5.12.2 The Waimarama Beach and reserves provide extensive off road walking opportunities. This network needs to be clearly marked and promoted to enhance its recreational value.
- 5.12.3 The General Objectives and Policies of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan (Section 5.12) related to Promotion apply.

5.13 REVIEW & MONITORING

All parts of this Reserve Management Plan will be kept under a continuous review in order to be able to adapt to changing circumstances or to adapt in accordance with increased knowledge. Notwithstanding this, a full review will be undertaken ten years from the final date of approval by Council of this Plan.

Objectives

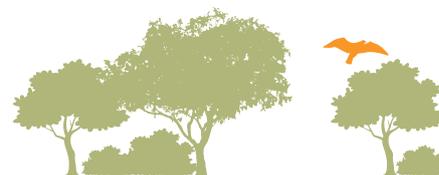
- 5.13.1 To keep this plan under continuous review in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5.13.2 To review this Management Plan regularly in order to conserve, maintain and enhance the values and character of the Councils reserves.

Policies

- 5.13.3 Review this Plan every ten years. In the interim, Council may determine to review part of, or the entire plan, in response to:
- a. information from monitoring which indicates the need for a review or change.
 - b. the identification of new management issues or problems for which policy is required.
 - c. changes in national policy including new or amended laws, regulations or other actions.
 - d. policy changes.
- 5.13.4 Publicly notify any review or change to this management plan as detailed in Sections 41(5)(a) 41(6)(a) and 119(1)(c) of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5.13.5 Annually review the Proposed Actions and Responsibilities programme component of the individual Reserve Management Plans.



6.0 ACTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES



The following table identifies that required actions that have evolved out of the objectives and policies identified in this management plan. It identifies the proposed action, the policy number that it relates to, the group or organisation responsible and the target date for completion.

NO	ACTION	POLICY#	WHO	PRIORITY YEARS
1	Work with the tangata whenua on enhancing cultural values of reserves. Include local hapu representative and decendent of Arini Donnelly on the Waimarama Reserves Management Group. Recognise appropriately and interpret sites of heritage significance.	4.2.1-4 4.1.4	HDC	1-10
2	Restore clay bund in the Domain and create walkway on top. Plant spinifex on dune front for sand conservation from the Domain north. Maintain bund and beach access points at Waingongoro Reserve, Pouhokio Stream and the Domain.	3.6.6 3.4.3 3.6.4-8	HDC	1-10
3	Upgrade reserve's and waterway planting by gradual removal of invasive plants and replace with approved native and exotic plants in accordance with Reserve Concept Plans.	3.1.3-6 3.4.3-6	HDC	1-10
4	Support Waimarama Surf Life Saving Club proposed relocation of the Life Saving Tower to enable removal of the concrete (bidim) seawall from the beach. The stormwater outfall should also be designed to minimise beach sand erosion.	2.2.2	WSLSC & HDC	1-3
5	Demolish the two sheds to the south of the playground, open area and develop as a picnic area, BBQ and a natural play environment. Keep trees for shade.	2.2.3 2.5.2	WSLSC & HDC	1-3
6	Install 3 reserve information signs, one in Waimarama Domain adjacent to the toilets and walkway one at the Waimarama Shop and one at the Gilray entrance.	2.8	HDC	1-3
7	Build a multi sport hard court for tennis netball and basketball near the playground	2.6.3	HDC	7-10
8	Create "Village Greens" (large grass ovals enclosed by shade trees) at Waimarama Domain, Paparewa Reserve and Gillies Crescent Reserve.	2.6.2	HDC	7-10
9	Identify, create and improve the "Beach Walkway" from Harper Road to the Waingongoro Stream. Install beach access and coastal walkway marker posts to provide better way finding for visitors. Create new seats/lookout points on the Beach walkway at Harper Road carpark, Kuku Rocks, the Surf Club and Pouhokio Stream	2.8.4 2.12.2	HDC & Local Carver	1-3
10	Investigate the purchase of some adjacent farm land to enlarge off street parking capacity for the Waimarama and Maraetotora Memorial Hall.	2.10.2	HDC	4-6
11	Limit vehicle movements in Waimarama Domain with barriers, bollards and planting, define 6 picnic areas.	2.10.4	HDC	7-10
12	Limit parking to the sealed area at Harper Road Esplanade Reserve by using bollards, add picnic table and make area more pedestrian friendly.	2.10.5	HDC	7-10
13	Create four car parks on the frontage of Gillies Crescent Reserve.	2.10.3	HDC	7-10
14	Create a new vehicle/pedestrian entrance to Waimarama Domain off Gilray Place	2.11.3	HDC	4-6
15	Create walking track to the hill at the south end of Waimarama Beach, possible walking link over private land to Cray Bay.	2.12.4	HDC & owner	4-6
16	Create a walking route on true right bank of the Pouhokio Stream	2.12.5	HDC	1-3
17	Improve stormwater detention and discharge in Waimarama Domain and Paparewa Reserve.	3.3.4-9	HDC	1-3
18	Replace Paparewa and women's toilets in the Domain, as already programed in Renewal Budget.	2.7.2	HDC & WSLSC	4-6
19	New shadesail over the junior playground	2.5.3	HDC	1-3
20	Create a new picnic and possible Freedom Camping area in Waingongoro north (CSCV)	3.2.4	HDC	1-3

Total capital expenditure proposed on the 7 reserves is \$1,074,000, of which \$345,000 is already allocated in existing budgets. The remaining \$774,000 extra expenditure proposed over 10 years will be considered for inclusion in the Annual and Long Term Plans.



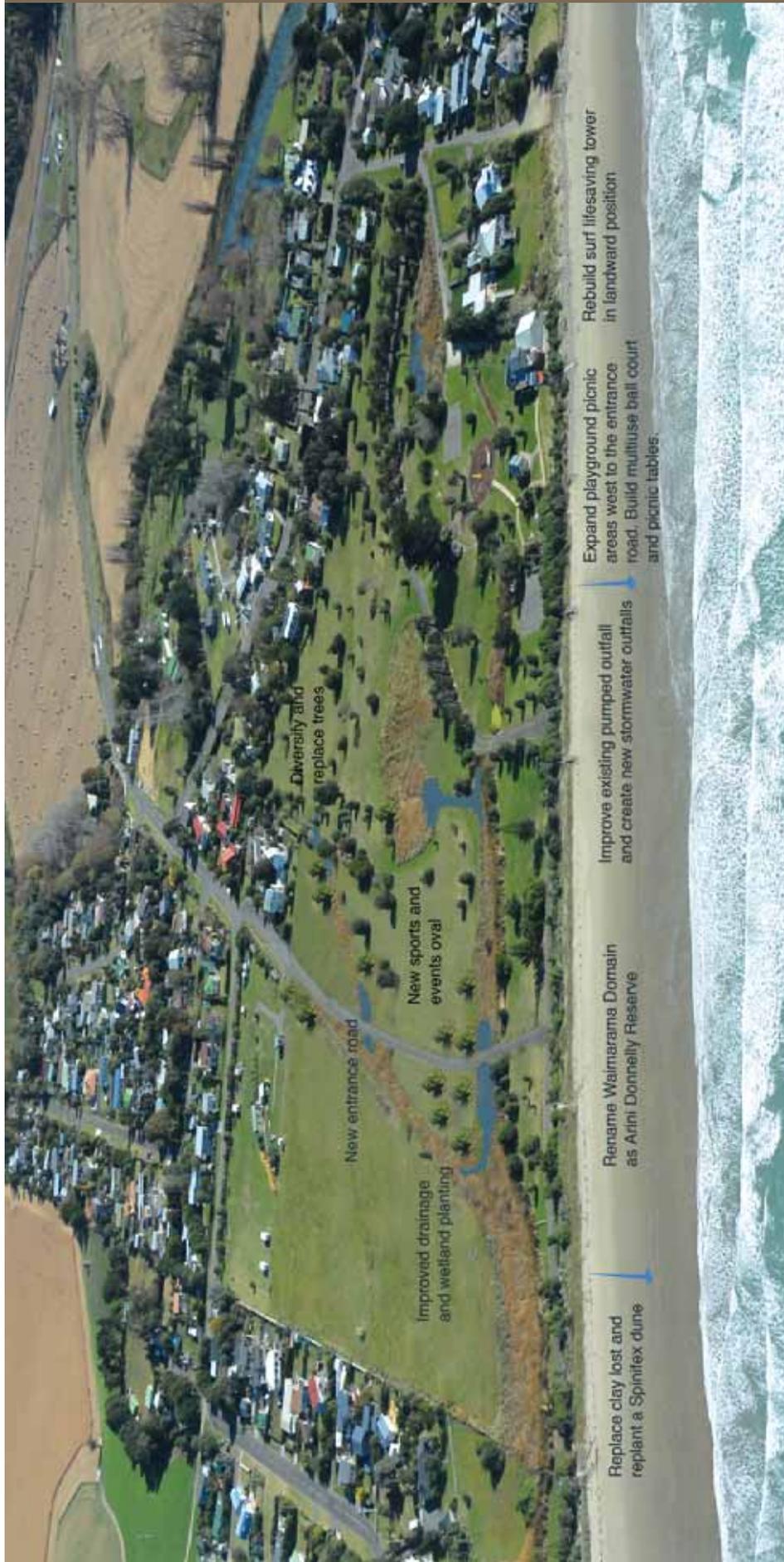
PART 3

APPENDICES



PART 3 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN



APPENDIX 1: RESERVE CONCEPT PLANS



WAIMARAMA DOMAIN WALKING TRACKS AND ROUTES



WAIMARAMA DOMAIN VEHICLE CIRCULATION

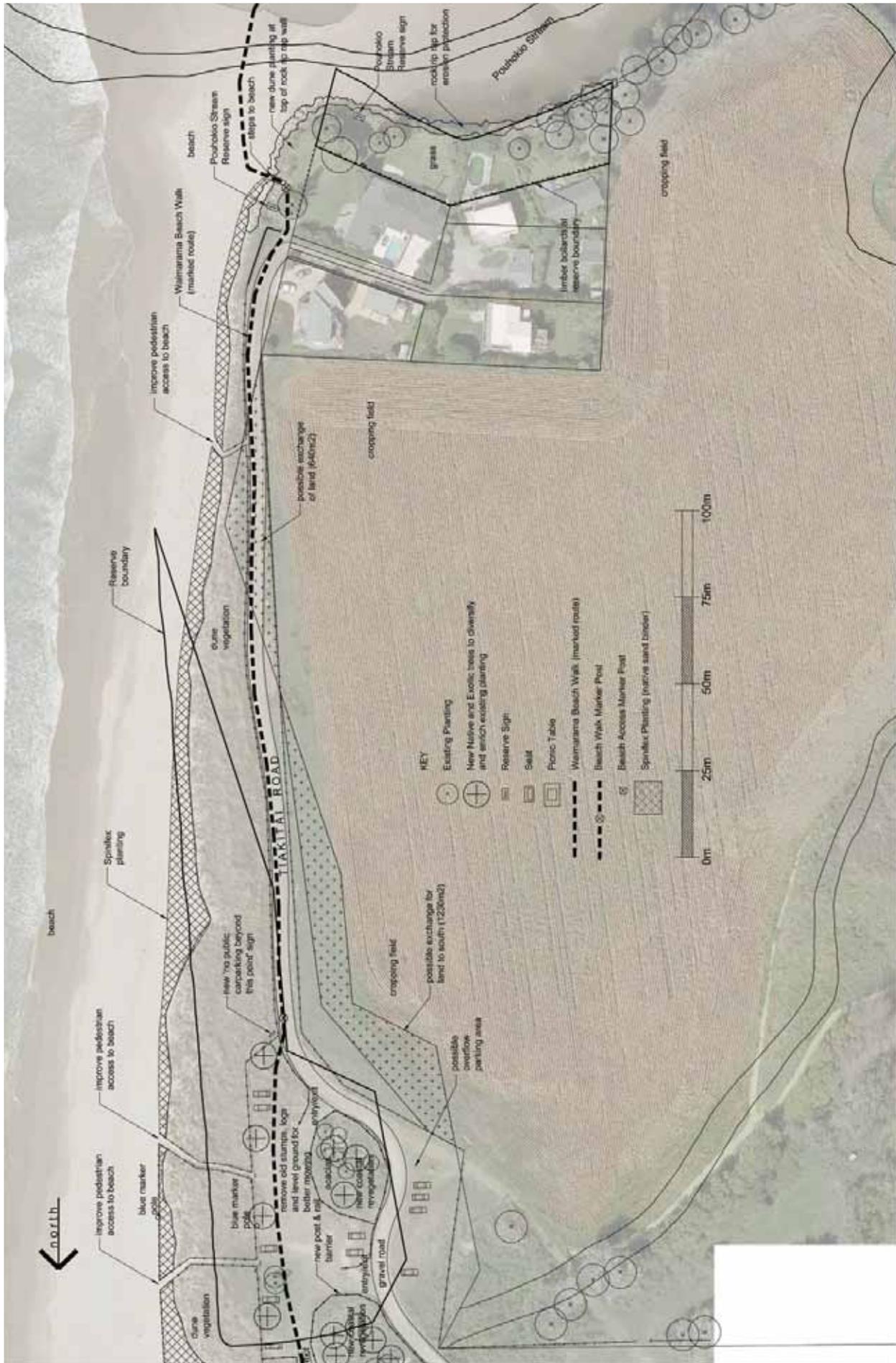




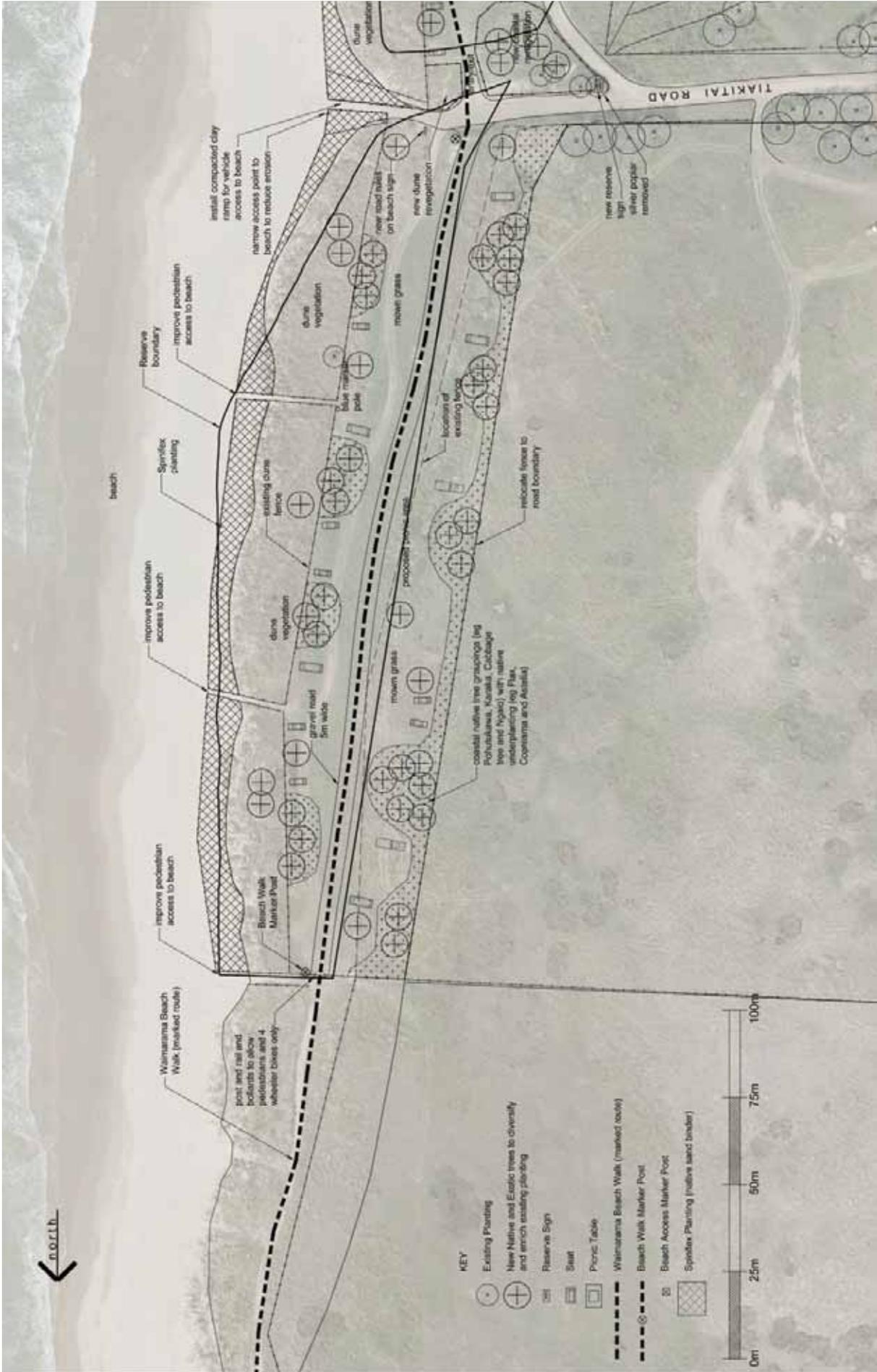
WAIMARAMA DOMAIN LANDSCAPE PLAN C

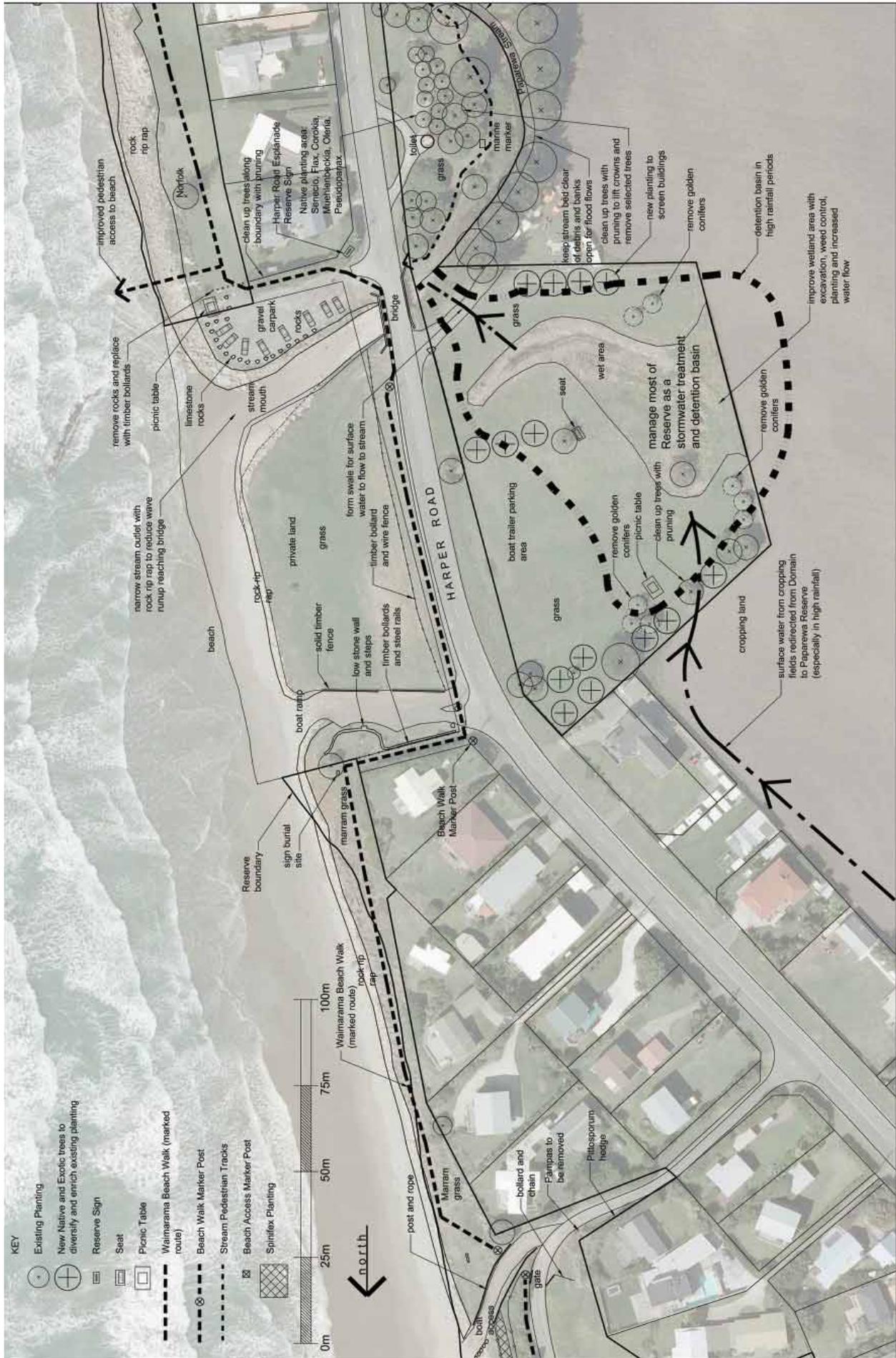


POUHOKIO STREAM RESERVE AND WAINGONGORO RESERVE



WAINGONGORO CONCEPT PLAN

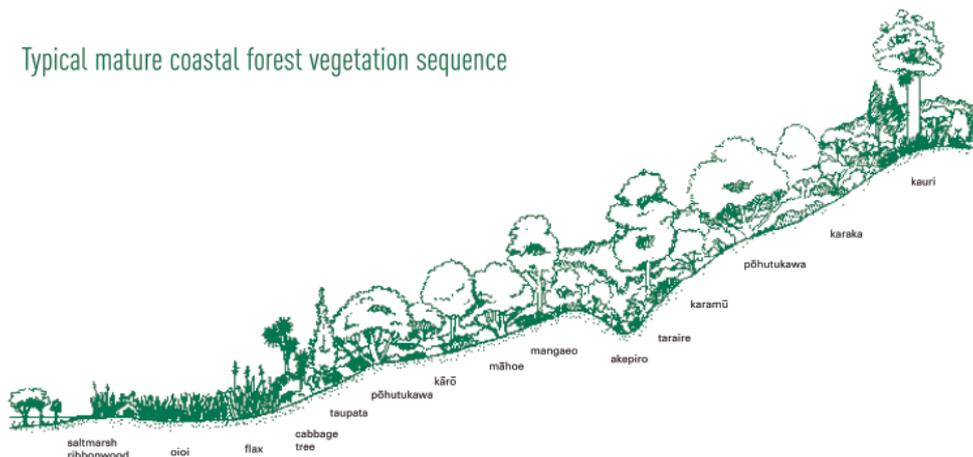




APPENDIX 2: APPROVED PLANT SPECIES

Māori name/ Common name	Botanical Name	Life Form	Height	Comments
akepiro	<i>Olearia furfuracea</i>	small tree	7m	Exposure tolerant. Daisy-like flowers in summer.
hangehange	<i>Geniostoma rupestre</i> <i>var. ligustrifolium</i>	shrub or small tree	4m	Lowland shrub with light green foliage. Needs protection from wind when young. Useful understorey species.
houpara/ coastal fivefinger*	<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>	small tree	7m	Good colonising tree in damaged coastal areas. Glossy leathery leaves. Responds well to pruning. Very hardy.
kānuka*	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	tree	10m	Good colonising species. White flowers in spring-summer.
karaka*	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	tree	18m	Hardy, leafy canopy tree. Produces large numbers of bright yellowish-orange fruit in summer.
karamū*	<i>Coprosma robusta</i> or <i>C. macrocarpa</i>	shrub or small tree	5m	Hardy shrub with abundant orange berries in late summer-autumn. Moderate salt tolerance. Attracts birds.
karo*	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	small tree	10m	Common vigorous coastal shrub or plant, grey-green foliage and dark red flowers that are scented at night. Tolerates strong wind, salt and poor soil. Flowers attract birds.
kawakawa	<i>Macropiper excelsum</i>	small tree	7m	Large heart shaped leaves, usually holed by chewing native moth. Orange fruits in summer attract birds. Self-seeds easily. May need shelter to establish.
kohekohe	<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	large tree	17m	Prefers shady sites. Vulnerable to possums. Flowers and fruits attract birds.
korokio	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	shrub	3m	Interlacing shrub with dark bark. Can also be used for hedging in coastal gardens.
koromiko*	<i>Hebe stricta</i> / <i>H. macrocarpa</i>	shrub	4m	Coloniser. Long white flower spikes in spring.
kōwhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	tree	10m	Wind hardy and drought tolerant. <i>Sophora fulvida</i> should be planted on the Waitakere west coast only.
kōwharawhara/ coastal astelia	<i>Astelia banksii</i>	herb	1-2m	Plant on dry slopes. Long droopy silver-green leaves. Often found growing on pohutukawa.
māhoe	<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	tree	10m	Fast growing tree. Good for damp, shady sites. Very hardy.
mākaka/NZ broom	<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>	small tree	10m	Small bush with lavender flowers.
mangeao	<i>Litsea calicaris</i>	tree	15m	May be hard to establish but grows into an attractive tree.
mānuka/tea tree*	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	small tree	8m	Grows vigorously and tolerates most conditions. Important pioneer species. Forms well developed root system that stabilises banks. White flowers. Avoid disturbing roots when planting.

Typical mature coastal forest vegetation sequence



APPROVED PLANT SPECIES

Māori name/ Common name	Botanical Name	Life form	Height	Comments
māpou*	<i>Myrsine australis</i>	small tree	7m	Slender tree with red stems. Hardy. Attracts birds.
ngaio*	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	small tree	8m	Very wind hardy. Fleshy gland- dotted leaves. Good shelter tree. Frost tender.
nikau	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>	palm	10m	Slow growing. Red berries provide food for kereru/native pigeon.
pōhuehue/ wire vine	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	vine	1m	Hardy, ideal for banks and other difficult sites. Grows well on a trellis forming a dense hedge. Vigorous shrubby ground cover. Dense tangled mass along rocky coast and dunes. Plant in zone immediately landward of sand binders.
pōhutukawa	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	large tree	25m	Tolerates tough conditions but vulnerable to possums. Crimson flowers at Christmas attract birds.
porokaiwhiri/ pigeonwood	<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	tree	15m	Attractive glossy, green leaves, bright orange fruit and black wood. Attracts birds.
pūriri	<i>Vitex lucens</i>	large tree	20m	Pink flowers and berries. Prefers fertile sites. Seeds distributed by kereru/native pigeon.
rangiora	<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	small tree	7m	Striking large leaves with grey undersides. Creamy flowers in spring.
rewarewa/ NZ honeysuckle	<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	tree	30m	Slender tapering tree with long narrow serrated leaves. Rusty red flowers in spring and summer attract tui.
taraire	<i>Beilsmeidia taraire</i>	large tree	20m	Frost tender. Large rounded glossy leaves. Big purple fruit eaten by kereru/native pigeon.
taupata*	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	shrub or small tree	2-4m	Large shrub or small tree with dark green, glossy, rounded leaves. Very hardy, excellent wind and seaspray shelter. Orange berries attract birds.
tawāpou	<i>Pouteria costata</i>	tree	15m	Hardy but frost tender. Large orange to dark crimson berries in autumn.
tī kōuka/ cabbage tree*	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	tree	17m	Erect tree with crown of narrow leaves tufted at the end of branches, white flowers in spring. Requires some protection when young. Moderate tolerance to salt and wind. Fruits attract birds.
wharangi	<i>Melicope ternata</i>	small tree	8m	Frost tender when young. Attractive shiny green foliage.
whau	<i>Entelea aboescens</i>	small tree	6m	Relatively short-lived. Fast growing tree with large leaves. Attractive white flowers.



APPROVED PLANT SPECIES

Māori name/ Common name	Botanical Name	Life Form	Height	Comments
māakaka/salt marsh ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>	shrub	Moist soils	3m Can be grown in salt marshes and along estuaries. Also grows in dune hollows and coastal gravels.
manawa/ mangrove	<i>Avicennia australis var. resinifera</i>	small tree	Boggy with temporary flooding	8m Desirable in terms of local ecology as they provide bird and fish habitat, reduce sedimentation in the wider estuary and are an important source of organic material to the estuarine food chain. Will establish naturally in estuaries and tidal creeks.
mānuka/ tea tree*	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	small tree	Boggy with temporary flooding	8m A widespread shrub, dry to wet, often fringing lakes, in swamps and bogs. An important pioneer in many plant successions.
needle grass	<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	grass	Boggy with temporary flooding	1m Sharp-tipped tussock. Found on rocks, mudflats and sandspits.
oiol/jointed wire rush	<i>Apodasmia similis</i>	rush	Boggy with temporary flooding	1m Distinctive grey-green, orange, purple or rainbow colouring. Plant in areas bordering salt marshes and estuaries, or in dune hollows.
raupo	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	rush	Boggy with temporary flooding	2m Tall, dark green foliage. Large brown seed head.
remuremu	<i>Selliera radicans</i>	ground -cover	Boggy with temporary flooding	<0.1m Very dense groundcover with pale green, fleshy leaves and small white flowers. Grows naturally in salt marsh or coastal rocks. Very salt/drought tolerant, although does better if watered in summer.
sea rush	<i>Juncus maritimus var. australiensis</i>	rush	Boggy with temporary flooding	0.5m Fine dark green leaves. Grows in damp sand, saltmarsh and estuary margins.
taupata	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	shrub or small tree	Moist soils	2-4m Large shrub or small tree with dark green, glossy, rounded leaves. Very hardy, excellent wind and seaspray shelter. Orange berries attract birds.
ti kōuka/ cabbage tree*	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	tree	Boggy with temporary flooding	17m Erect tree with crown of narrow leaves tufted at the end of branches, white flowers in spring. Attracts birds. Plant back from the estuarine edge. Requires some protection when young, moderate tolerance to salt and wind.
toetoe*	<i>Cortaderia splendens</i>	large grass	Boggy with temporary flooding	3m Tall, dense creamy-gold flowering plumes. Can grow on dry disturbed sites. Tolerates drought and salt wind. Dry edges only. Not to be confused with the invasive pampas grass from South America which is late flowering.
ureure/glasswort	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	succulent	Boggy with temporary flooding	0.1m Short red-tipped succulent with minute flowers in summer. Forms a low, dense mat. Grows in salt marsh and salt meadows. Establishes naturally.
wiwi/ knobby clubrush	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	rush	Boggy with temporary flooding	0.7m Fine rush with creeping root mass. Needs full sun. Plant at rear of high tide beach at base of clay bank.

LOADING WOOL 1890S AND CRAYFISHING



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