



CAPE COAST RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAY 2018

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HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND



LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT

As an administering body, the Hastings District Council (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 and addressed.

What is a District Wide Reserve Management Plan?

The Reserves Act envisages that a Reserve Management Plan will be prepared for each reserve within the district. With over 170 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 awaiting Council completion of the formal process of gazetting as considered appropriate, or kept unclassified by 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 document '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 Council with a clear framework for the day-to-day management and decision making for the Cape Coast 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 this Plan will take precedence.

WHAT IS THE FORMAT OF THIS PLAN?

Part 1 of the Plan provides an introduction to the ten Cape Coast reserves, with their 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 five policy sections, which identify the relevant issues, objectives and policies associated with each subject. The five main policy sections are:

- (1) Recreation and use;
- (2) Furniture and facilities;
- (3) Natural values;
- (4) Social and cultural values; and
- (5) Administration and management.



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; and
- Local Government 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, lakeshores 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 on 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

The Cape Coast reserves are vested and classified under the Reserves Act as either a Recreation Reserve or a Local Purpose Plantation Reserve. This management plan must incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in Section 17 of the Act for recreation reserves:

'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.

Resource Management Act 1991

Council's 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.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) has a statutory responsibility through the Regional Policy Statement to protect regionally significant natural features on land. 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:

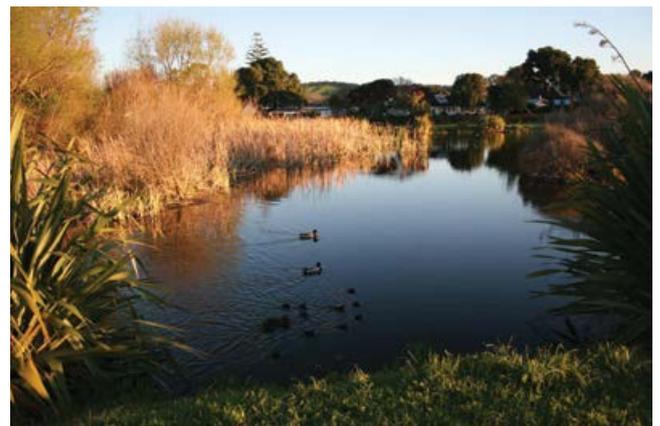
- Regional Coastal Environment Plan (2014);
- Regional Biodiversity Strategy (2015);
- Regional Resource Management Plan (2006);
- Global Climate and Barrier Beach Responses Report (PD Komar); and
- Hawke's Bay Coastal Strategy (currently being prepared).

LOCAL CONTEXT

Hastings Operative District Plan

Council is required to prepare a District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

The District Plan was adopted 2014. All reserves and open spaces within the Proposed District Plan are covered within a new 'Open Space Zone'. The purpose of this zone is to ensure that the effects of activities, established on public open spaces, on adjoining activities, are mitigated, while enabling the reserve to meet the needs of the community. Within the Open Space Zone, there are seven open space categories, which reflect the primary characteristics and functions of each open space. These categories are consistent with those in the amended Reserves Strategy 2006.



Hastings District Council Classification

While the Cape Coast reserves are under the Reserves Act, not all reserves within the district are held subject to this legislation. It is for this reason that 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 those reserves under its management. Nine categories of reserves are identified in the Reserves Strategy:

- (1) Civic Space;
- (2) Community;
- (3) Cultural Heritage;
- (4) Linkage Ecological;
- (5) Linkage Urban;
- (6) Open Space – Maintained;
- (7) Open Space – Natural;
- (8) Public Gardens; and
- (9) Sport and Recreation.

The Reserves Strategy identifies:

- Haumoana (Clive Grange) Domain and Clifton Domain as Open Space – Maintained.
- Haumoana Memorial Park, Cavell Park Recreation Reserve, Te Awanga Domain and Oregon Road Reserve are Community reserves.
- Charlton Road Esplanade Reserve and Gow Avenue Esplanade Reserve are Linkage Ecological
- Haumoana Hall as Civic Space.

Long Term Plan (LTP)

The Long Term Plan (LTP) sets out a planning process for 10 years ahead to deliver clear goals that have been agreed between Council and the community, which is formally updated every three years. The LTP 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 LTP for the public to comment on. These plans identify at a strategic level that reserves also contribute to, or have an impact on community outcomes as identified in the Plan.

Annual Plan/Activity Plan

Associated with the LTP, 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; and
- Cycling and Walking strategies.

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 Council's LTP 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; and
- Identifies reserve contribution requirements for which Council can collect funds through development impact fees and reserve contributions.

Landmarks Development Plan

The principal purpose of the Landmarks Development Plan is to promote the district's image, identity and sense of place and to foster civic pride. The visual character of a place contributes to the physical environment and influences the performance of economic activities within that place. It is part of the Landmarks philosophy that the overall distribution and quality of open spaces contributes significantly to visual amenity, image and civic amenity. A well-developed open space network integrates town and country. The enhancement of history, architecture, landscape and art is critical to establishing a sense of pride and the Landmarks philosophy and objectives will be taken into account in the management and development of reserves.

Cycling and Walking strategies

The Cycling and Walking strategies provide common objectives by encouraging and promoting healthy and alternative travel. Both of these strategies are recognised and supported.

INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

INTRODUCTION

This Cape Coast Reserve Management Plan covers ten reserves located in Haumoana, Te Awanga and Clifton, as shown on the map below.



INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

This Cape Coast Reserve Management Plan covers ten reserves located in Haumoana, Te Awanga and Clifton. The land status of each of these ten reserves are identified below.

Mill Road Picnic Area comprises two small reserves just over the Black Bridge. Gow Esplanade Reserve and Cavell Park are local stream side reserves on the Grange Stream.

Haumoana (Clive Grange) Domain is the largest reserve on the Cape Coast. 4 kilometres long and 35.2ha in size the domain runs along the beach from the Tukituki River carpark to Te Awanga and includes the lagoons and the Clifton Road Reserve freedom camping area.

Haumoana Memorial Park is a community sports park and Haumoana Hall are both located centrally in Haumoana.

Te Awanga Domain includes the Te Awanga Hall lagoon and beach carpark.

Oregon Road Reserve is a local park and Clifton Domain is largely occupied by the two Clifton motor camps.

Charlton Road Esplanade Reserve provides access up the Maraetotara River.

LAND STATUS

The ten Cape Coast reserves have a combined total area of **66.3452ha** with the following legal descriptions:

1. Mill Road Picnic Area



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Pt lot 1 DP 6994		Reserve	Recreation Reserve	0.4249

2. Gow Avenue Esplanade Reserve



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Lot 8 and 9 DP 16501	Parcel 1 NZ Gaz 1982 page 183	Reserve	Local purpose esplanade reserve	0.2333

3. Cavell Park Recreation Reserve



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Lots 1 and 2 DP 13336	HBG1/840 HBG1/841	Reserve	Recreation Reserve	0.4563

4. Haumoana (Clive Grange) Domain



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Sections 1-4 Blk III Clive SD Section 2 Blk V, Clive SD Suburban Sections 9, 302, 303 and PT 304 305 Clive Lot 71-73 Deed 355 Lot 1-8 and Lot 10 DP 4683 Pt Suburban Sections 105 and 106 Lot 2 DP 20147 Suburban Section 328	HB43/241 HB43/249 HBJ3/723	Reserve	Recreation Reserve	35.2642

INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

5. Haumoana Memorial Park



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Lot 1 DP 8089	HB 130/147	Reserve	Recreation Reserve	3.5543
Lot 4 DP 8097	HBA2/949			
Sec 5 Blk III Clive SD Lot 23	HB 130/270			
DP 10582	HB 131/216			

6. Haumoana Hall



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Lot 1 and Lot 61 Deeds Plan 511	HBA3/204	Reserve	Not classified	0.1424

7. Te Awanga Domain



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
T Sec 41-45 Sec 5 Sec 8 Blk 5 Clive SD		Reserve	Recreation Reserve	0.1898

8. Oregon Road Reserve



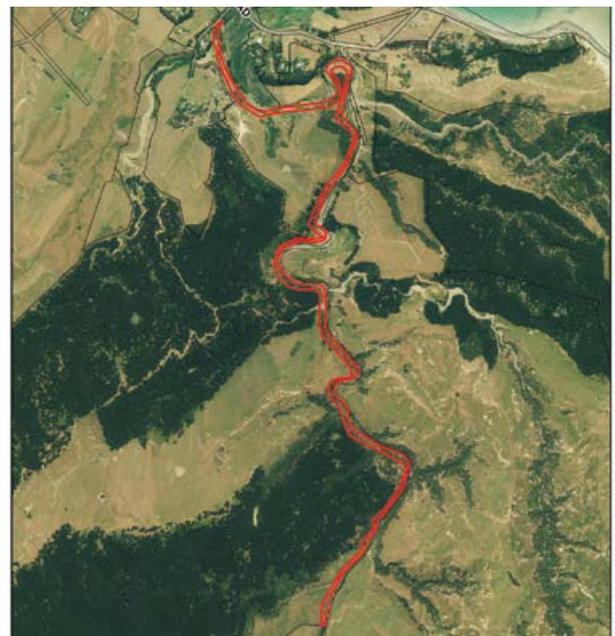
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Lot 26 DP 15936		Reserve	Recreation Reserve	0.1898

9. Clifton Domain



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Sections 7,10 Block 2 Kidnappers SD Clifton Rec Res	Res 5955	Reserve	Recreation Reserve	11.5722

10. Charlton Road Esplanade Reserve



LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
Lot 6 DP 23051	HPP3/1326	Reserve	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)	12

INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

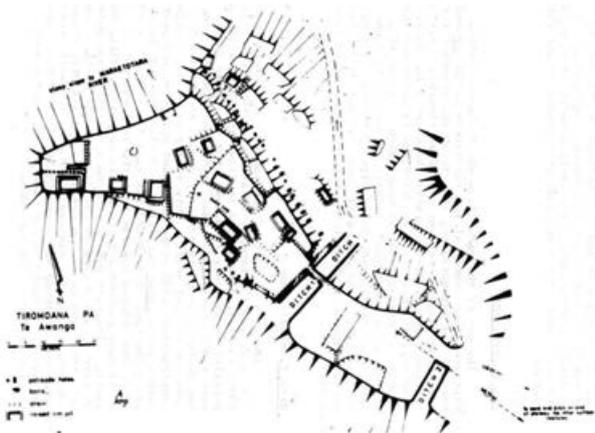
HISTORY

The Maori name for Cape Kidnappers is Te Matau A Maui the fish hook of Maui. Another less common name is Tapuwaeroa the long footsteps. These, according to legend, were made by the giant Rongokako who left other impressions of his feet at Mahia and East Cape. Cape Kidnappers is at the southern end of Hawke Bay, on the east coast of the North Island.

The name Kidnappers refers to an incident during Cook's first voyage when an attempt was made to trade with the occupants of an armed canoe. Tiata, the Tahitian servant of Tupia, Cook's interpreter, was seized by Maori and escaped by jumping into the sea when the canoe was fired on. The Cape was named to commemorate the event; Sunday, 15 October 1769.

People have lived and practiced agriculture at Te Awanga for over 900 years, long before the 1350A.D Maori migration from Polynesia.

Te Awanga (the lookout place) was protected by a strongly fortified Pa called Tiromoana, situated at the end of a 65m high spur, overlooking the Maraetotara River. The Pa site commanded a panoramic view over Hawke's Bay, as shown in the image below.



The defences of Tiromoana Pa included a rampart, massive palisading and ditches, with a two story fighting stage at the highest point.

American and British sealers and whalers frequented the ocean off Te Awanga from the late 1700's setting up shore camps and fraternising with the natives until 1850's when the Crown purchased land and European settlers commenced farming.

Hawke's Bay became a self-governing province in 1858. Te Awanga township was part of the Cape Kidnappers Block in the Clive Riding of Hawke's Bay County.

The township of Te Awanga began to take shape in the 1880's. The sheltered sandy bay, ocean reef and freshwater Maraetotara River attracted squatters, holiday makers and fishermen who built batches, formed roads and walkways. Most of the old part of Te Awanga had been subdivided and sold off by 1914. The beach front sections north of the present domain were developed in the period between the first and second world wars.

In 1960's development began to the west of Clifton Road with the Gordon Road subdivision. Further development has occurred in the 1970's and 1980's of the land west of the sections fronting Clifton Road.

An exceptional flood in 1974 led to the provision by the Hawke's Bay Catchment Board of flood water detention areas in the hills behind Te Awanga and the raising of a stop bank on the Maraetotara River.

Over the years various committees have been formed to pool the efforts of the residents culminating with the formation of the Te Awanga Progressive Association in 1961.

Cape Kidnappers is the site of a thriving gannet colony which is administered by DOC.

Haumoana is a coastal township with a 2013 district population of 2,256. Haumoana was part of run holder Joseph Rhodes's station, Clive Grange, and became a popular recreational and camping spot with Hastings residents in the 1900's. The first town sections were sold in 1907.

In 1947 land (Lot 1 DP 8089) owned by DW Van Asch was offered for purchase to the Hawke's Bay County Council in order to establish a Park as a permanent memorial to the Second World War.

Negotiations between the Haumoana Beach Improvement Society, the Hawke's Bay County Council, the Internal Affairs Department and Mr DW Van Asch were successful and in due course Haumoana Memorial Park was established.

The Hawke's Bay County Council worked with local people in Haumoana to coordinate the memorial project. A wide variety of individuals, businesses and clubs contributed labour and materials to help ensure a worthy memorial could be built, with the £ for £ subsidy available from the Department of Internal Affairs at the time.

A Memorial Arch was erected at the entrance to the Park and the Haumoana Memorial Pavilion was built in the park ca. 1956.

The original blueprint plans from 1952 were for a more standard memorial gate, but internationally renowned New Zealand architect John Scott, whose birthplace was Haumoana, donated his considerable design skills to both the Arch and the Pavilion to create memorials that were unique and appropriate for this seaside community.

A memorial plaque is installed on the archway, at the main entrance to Memorial Park, and includes the names of soldiers from the area who gave their lives in the first and second world wars.

Nearby Te Awanga and Clifton have permanent dwellings, baches and vineyards. The Clifton station homestead is a local landmark. The Cape Kidnappers gannet reserve can be accessed via the beach at Clifton.

Erosion has been causing damage to the shoreline reserves for many years. Awareness and concern for coastal erosion and inundation has been increasing as the impacts have become more significant and more widespread. The issue was particularly topical in the early 1970's, following several damaging storm events and a significant coastal inundation event and again more recently due to increased storminess in the early 2000's.

In August 1974, seawater flooded three hundred hectares of horticultural and urban land in East Clive. To prevent a re-occurrence a sea exclusion bank was constructed in 1976-77 along the coastal area. By 1982 erosion had substantially decreased the ponding area between the beach berm and the sea exclusion bank and it was twice overtopped by the sea. The long-term vulnerability of the area was recognised and in 1985 a scheme was initiated to move the sea exclusion bank further inland.

Changes in long-term weather patterns are expected to bring increased storminess over the next few decades, resulting in increased frequency of heavy swell events from the North East to South East quarter and associated erosion, inundation and overtopping. The anticipated future sea level rise will also exacerbate the erosion and inundation hazard.

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council first lodged its application for the groyne at the river mouth on 31 August 1998.

The proposal for three groynes "to reverse the erosion of the beach in front of the Haumoana Domain, and prevent flooding of the domain area" was "strongly supported" by residents.

Approval for 'coastal construction' of a groyne at the northern end of Haumoana Beach, adjacent to the stop bank on the southern side of the Tukituki River was granted for a five year period. The groyne was to be constructed of irregular concrete blocks and limestone boulders placed in line from the shore and cemented in place to create a solid barrier up to 70 metres long and 18 metres wide.

On May 2003 the extended consent was considered by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council over 67 days and approved for a further 25 years.

References:

Thomson, A.S. *The story of New Zealand Volumes 1 and 2* (1859)

Wilson, J.G. *History of Hawke's Bay* (1930)

Reed, A.H. *The Story of Hawke's Bay* (1958)

Thomson, W. *Leys, Bretts Historical Series - Early New Zealand up to 1845*

Fox, A. *Tiromoana Pa, Te Awanga* (1978)

Hawke's Bay Almanacs 1860-1880 produced by the Hawke's Bay Herald-Tribune

INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

RECREATIONAL USE OF RESERVES

The ten Cape Coast reserves have national, regional, district and local functions to consider. The Cape Coast brand is important for the regional economy and local businesses and the reserves are a key parts of this destination.

The Tukituki and Maraetotara river mouths are regional surfing and fishing attractions at Haumoana and Te Awanga Domains.

The Landscape Ride is an important part of a regional off road cycle and walking network for Hastings and Hawke's Bay and connects these reserves.

The Clifton Road Reserve and Haumoana Domain's freedom camping areas are also popular.

Community level recreational values provided by the reserves include the community halls at Te Awanga and Haumoana and the playground, clubrooms/fields and courts at Haumoana Memorial Park. The Haumoana Playcentre is another community facility on Cavell Park.

All of the Cape reserves have local recreation values providing open space and walking and play opportunities.

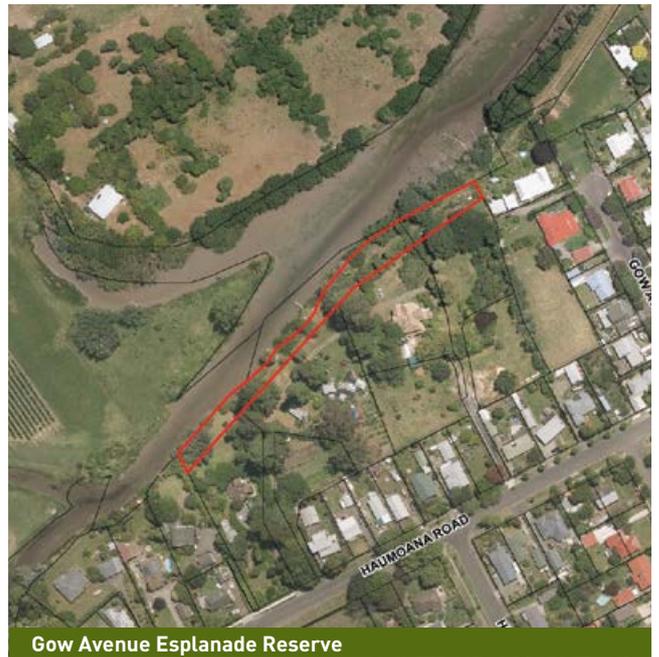
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1. Mill Road Picnic Area



Mill Road Picnic Area comprises two land parcels measuring 4249 m² separated by Mill Road. Located just over the Black Bridge this area is the "Gateway" to the Cape Coast where motorists and cyclists can be welcomed to the Cape area. Visitor information, facilities and additional planting would enhance this area.

2. Gow Avenue Esplanade Reserve



Gow Reserve comprises an area of 2333 m² that is a continuation of the stop bank and riverbank berm, 170 metres to the west of Cavell Park.

Adjoining an HBRC waterway these reserves are ecological linkages that would benefit from native plant restoration.

3. Cavell Park



Cavell Park is a 4000 m² local park, located adjacent to the stop bank with access from both Holden and Gow Avenues. The Haumoana Playcentre is located on the park at the end of Holden Avenue. The stop bank provides good walking access to the Tukituki River and Haumoana Domain.

INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

4. Haumoana Domain



Haumoana (Clive Grange) Domain

Haumoana Domain is the largest of the 10 reserves on the Cape Coast. Extending from the Tukituki River to Te Awanga the 35 hectare reserve runs along 4 kilometres of the Cape Coast.

The Haumoana Domain contains two areas where self-contained vehicles are permitted to stay up to three nights: (1) Clifton Road Reserve; and (2) Haumoana Domain (Tuki Tuki River end). The site of a previous commercial campground, the Haumoana Domain self-contained camping area could be increased in size.

Haumoana Domain has periodically been subject to coastal erosion. This escalated with the 1931 Napier earthquake lowering of the seafloor which meant ongoing land erosion until the Tuki Tuki groyne was built in 1999. By 2016 over 5 hectares of the 35 hectare reserve has been lost to the sea but the Tukituki Groyne has now stabilised the beach for a few hundred metres eastward to at least about Springfield Road.

The Domain lost mature trees and a camp ground to early coastal inundation and flooding but the current stop banks and pumped outfall now control any flooding from rain and/or storm waves.

HBRC manage the pumped outfall and drainage system behind the shingle ridge (as part of its wider rural network in Haumoana) the catchment of which extends to the Domain's two lagoons and up to Beach Road.

The lagoons and saline wetlands are key ecological values of the Domain and there is a lot of potential to restore the native plant and animal biodiversity in the Domain and Haumoana generally.

Haumoana Domain runs 4 kilometres along the coast to Te Awanga and the constant water drift from the east to the west continues to be an eroding force for the Domain. The shingle ridge however can provide a barrier when trees and shrubs help hold the shingle crest from washing away when storm waves overtop the ridge.

The ridge has been built by storm waves over hundreds of years and without supporting vegetation the crest has been and will likely continue to be washed inland or back out to sea. An eroded shingle crest means more wave overtopping and reserve flooding with an increasing duration and frequency.

Public use of the Domain is strong and will likely increase. As key tourism and local recreation destinations the old shingle carparks and shingle access roads would benefit from being upgraded. Improved ridge parking areas with more obvious vehicle and pedestrian access routes to the beach will provide more convenient access for users and help preserve the reserves.

5. Haumoana Memorial Park



Haumoana Memorial Park

Haumoana Memorial Park comprises an area of 3.5543 hectares, and provides the only sports park on the Cape Coast containing a sports pavilion, tennis and netball courts. The large grass area is not formally marked for sports but used for junior sports. A large playground includes a range of equipment and a skateboard half pipe. The Memorial Park waterway runs through the eastern edge of the park. Currently a drainage ditch this waterway would be safer and a more attractive asset if naturalised. The park contains an old mature pine shelterbelt and a few exotic trees and the park would benefit from more native and exotic tree planting. The upgraded playground and enhanced landscape features will help the park become an important recreational feature of the district.

6. Haumoana Hall



Haumoana Hall

This is a small 1400 m² reserve central to Haumoana which contains the Haumoana Hall and associated sealed parking area. The hall is maintained by Council but managed by local residents and used for a range of community activities. Located on a high profile corner of Haumoana the reserve would benefit from some landscape enhancement.

7. Te Awanga Domain



Te Awanga Domain

Te Awanga Domain is 2.5 hectares, has a community hall and runs out to the Te Awanga 'point' surf break. The Te Awanga Domain is a key scenic feature of the Cape Coast and includes a lagoon and waterway.

The Te Awanga Progressive Association (TAPA) owns and manages the Te Awanga Hall. TAPA have identified a number of issues in relation to the hall.

The Te Awanga Domain toilets are due for replacement and opportunities exist to extend the playground.

The wider Domain would benefit from better walkways and recreation opportunities for teens and adults. The 'Point' carpark needs better formation to improve drainage and reduce potholes and barriers to avoid vehicles damaging the surrounding beach and grass areas. Carpark areas need to be formalised and sealed.

Extensive coastal native planting would enhance the Domain and provide an important long term investment in native ecology and birdlife.

INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

8. Oregon Road Reserve



Oregon Road Reserve

Oregon Road Reserve is a small 1800m² local park. This reserve has limited planting and a grassed area for informal play. This local park may benefit from some additional planting and a picnic table.

9. Clifton Domain



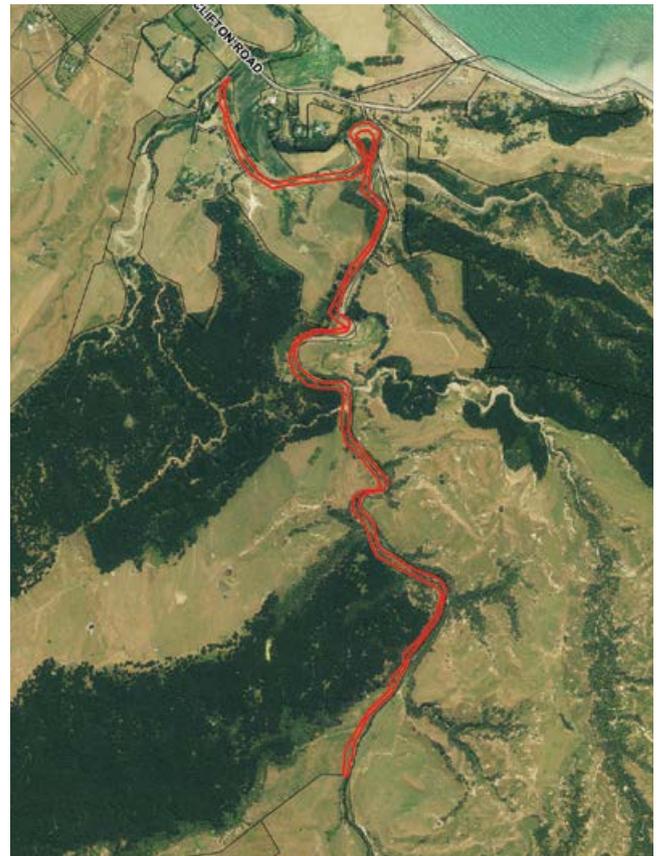
Clifton Domain

Clifton Domain is divided into two areas either side of the end of Clifton Road, Camp 1 and Camp 2. The reserves are leased to the Clifton Reserve Society Inc. The Society runs a motor camp on both reserve areas and also sub lease to the Clifton Marine Club Inc. who have clubrooms, a slipway and boat storage.

The access to the Camp 1 and the Clifton Marine Club has been subjected to ongoing erosion over the last 80 years. With one of the highest rates of erosion on the Hawkes Bay coast, the road to Clifton Camp 1 has had to be moved inland every few years after storms.

The end of Clifton Road is the closest point to Cape Kidnappers and for many people a stopping point. The location of the Clifton Camps, the café and gannet tours would suggest that the road end/beach front would benefit from being enhanced for visitor enjoyment. Seating, walking, picnic and information areas would all enhance this reserve.

10. Charlton Road Esplanade Reserve



Charlton Road Esplanade Reserve

A large 12 hectare esplanade reserve has been created to cover one side of the lower reaches of the Maraetotara River. The length of the reserve is 5.5 kilometres. The corner of Clifton Road and Charlton Road may be a logical place to start restoration of this esplanade reserve.

A fencing and planting programme would need to be negotiated for this part of the Maraetotara River with adjoining owners. The Maraetotara Tree Trust, Cape to City and the HBRC should be involved to complement their work on the river.

INTRODUCING THE CAPE COAST RESERVES

NATIVE PLANT RESTORATION

While shingle ridges do not have the same range of sand binder plants as sand dunes, the role of plants to support and hold the ridge are as important. Waves which run up and occasionally overtop the shingle crest provide the energy to deposit shingle on the ridge or wash shingle over the ridge. The difference between crest accretion and erosion is whether vegetation is present to resist the sand and shingle filled wave energy from washing over the crest and taking crest shingle with it. If the crest is washed out and lowered an ever increasing erosion cycle is created.



Remnant native plants on shingle ridge



Remnant native wetland plants



Vehicle damage on shingle ridge

Biodiversity Strategy

A number of agencies are working together on a Biodiversity Strategy for the Hawke's Bay region. The strategy is a voluntary collaboration between Hawke's Bay organisations with responsibilities for environmental management. By working together, it is hoped that shared 'buy-in' with the community will help to use available resources (assets, people, time and money) more efficiently.

The Heretaunga Ecological District has 42 Recommended Areas for Protection, 30 are areas of forest or scrub, nine are wetlands and two are braided river bed systems.

The 40 kilometres of coastline is almost devoid of native vegetation. The only exceptions are the *Muehlenbeckia* remnant plants at Te Awanga and coastal forest at Clifton.

The low coastal forest of ngaio, kanuka, manuka, cabbage trees and tauhinu and wetlands are long gone together with many native birds, reptiles, fish and invertebrates.

Native plant restoration of the Cape Coast reserves will help connect and compliment the Cape Sanctuary and Cape to the City ecological restoration programmes.

Common bush birds such as kereru and tui, water fowl and wading birds will all benefit from more native habitat.

The Cape Coast line in total is 7.5 kilometres long with good reserve land adjoining for over 4 kilometres. Reserve areas needing planting are relatively narrow with 20-30 metres available for planting in most areas.

A total of 12.3 hectares is able to be planted in local indigenous plants to create a scenic asset for Hawke's Bay.



Ngaio trees stop erosion of ridge



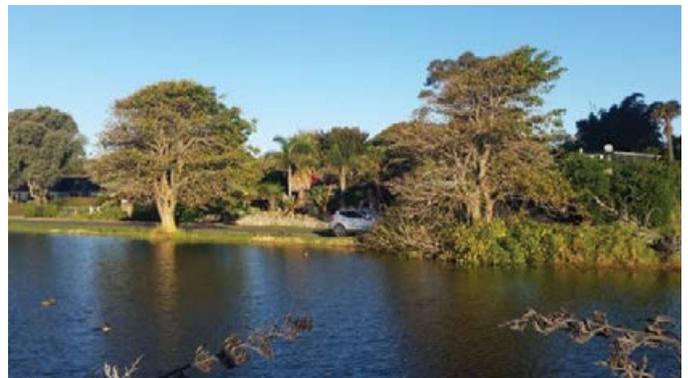
Salt tolerant native plants

1. IMPROVED ACCESS AND PARKING



Better vehicle, cycle and pedestrian access along the coastline and rivers.

2. IMPROVED NATIVE BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGY



Restoration of native biodiversity of coastal reserves, wetlands and waterways.

3. IMPROVED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES



Improve recreational opportunities including information, picnics, camping, fishing, surfing and boating.



PART 2

OBJECTIVES & POLICIES



OBJECTIVES & POLICIES



STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AIM & OBJECTIVES

To realise the unique opportunity to enhance the 'Cape Coast' reserves for the local communities of Clifton, Te Awanga, Haumoana and as a gateway to Cape Kidnappers.



- To improve the 'health' of beaches by maintaining the integrity and stability of the gravel ridge barriers.
- Repair washouts, control vehicles and plant the back slopes of the ridge with salt tolerant native plants.



- Plant indigenous plants, restore biodiversity and coastal ecology and wildlife.
- Increase public education of the significance and vulnerability of indigenous vegetation.
- Include shade trees and control weeds.



- Improve access to and enhance parking areas on the coast.
- Provide vehicle access to the beach while stopping vehicle movement on the shingle crest.



- Improve recreational opportunities.
- Develop picnic areas and rest areas at key location.
- Interpret local history, ecology and recreation.



1.1 USE OF RESERVES

The Cape Coast Reserves are classified as Recreation Reserves or Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves under the Reserves Act. This means their purpose is to provide areas for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities.

The reserves are also categorised under the Hastings District Plan as: Reserves Open Space – Maintained (Haumoana Domain, Mill Road Esplanade Reserve and Clifton Domain), Community (Cavell Park and Haumoana Memorial Park) and Linkage – Ecological (Gow Avenue and Charlton Road esplanade reserves). The Haumoana Hall is a Civic Space parks category.

Objective

- 1.1.1 To provide recreational opportunities to experience nature, visual amenity, landscape values, protection of biodiversity, and ecological restoration.

Policies

- 1.1.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to the Use of Reserves shall also apply where relevant.

1.2 ORGANISED SPORT

Haumoana Memorial Park is the main reserve within the Cape Coast with formal sporting opportunities. Haumoana Memorial Park has tennis courts, netball and basketball hoops a large grass area and a skate park. The other reserves have smaller open space areas for informal recreation.

Any use of the reserves for organised events require prior Council approval.

Objective

- 1.2.1 To provide opportunities for organised sports to take place on Haumoana Memorial Park.

Policies

- 1.2.2 Require any organised event use Haumoana Memorial Park to obtain the prior approval of Council.
- 1.2.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Organised Sport shall also apply where relevant.

1.3 DOGS

Many of the reserves within the District provide excellent areas of open space for people to walk their dogs. Dogs should however 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 Part 9 Dog Control Bylaw 2009.

Objective

- 1.3.1 To allow for off lead dog walking in the Cape Coast reserves in accordance with Council policy and bylaws.

Policies

- 1.3.2 The owner or person responsible for the dog shall keep the dog under control and shall have in their possession a leash or lead at all times.
- 1.3.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Dogs shall also apply where relevant.

1.4 HORSE RIDING

Horses can access the beach via designated vehicle access points and boat ramps on the Cape Coast.

Objective

- 1.4.1 To prohibit horseriding within the Duart House Gardens.

Policy

- 1.4.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

1.5 CYCLING

While cycling has many positive health benefits; it can create conflicts with other users and impact on the use of the reserve. It is important that people are aware of where cycling can be undertaken and that Council provide suitable facilities in those locations.

Cycling is encouraged via the 56 kilometre Landscapes Ride which explores the picturesque coastal communities of Haumoana, Te Awanga and Clifton. Half the ride is Grade 1 (easiest) and the other half is Grade 3 (intermediate).

Cycle routes could be added on the Te Awanga Domain and Haumoana Domain and on road sections improved with marked routes.

Objective

- 1.5.1 To provide for cycling in specified areas to ensure that it does not create unnecessary conflict with pedestrians.

Policies

- 1.5.2 To build on the successful 'Landscape Ride' with better cycle connectivity in Haumoana and Te Awanga.
- 1.5.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Cycling shall also apply.

1.0 RECREATION

1.6 MOTORHOMES & CAMPING

Council permits overnight camping by certified self-contained vehicles on reserve areas specifically set aside for that purpose.

Self-contained vehicles are permitted in Haumoana Domain (off Domain Road) and Clifton Road Reserve. These areas have been very popular and few problems have resulted. Haumoana Domain (off Domain Road) could be enlarged to provide for additional space and facilities.

Objective

- 1.6.1 To allow for overnight camping in designated reserve areas for certified self-contained vehicles.

Policy

- 1.6.2 Self-contained vehicles are permitted in designated areas of Haumoana Domain (off Domain Road) and Clifton Road Reserve.
- 1.6.3 Enlarge the capacity of Haumoana Domain for overnight parking by certified self-contained vehicles.
- 1.6.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Motorhomes and Camping shall also apply.



Camping Area at Clifton Road, Haumoana

1.7 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 and through Council bylaws. 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. In addition to those activities restricted under the Reserves Act and Council bylaws, specific activities are also restricted under this management plan due to their potential impact on the unique characteristics of the reserve.

Objective

- 1.7.1 To prevent activities from occurring that have an adverse impact on the natural environment and amenity values of Cape Coast reserves or significantly detract from the enjoyment of other reserve users.

Policy

- 1.7.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.7 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Restricted Activities shall also apply.



Camping Area at Haumoana Domain



Popular area for self contained vehicles at Clifton Road, Haumoana

2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES



2.1 DEVELOPMENT

There is opportunity to further enhance amenity and to provide additional facilities for the enjoyment for reserve users. Improvements can be made to tracks, seats, signs, landscaping, toilets and playgrounds.

Objectives

- 2.1.1 To ensure that any development meets the needs of users without significant adverse effects on other users or neighbouring properties.
- 2.1.2 To ensure that new development respects and protects safety, key landscape features, promotes linkages, improves accessibility.

Policies

- 2.1.3 Provide opportunities for local residents to participate in reserve development.
- 2.1.4 Ensure that any future development of reserves is consistent with the Reserve Concept Plans.
- 2.1.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Development shall also apply where relevant.

2.2 BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

Any new buildings or structures must be necessary and consistent with the primary purpose of the reserves being for preserving natural amenity values and recreation.

Objective

- 2.2.1 To ensure that any buildings and structures are necessary without having significant adverse effects on natural amenities, or neighbouring properties.

Policies

- 2.2.2 Renewal of public toilets at Te Awanga and Haumoana Domain in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
- 2.2.3 Support enhancements of the community halls where they are deemed necessary to meet building standards and enhance visitor enjoyment and experience.
- 2.2.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Buildings and Structures shall also apply where relevant.

2.3 FENCES

Fencing of reserve boundaries with neighbours will use best practice design. Open style, low or living/hedges provide better surveillance of reserves and private property and help reduce crime.

Objective

- 2.3.1 To erect boundary fences where required to define boundaries and provide security. Open style fences and planted boundaries will also be promoted.

Policies

- 2.3.2 To consider benefits of fencing off the Charlton Esplanade Reserve/Maraetotara River's 12 ha of esplanade from grazing and plant the reserve in native plants.
- 2.3.3 Council has an obligation under the Fencing Act to contribute 50% of the cost of a residential fence providing agreement is reached prior to building the fence.
- 2.3.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Fences and Walls shall also apply where relevant.

2.4 LIGHTING

Reserve users often request that Council provides car park and access way 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 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 Council that lighting only be provided on reserves where there is clear public benefit.

Objective

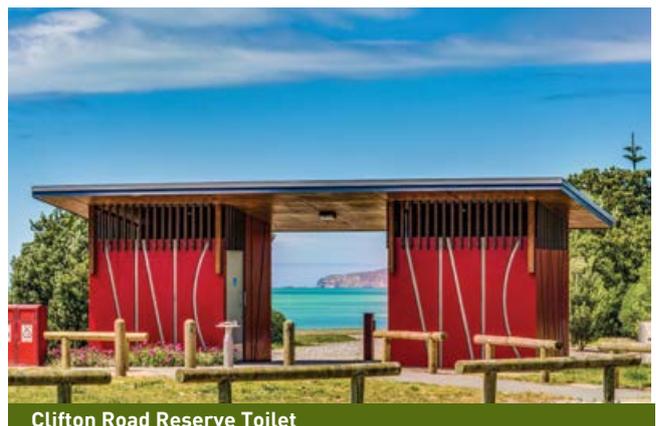
- 2.4.1 To provide lighting on these reserves only where night time use such as carpark areas require lighting for safety reasons.

Policies

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



Haumoana Memorial Park Pavilion



Clifton Road Reserve Toilet

2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES

2.5 PLAYGROUNDS

Hastings District Council's Play Strategy 'Hastings Coming Out to Play', identifies opportunities for play in the District over the next 10 years. It identifies three categories of playscapes: premier, key urban and neighbourhood. Cape Coast reserves generally rely on a diversity of natural terrain, the ocean, rivers, ponds, plants, animals and birds to provide entertainment for visitors.

Haumoana Memorial Park is the largest playground (recently upgraded) with skating and ball courts catering for sports. Te Awanga Domain has a junior playground which could be extended and enhanced.

Objectives

- 2.5.1 To provide a range of opportunities for play which generally utilise natural features but also includes play equipment.

Policies

- 2.5.2 Enhance the existing play opportunities in the Cape Coast with Haumoana Memorial Park and Te Awanga Domain children's playgrounds.
- 2.5.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Playgrounds shall also apply where relevant.

2.6 INFORMAL SPORTING ACTIVITIES

The reserves within the district are used for a number of informal sporting activities, including surfing fishing and mountain biking. Council needs to ensure that adequate provision is made for these activities, while taking into account the potential impact of these activities on the reserves, reserve users and adjoining neighbours.

Objectives

- 2.6.1 Support informal recreational activities such as fishing, surfing, walking and sightseeing.

Policies

- 2.6.2 Create better parking, shade trees, seats to support informal sports and recreation
- 2.6.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Informal Sporting Facilities shall also apply where relevant.

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.

Five toilets are currently provided in Cape Coast reserves. New toilets have been built at Clifton Reserve and the Clifton Road Reserve camping area and the Haumoana Memorial Park has adequate toilets.

Objectives

- 2.7.1 To continue to maintain the existing public toilets at high use recreation areas such as a camps, playgrounds and carparks within the Cape Coast Reserves.

Policies

- 2.7.2 To upgrade or replace the existing toilets at Te Awanga Domain and Haumoana Domain.
- 2.7.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.7 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Toilets and Changing Facilities shall also apply where relevant.



Clifton Domain toilet, next to Clifton Camp 2

2.8 SIGNS

Council has prepared a Reserve Sign Guidelines Policy that will ensure consistency and improve amenity. Unless specifically stated in a Reserve Management Plan, all signs shall be in accordance with the policies included within this Plan when adopted.

Remote advertising is generally not acceptable; however, Council will consider applications on a case by case basis. Advertising without Council consent will be classified as an encroachment (See Section 5.10).

While Council has adopted a standard design for all reserve name signage throughout the district, there is the ability for the community to request a unique identity a reserve's signage to be adopted.

Objective

- 2.8.1 To minimise visual clutter while maximising necessary and useful information to users of the reserves.
- 2.8.2 To provide for new signs on the reserves only where required and appropriate.

Policies

- 2.8.3 To provide signs in reserves and QR code links to information on local features and the track network.
- 2.8.4 Prohibit the use of the reserves for the remote advertising of events that are not being held on the Reserves, without the consent of Council.
- 2.8.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.8 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Signs shall also apply where relevant.



Playground at Te Awanga Domain

2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES

2.9 RESERVE FURNITURE

Reserve furniture provides a range of opportunities and settings for users of reserves, and enhances experience by providing facilities for rest, picnicking and services (rubbish bins). Reserve furniture may include tables and seating, barbeques, rubbish bins and drinking fountains. Council has recently adopted a standard bin and seat design that will give consistency in reserve furniture being installed and improve amenity. New and replacement furniture will be in this new design, that incorporates stainless steel for its endurance and robustness, unless a unique and individual design is specifically requested by the community that is cost effective and durable.

Objective

- 2.9.1 To provide new and replacement reserve furniture to facilitate the public use and enjoyment of the reserves.
- 2.9.2 To ensure that all new and replacement furniture is of the approved standard design, except where an alternative has been specifically requested by the community and approved by Council.

Policies

- 2.9.3 To provide additional reserve furniture within the reserves to enhance the use and enjoyment of them.
- 2.9.4 To create sponsorship/memorial opportunities to help pay for additional reserve furniture.
- 2.9.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.9 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Reserve Furniture shall also apply where relevant.



Picnic table



Oval surfboard bench

2.10 VEHICLE PARKING

Many recreational uses within reserves generate demand for car parking spaces. Carparks 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.

Currently there is a formal sealed car park on Haumoana Memorial Park and Te Awanga Domain.

Haumoana Domain at the Tukituki River mouth and Te Awanga Domain at the surf break have shingle carparks which need improving. Shingle surfaces are easily damaged by cars and with water creating pot holes. This tends to create high maintenance costs and provides a poor level of service. Chip seal may be the best long term option for high use areas given the high maintenance cost of shingle surfaces.

Improvements to parking and limiting vehicle access in other areas is also needed in other reserves, to improve visitor experience and preserve native vegetation.

Objective

- 2.10.1 To provide and maintain carparks for reserve visitors where on-street parking is unavailable and the proposed use of the reserve is unlikely to generate large visitor numbers from outside the immediate walkable area.

Policies

- 2.10.2 To formalise and seal the large car parking areas at Haumoana Domain (at the Tukituki river mouth) and Te Awanga Domain (at the surf break). Individual carparks will be defined and large shingle areas broken up with barriers and planting to stop cars damaging the surface.
- 2.10.3 To better design off-street parking along the coast in Haumoana Domain to encourage walking rather than driving over beach areas which results in damage and vegetation loss.
- 2.10.4 To create a new shorter 'all weather' entrance road into Haumoana Domain from Grange Road North.
- 2.10.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.10 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Vehicle Parking shall also apply where relevant.

2.11 ACCESS

Access to and through features of interest is an important consideration in the management of the reserves. 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 makes it difficult to gain access to and through the reserves of the district.

Council will ensure there are facilities within the reserves to cater for people with restricted mobility.

Objectives

- 2.11.1 To provide access to people of all ages and abilities to and through the reserves where practical.

Policies

- 2.11.2 To create better defined routes and improve walking and access for people of restricted mobility in reserves.
- 2.11.3 To ensure gates to accessible walkways are wide enough for disabled access.
- 2.11.4 To provide seats/benches as resting places every few hundred metres on accessible walkways.
- 2.11.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.11 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Access shall also apply where relevant.

2.0 FURNITURE & 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.

Walkways and cycleway provide access through reserves and provide valuable alternatives to using the road network. Through the development of reserves Council will seek to provide a network of walkways and cycleway to and through reserves, and where possible, to extend the existing network.

The Cape Coast includes a 10 kilometre section of the regional cycling trail. The Landscapes Ride explores the picturesque coastal communities of Haumoana, Te Awanga and Clifton. Opportunities exist to further enhance this trail with reserves information and picnic areas as rest stops along the trail.

Objective

- 2.12.1 Access to people of all ages and abilities will be provided to and through reserves where possible.

Policy

- 2.12.2 Develop safe and accessible walking tracks through and around the reserves to improve access.
- 2.12.3 Create a Cape Coast entrance/welcome area at Mill Road Picnic Reserve (Black Bridge). Show information on reserves and Landscape Cycle Trail.
- 2.12.4 Create separate walking and seating areas in Haumoana and Te Awanga carparks and a concrete path in front of the Te Awanga Hall.
- 2.12.5 Define and develop beach access routes over the shingle ridge to the beach at convenient locations for vehicles and pedestrians.
- 2.12.6 Create a walking route alongside the access road from the end of Clifton Road to Clifton Camp 1, which has good views of the beach and Cape Kidnappers.
- 2.12.7 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.12 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Walkways and Cycleway shall also apply where relevant.



Landscapes Cycle Trail



Vehicle Damage to Ridge



Proposed Ridge Walkway to Te Awanga Domain



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, contributing to their recreation, landscape, and heritage and amenity value. Council maintains all the trees and shrubs within reserves, and undertakes 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 internal Tree Removal Policy, which ensures that no tree is removed unless it is dead, dying, potentially hazardous, produces offensive characteristics, invades essential services or is a particularly poor specimen.

The Cape Coast reserves are a combination of maintained open space for district and community use with esplanade reserves being of ecological importance. The reserves cover 65 hectares and play an important role in restoring the Cape's biodiversity.

The selection and planting of local coastal plants (and restoring native bird habitat) is a key focus of this plan. New Zealand coastal plants are also well adapted to sea level rise and have a unique high tolerance to salt water.

Objective

- 3.1.1 To restore coastal bush and waterway plants within the reserves.
- 3.1.2 To replace aging trees with more sustainable native tree species and recreate indigenous plant and bird ecology.

Policies

- 3.1.3 Ensure that any planting, replacement or removal of any trees or shrubs within the Reserves is consistent with the Concept Plans.
- 3.1.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Trees and Gardens shall also apply where relevant.

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 of the visitor. Development, natural re-growth and re-vegetation programmes can diminish and obliterate these views, and need to be sensitively managed to retain their amenity.

The important landscape features found within the reserves generally relate to waterways, ponds which have an important drainage functions and the shingle barrier ridge which protects the area from coastal flooding.

Objective

- 3.2.1 To protect significant landmarks, landscapes and views within the reserves to the surrounding landscape.
- 3.2.2 To ensure that any new planting does not create fire risks, or secluded areas.

Policies

- 3.2.3 To change the existing exotic plant landscape recognising the important functions of native coastal and waterway plants.
- 3.2.4 Provide areas for coastal access, parking and retain views over the ocean.
- 3.2.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Landscape shall also apply where relevant.

3.3 WATER

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council is primarily responsible for the management of our water resources, including the coast, streams, lakes and wetlands. However Hastings District Council, under the RMA, is required to recognise and provide for the preservation of the natural character of waterbodies and their margins and to promote public access to and along them in the district.

There are two rivers within the Cape Coast: Tukituki and Maraetotara. These rivers have been ecologically degraded by historic agricultural use and flood protection works.

All drains, waterways and ponds have increased runoff from rural and urban land and a limited manmade pumped outfall. Flooding problems may be alleviated by increasing the capacity of waterways and more ponding areas.

Shingle ridge maintenance and planting will also reduce storm wave overtopping and therefore help reduce coastal flooding.

Objectives

- 3.3.1 To develop existing storm water drains into larger capacity naturalised waterways with improved water detention and treatment.

Policies

- 3.3.2 Create more storm water detention capacity in the waterways of Haumoana Domain and Haumoana Memorial Park.
- 3.3.3 Support the Cape to City and Maraetotara Tree Trust planting programmes on the Maraetotara River to restore Hawke's Bay's unique character by the protection of riparian waterways and wetlands.
- 3.3.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Landscape shall also apply where relevant.

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 native habitats is important to raise awareness of the vast loss of indigenous biodiversity due to historic agricultural and urban development. It is estimated that only 3% of the Heretaunga Ecological District now has native vegetation.

Reserves in the Cape Coast could provide valuable contact with wildlife easily accessible to surrounding residents and visitors.

Podocarp/hardwood forests are a mixture of tall podocarps, smaller trees (hardwoods) with an understorey of shrubs, plants and ferns. Totara trees grow closest to the coast, on almost pure sand. As the soil nutrient levels increase, matai will grow. With more nutrients rimu and miro will come into the forest. On the wetter sites kahikatea grows best.

Because of the abundant range of fruits, podocarp forests also support larger communities of insects and birds such as bellbird and tui. Closer to the ocean native smaller hardwood trees, herbaceous and wetland plants need to be re-established.

Objectives

- 3.4.1 To restore streams, forests and beaches with native plants to increase the knowledge and enjoyment of New Zealand biodiversity.
- 3.4.2 To re-establish native flora and fauna now locally extinct to help protect the Cape Coast from flooding, pollution and erosion.

3.0 NATURAL VALUES

Policies

- 3.4.3 Progressively plant the 4 kilometres of the reserves' coastline with a 20 metres minimum width strip of salt tolerant native plants.
- 3.4.4 Restore native riparian plants on Charlton Road Esplanade Reserve (Maraetotara River) and lagoons within Te Awanga and Haumoana lagoons and tributary waterways.
- 3.4.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Biodiversity shall also apply where relevant.

3.5 PLANT & ANIMAL PESTS

There are many plant and animal pests within the district that if left uncontrolled, can have an impact on the viability and survival of indigenous plants or animals, or 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 Hawke's Bay Regional Council Regional Pest Strategy 2013.

Being located within the urban environment, the impact of plant and animal pests on native flora and fauna is less of an issue than those reserves surrounded by rural land uses where goats and possums represent a large threat. Council will work in conjunction with the Hawke's Bay Regional Council and control any pest species when they do represent a threat to the native flora and fauna within the reserves.

For weed control to be successful in the long-term persistence will be required. Perseverance and continuing visits to the infestations appear to be factors in success and means a long term commitment by Council to ensure initial control is successful and follow up is done. Experience has shown that community engagement and working bee days are much successful if there is:

- a shared vision;
- strong leadership and direction; and
- health and safety is considered and managed.

Objectives

- 3.5.1 To manage and control animals, pests and plants identified in the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Plant Pest Management Strategy.
- 3.5.2 To control other animal, plants or pests where reserve values are threatened and as prioritised.

Policies

- 3.5.3 Control exotic grass growth competing with Muehlenbeckia plants between Haumoana and Te Awanga.
- 3.5.4 Replant grassed areas or eroded shingle areas with native salt tolerant species along the shingle crest and back slope.
- 3.5.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Plant and Animal Pests shall also apply where relevant.



Regionally significant native remnant

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 Hawke's Bay region that are likely to impact on reserves.

The Cape Coast's shingle barrier is on a reserve for much of the coastline and the management of the ridge is vital for coastal defences. Global warming, storms and tsunami all pose threats to the reserves and could result in flooding. Coastal planting and limiting vehicle and pedestrian movements is key to preserving this vital shingle barrier.

One of the risks to householders who live adjacent to reserves is the risk of fire spreading from the reserve to the neighbouring property.

Research from the Fire Service and others has established that a 'Green Firebreak' of low flammability natives is an effective way of slowing the spread of fire than a short 'grass firebreak'.

Objective

- 3.6.1 To assess the risks of natural hazards on Council reserves and surrounding areas and minimise the effects.

Policies

- 3.6.2 Maintain the shingle barrier ridge as the primary defence against coastal inundation.
- 3.6.3 Increase storm water detention and treatment in reserves where possible.
- 3.6.4 Work with householders to create a 'Green Firebreak' beside their homes that will lower the risk of fire spreading from neighbouring reserves.
- 3.6.5 Plant low flammability plants in 'Green Breaks':
Pseudopanax arboreus (Five finger), Coprosma robusta (Karamu), Coprosma repens (Taupata/Mirror Bush)
Coprosma grandiflora (Kanonu) Carpodetus serratus (Putaputaweta/ Marbleleaf) Griselinia littoralis (New Zealand Broadleaf).
- 3.6.6 Require the siting of facilities and planting on reserves to have regard to avoiding natural hazard threats, including flooding and erosion.
- 3.6.7 Ensure that the development or use of any reserve does not exacerbate the adverse effects of natural hazards.
- 3.6.8 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Natural Hazards shall also apply where relevant.



Cyclone wave overtopping and flooding



4.0 SOCIAL & CULTURAL VALUES



4.1 CULTURAL & HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

A number of parks within the district contain sites of heritage significance, such as buildings, landscapes, structures, archaeological sites and trees. Many of these are listed in the Heritage New Zealand 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.

The Cape Coast, in particular Cape Kidnappers is a special place incorporated within the myth of Maui fishing up 'te ika a maui' (the North Island).

American and British sealers and whalers frequented the ocean off Te Awanga from the late 1700's setting up shore camps and interacting with local Maori until the 1850's, when the Crown purchased land, and European settlers commenced farming.

Te Awanga (the lookout place) was protected by a strongly fortified Pa called Tiromoana, situated at the end of a 65 metre high spur, overlooking the Maraetotara River. The Pa site commanded a panoramic view over Hawke's Bay.

Objectives

- 4.1.1 Ensure that any identified sites of heritage and cultural significance are protected and maintained.

Policies

- 4.1.2 To provide interpretation of local history in reserves with signs and art.
- 4.1.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Cultural and Heritage Significance shall apply where relevant.

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.

Objective

- 4.2.1 To involve hapu in the future development and management of the reserves.

Policies

- 4.2.2 Consult with local Maori and Matahiwi Marae on interpretation/restoration projects.
- 4.2.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Tangata Whenua shall also apply where relevant.

4.3 ART

The Landmarks philosophy has been adopted by 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 the district, 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.

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

Council will work with the community and local artists on the provision or commissioning of public art installations within the reserves.

Objective

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

Policies

- 4.3.2 Support the creation of a Cape Coast Art and Heritage trail to inform and enrich visitor experience.
- 4.3.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Art shall apply where relevant.

4.4 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The management of the reserves must 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 the reserves and fostering civic pride; and
- the development and management of the reserves to acknowledge social diversity within the community.

Council will actively work with those school and community groups who use the reserves, to ensure that it caters for the needs and values of the whole community. Council will encourage representatives of the community to take an active part in supporting the Concept Plan, to embed and sustain community identity, interest and ownership in the park.

Objective

- 4.4.1 To ensure that the reserves cater for the needs and values of the community.
- 4.4.2 To educate and inform residents and visitors of the issues, opportunities and how they are able to participate in recreation and reserve management.

Policy

- 4.4.3 Create opportunities for volunteers to help with development and maintenance.
- 4.4.4 Continue to work with neighbours as key partners in adjacent reserve development.
- 4.4.5 Work with Matahiwi Marae, Te Awanga Progressive Association, Walk on Water and the Cape Coast Community Group on the management of reserves.
- 4.4.6 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Community Partnerships shall apply where relevant.

4.0 SOCIAL & CULTURAL VALUES

4.5 SPONSORSHIP & COMMEMORATIVE FEATURES

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

Commemorative features can add cost to the on-going maintenance of reserves, and can cause difficulties when the features are damaged, vandalised or require significant maintenance. Council needs to be in a position to control the nature, number and location of such features.

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 and are beneficial to the reserves and the wider community.

Policies

- 4.5.2 Donations and sponsorship to help develop the reserves with new trees, seats and signs in line with the Concept Plans is encouraged.
- 4.5.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Commemorative Features shall apply where relevant.



Individual trees can be donated to commemorate someone



Signs & seats are another opportunity for sponsorship

5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT



5.1 MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE

The management and operation of the reserves is undertaken collectively between Asset Management staff and the Parks Maintenance Group. Most routine maintenance is carried out under a Parks and Sports grounds Service Level Agreement. The management of the reserves must take into account the objectives and policies of this Management Plan.

The primary mechanism by which the provisions of this management plan will be implemented is through the Council LTP and more specifically the Asset Management Plan. This specifies the works and actions which will be undertaken in any financial year.

Objective

- 5.1.1 To maintain the reserves 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 this Management Plan in a structured and integrated manner through the Asset Management Plan and Long Term Plan.

Policies

- 5.1.3 Hastings District Council is primarily responsible for the maintenance and management of the reserves.
- 5.1.4 The reserves will be maintained and managed to the levels of service identified in the Parks and Sportsground Service Level Agreement.
- 5.1.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Management and Maintenance shall apply where relevant.

5.2 SUSTAINABILITY

Council will endeavour to incorporate sustainable practices into the development and management of the reserves. The key management objective for reserves is about maintenance and enhancement of the natural values. Weed pests control, waterway and biodiversity enhancements are top priorities for the Cape Coast given its unique scenic and recreational values and historic degradation.

Objective

- 5.2.1 Incorporate sustainable practices into the provision, management and development of the reserves wherever practicable.

Policies

- 5.2.2 The re-establishment of local native plants with a high tolerance to salt water and adapted to grow on shingle ridges are vital help mitigate coastal erosion and climate change.
- 5.2.3 Coastal native trees and shrubs will be planted in reserves to increase local biodiversity and build on the surrounding Cape Sanctuary, Cape to City projects and the wider Hawke's Bay Regional Biodiversity Strategy.
- 5.2.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Sustainability shall apply where relevant.

5.3 CONCESSIONS: LEASES, LICENCES & PERMITS

Any person, organisation or company wishing to occupy any part of the reserves requires a concession agreement between themselves and the Council. 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 the reserve.

Leases will be issued where a person or organisation requires the exclusive long-term use of a building or land on the reserves, while a Licence will be issued for the non-exclusive use of a building or land on the reserves. Both leases and licences can be issued for a maximum of 18 years. Permits will be issued for activities or events to occur on the Reserves where the use is non-exclusive and temporary. Local community and Commercial Permits will be issued for a maximum of three consecutive days. Further information on the types of concessions is provided in Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan.

Council leases Clifton Domain to the Clifton Reserve Society who manage the Clifton Camp and the Society subleases to the Clifton Marine Club. The current term expires in 2026.

Objective

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

Policies

- 5.3.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Concessions shall apply where relevant.

5.3 RENTAL & CHARGES

In granting leases, licences and permits, Council has a right to charge those who benefit from the reserves 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 the reserves, Council will set fees and charges in accordance with its rental policy.

Objective

- 5.4.1 To recover costs to the Council and community for the processing of applications and managing the reserves.
- 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.

Policies

- 5.4.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Rental and Charges shall apply where relevant.

5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

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 and 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.

Objectives

- 5.5.1 To only allow network utilities to locate on the reserves where the effects on the recreation 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 the reserves.

Policies

- 5.5.3 Any upgrades of or installation of future public utilities that may cross the reserves are to be located underground where possible.
- 5.5.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Network Utilities shall apply where relevant.

5.6 TITLE & RESERVE CLASSIFICATION

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. The class determines the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.

Objectives

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

Policies

- 5.6.2 Retain the current classifications of the Cape Coast reserves.
- 5.6.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Title and Reserve Classification shall apply where relevant.

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.

Objectives

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

Policies

- 5.6.2 Retain the current classifications of the Cape Coast reserves.
- 5.6.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Title and Reserve Classification shall apply where relevant.

5.8 SALE OF RESERVES

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

Objectives

- 5.8.1 To ensure that any revocation and sale of reserve land follows the due process as outlined in the Reserves Act 1977.

Policies

- 5.8.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.8 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Sale of Reserves shall apply where relevant.

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.

Access to reserve boundary areas is often easiest from adjacent private land. Fencing, planting, fire protection and weed control are all issues where the Council and neighbours will benefit from greater cooperation.

Objectives

- 5.9.1 To encourage neighbours to be responsive to reserve 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 Work with neighbours on fencing, planting, fire protection and weed control adjacent to their properties.
- 5.9.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Reserve Boundaries shall apply where relevant.

5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

5.10 ENCROACHMENT

An encroachment is the use of the reserves for private purposes which have not been authorised by Council. This includes structures, earthworks, gardens, plantings, access ways, retaining walls and other uses that give 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. 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.

There are no known formal agreements authorising any adjoining property owners to use any part of any reserves for private purposes.

Objectives

- 5.10.1 To allow no new encroachment on the reserves from adjoining properties without Council consent.

Policy

- 5.10.2 Address private encroachments by the relocation of fences to represent accurate legal boundaries and replacement of domestic plantings with reserve plantings suitable and characteristic of the adjoining reserve.
- 5.10.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.10 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Encroachment shall apply where relevant.

5.11 SAFETY & VANDALISM

The Cape Coast reserves are widely used by responsible members of the community who use them for the purpose for which they are intended. These open spaces can however be areas where anti-social behaviour can occur. It is important that these areas remain safe and enjoyable for all. Regular maintenance inspections are undertaken by Council and its service contractors to ensure that playground equipment and other reserve infrastructure meet safety standards.

Objectives

- 5.11.1 To minimise the incidence of vandalism within the reserves.
- 5.11.2 To maintain the integrity and safety of park assets and structures.
- 5.11.3 To ensure as far as practicable the personal safety of reserve users.

Policy

- 5.11.4 The safety of reserve users will be maintained through encouraging use but also crime prevention design principles i.e. dense native bush will be established away from tracks and walking routes.
- 5.11.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.11 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Safety and Vandalism shall apply where relevant.

5.12 PROMOTION

To ensure that the reserves are not under-utilised, it is important that Council promotes the use of it, and the recreational opportunities it provides. Promotion important to ensure maximum community benefit is achieved from the provision and maintenance of the reserves. Promotion can be undertaken a number of ways such as via Council's website, press releases, pamphlets/information brochures, providing maps and interpretation panels. Signage is also an important method to advertise the location and facilities within a reserve.

Objectives

- 5.12.1 To provide quality promotional information to educate community organisations, residents and visitors about the values and managements issues of the Cape Coast.

Policy

- 5.12.2 Promote the reserves as part of a wider 'Cape Coast' and Cape Kidnappers recreational assets of Hawke's Bay.
- 5.12.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.12 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Promotion shall apply where relevant.

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 Management 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 reserves.

Policy

- 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; and
 - (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 Development programme component of this Reserve Management Plan.

6.0 ACTION PLAN

The following table identifies required actions that have evolved out of the objectives and policies identified in this Reserve Management Plan. It identifies the proposed action, the policy number that it relates to, the group or organisation responsible and the approximate timing for completion. The following table identifies required actions that have evolved out of the objectives and policies identified in this Reserve Management Plan. It identifies the proposed action, the policy number that it relates to, the group or organisation responsible and the approximate timing for completion.

NO.	ACTION	POLICY #	YEARS
1	Upgrade the toilets at Te Awanga Domain and Haumoana Domain (existing budget).	2.7.2	2-3
2	Support TAPA's proposed upgrade for the Te Awanga Hall.	2.2.3	1-3
3	Provide a range of new reserve furniture within the nine reserves (twelve benches and four backed seats on tracks, four picnic tables and three drinking fountains near main entrances and car parks). Create rest areas at 'Cape View' and at Clifton Reserve at the end of Clifton Road, with seats and a picnic table.	2.9.3	1-5
4	To formalise and seal the large car parking areas at Haumoana Domain (at the Tukituki River mouth) and Te Awanga Domain (at the surf break). Individual carparks will be defined and large shingle areas broken up with barriers and planting to stop cars damaging the surface. Create separate walkways, seats, shade and interest with coastal native planting.	1.1.4 2.10.2	1-5
	Off-street parking along the coast in Haumoana Domain will be better designed to encourage walking rather than driving over wider beach areas which results in damage and vegetation loss.	2.10.3	1-3
	Create a new shorter 'all weather' entrance road into Haumoana Domain from Grange Road North.	2.10.4	8-10
5	Mill Road/Black Bridge Reserve Cape Coast, create a Cape Coast entrance or 'Gateway' feature planting.	2.12.3	1-5
6	Create separate walking and seating areas in Haumoana and Te Awanga carparks and in front of the Te Awanga Hall.	2.12.4	1-5
8	Haumoana Memorial Park, enhance the waterway and plant the park with native and exotic trees. Create a perimeter walkway and a multi-purpose sports oval.	1.2.1 3.1.1-4	1-10
9	Create more stormwater detention capacity in the waterways of Haumoana Domain and Haumoana Memorial Park.	3.3.2	1-10
	Support the Maraetotara Tree Trust and Cape to City river planting programmes. Fence off the first 200 metres of the Charlton Road Esplanade from the Clifton Bridge and begin native planting on the 12 hectare reserve on the Maraetotara River.	3.3.3 3.4.4	1-10
	Provide a coastal stormwater outfall pipe from the Te Awanga lagoon to the beach to provide an alternative outfall when the Maraetotara River is in flood.	1.1.3 3.3.5	1-3
10	Plant 4 kilometres of the reserves' coastline with a 20 metre minimum width of salt tolerant native plants to support the coastal barrier. Control public access to the beach and ban vehicle movement on the crest.	3.4.3 3.6.3	1-10
11	Gow, Cavell, Oregon and Haumoana Hall reserves, enhance the landscape with new planting.	3.3.4 3.1.3	1-10
12	Enhance Te Awanga Domain with new toilets, walkways, extended playground and new plantings.	2.12.4	1-5
13	Widen and plant the Te Awanga Lagoon waterway and create a new piped beach outfall for the Lagoon for when the river is in flood.	3.3.1 3.3.5	3-5
14	That a programme of pine tree removal, waterway development and native tree replanting be undertaken from north to south. Removal would be in four stages, and the stages be two years apart to allow new trees to be established before the next stage is undertaken. The pine trees would be fully replaced over eight years.	3.1.2	1-8



PART 3

APPENDICES



PART 3 APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1: MILL ROAD RESERVES PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



Plan No. **CONCEPT**
 Sheet No. **CC 1a**

Plan Name **Mill Road Reserves Plan**

Plan Name **CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan**

Date: **22.06.2016**
 Scale: **1:400 @ A3**



APPENDIX 1: MILL ROAD RESERVES PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



PLANT SCHEDULE SPECIES	NO.	SIZE
<i>Agathis australis</i>	7	PB 18
<i>Austroderia speciosa</i>	80	PB 3
<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>	145	PB 3
<i>Coryline australis</i>	50	PB 18
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	8	PB 18
<i>Diacrydium decrydioides</i>	23	PB 18
<i>Diacrydium cupressinum</i>	9	PB 18
<i>Knightsia excelsa</i>	6	PB 18
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	27	PB 8
<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>	9	PB 18
<i>Meulenbergia astoni</i>	75	PB 3
<i>Meulenbergia complexa</i>	130	PB 3
<i>Phormium cookianum</i>	300	PB 3
<i>Pittosporum colensoi</i>	50	PB 3
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	75	PB 5
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	18	PB 18
TOTAL	1012	

Job Name: CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan

Date: 22.06.2016

Scale: 1:400 @ A3

Plan Name: Mill Road Reserves Plan

Issue: CONCEPT

Sheet No: CC 1b

HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL

APPENDIX 2: GOW AVENUE ESPLANADE RESERVE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



Gow Avenue Esplanade Reserve is landlocked and the native restoration of the riverbank will be done in association with the immediate neighbours.

 HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL		Date: 06.03.2015 Scale: 1:1000 @ A3	Job Name: CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan	Plan Name: Gow Avenue Esplanade Reserve Plan	Issue: CONCEPT Sheet No: CC 2
		Plan Name: Gow Avenue Esplanade Reserve Plan			

APPENDIX 2: GOW AVENUE ESPLANADE PROPOSED PLANTING LIST

Plant type	Common name	Botanical name
Rushes and sedges	Eleocharis acuta	Spike-sedge
	Bog rush	Schoenus pauciflorus
	Spike-sedge	Eleocharis acuta
	Sea rush	Juncus maritimus
	Jointed wire rush, Oioi	Apodasmia similis
	Sedge	Carex virgata
	Purei	Carex secta
Monocotyledons	Spreading Swamp Sedge	Carex lessoniana
	Harakeke	Phormium tenax
	Ti kouka	Cordyline australis
	Wharariki	Phormium cookianum
	Toetoe	Austroderia fulvida
	Toetoe	Austroderia splendens
	Toetoe	Austroderia toetoe
Shrubs	NZ rock lily, Rengarenga lily	Arthropodium cirratum
	Mingimingi	Coprosma propinqua
	Hebes	Hebe stricta H. stenophylla H. lewisii
	Saltmarsh ribbonwood, Makaka.	Plagianthus divaricatus
	Cottonwood, Tauhinu	Osothamnus leptophylla
	Wiggy-wig bush, Tororaro	Muehlenbeckia astonii
	Creeping Wire Vine	Muehlenbeckia axillaris
	Leafless pohuehue	Muehlenbeckia pheidoides
	Mattress vine, pohuehue	Muehlenbeckia complexa
	Small trees	Ngaio
New Zealand mahogany, Puriri		Vitex lucens
Karamu		Coprosma robusta
Mirror bush Taupata,		Coprosma repens
New Zealand broadleaf or Kapuka		Griselinia littoralis
Northern rātā		Metrosideros robusta
Pōhutukawa		Metrosideros excelsa
Karo		Pittosporum ralphii
Totara		Podocarpus totara
Kowhai		Sophora tetraptera
Houpara		Pseudopanax lessonii

APPENDIX 3: CAVELL PARK PROPOSED PLANTING LIST

Plant type		Common name	Botanical name	
Ground cover	6	Sand coprosma	Coprosma acerosa	
	7	NZ rock lily, Rengarenga lily	Arthropodium cirratum	
Monocotyledons	15	Ti kouka	Cordyline australis	
	16	Wharariki	Phormium cookianum	
	17	Toetoe	Austroderia fulvida	
	18	Toetoe	Austroderia splendens	
	19	Toetoe	Austroderia toetoe	
	Shrubs	20	Mingimingi	Coprosma propinqua
		21	Hebes	Hebe stricta H. stenophylla H. lewisii
22		Wire netting bush, korokio	Corokia cotoneaster	
23		Coastal daisy-bush	Olearia solandri	
25		Cottonwood, Tauhinu	Osothamnus leptophylla	
26		Wiggy-wig bush, Tororaro	Muehlenbeckia astonii	
27		Creeping Wire Vine	Muehlenbeckia axillaris	
29		Mattress vine, pohuehue	Muehlenbeckia complexa	
Small trees		35	Northern rātā	Metrosideros robusta
		36	Pōhutukawa	Metrosideros excelsa
	38	Karaka	Corynocarpus laevigatus	
	40	Kowhai	Sophora tetraptera	
	41	Houpara	Pseudopanax lessonii	
	42	Pseudopanax crassifolius	horoeka lancewood	
	43	Pseudopanax lessonii	houpara	
	Ferns	44	Cyathea medullaris	Black tree fern -mamaku
		45	Cyathea dealbata	Silver fern - ponga
	Large trees	46	Dacrydium cupressinum	rimu
47		Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	kahikatea	
48		Agathis australis	Zealand kauri tree	
49		Fuscospora solandri,	Black beech - tawhai pango	
31		New Zealand mahogany, Puriri	Vitex lucens	

APPENDIX 3: CAVELL PARK PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



 HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL	Date: 18.08.2016 Scale: 1:400 @ A3	Job Name: CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan	Plan Name: Cavell Park Plan	Issue: CONCEPT
				Sheet No: CC 3

APPENDIX 4: HAUMOANA HALL PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



 HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL		Date: 16.08.2016 Scale: 1:250 @ A3	Job Name: CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan	Plan Name: Haumoana Hall Plan	Issue: CONCEPT Sheet No: CC 4
		Project Name: Haumoana Hall Plan			

APPENDIX 4: HAUMOANA HALL PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



APPENDIX 4: HAUMOANA HALL PROPOSED PLANTING LIST

Plant type		Common name	Botanical name
Ground cover	6	Sand coprosma	<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>
	7	NZ rock lily, Rengarenga lily	<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>
Rushes and sedges	9	Knobby club rush, Wiwi	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>
Monocotyledons	15	Ti kouka	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
	16	Wharariki	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
	17	Toetoe	<i>Austroderia fulvida</i>
	20	Mingimingi	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>
Shrubs	21	Hebes	<i>Hebe stricta</i> <i>H. stenophylla</i> <i>H. lewisii</i>
	23	Coastal daisy-bush	<i>Olearia solandri</i>
	25	Cottonwood, Tauhinu	<i>Osothamnus leptophylla</i>
	26	Wiggy-wig bush, Tororaro	<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>
	27	Creeping Wire Vine	<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>
	Small trees	31	New Zealand mahogany, Puriri
33		Mirror bush Taupata,	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
34		New Zealand broadleaf or Kapuka	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
35		Northern rātā	<i>Metrosiderous robusta</i>
36		Pōhutukawa	<i>Metrosiderous excelsa</i>
40		Kowhai	<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>
	41	Houpara	<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>

APPENDIX 5: HAUMOANA MEMORIAL PARK PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



 HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL		Date: 09.05.2018 Scale: 1:1000 @ A3	Job Name: CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan	Plan Name: Haumoana Memorial Park Plan	Issue: CONCEPT
					Sheet No: CC 5

APPENDIX 6A: HAUMOANA DOMAIN PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN

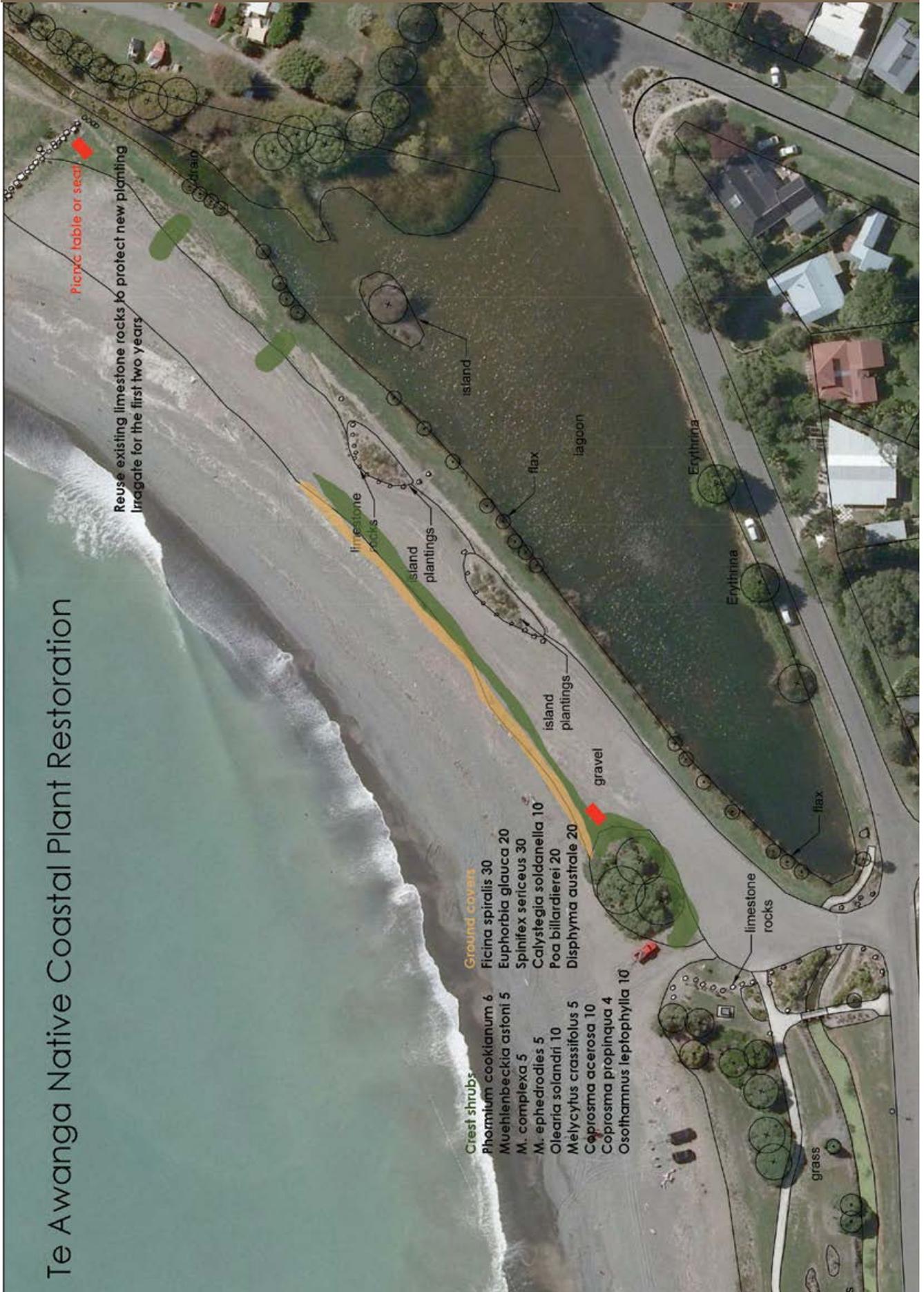


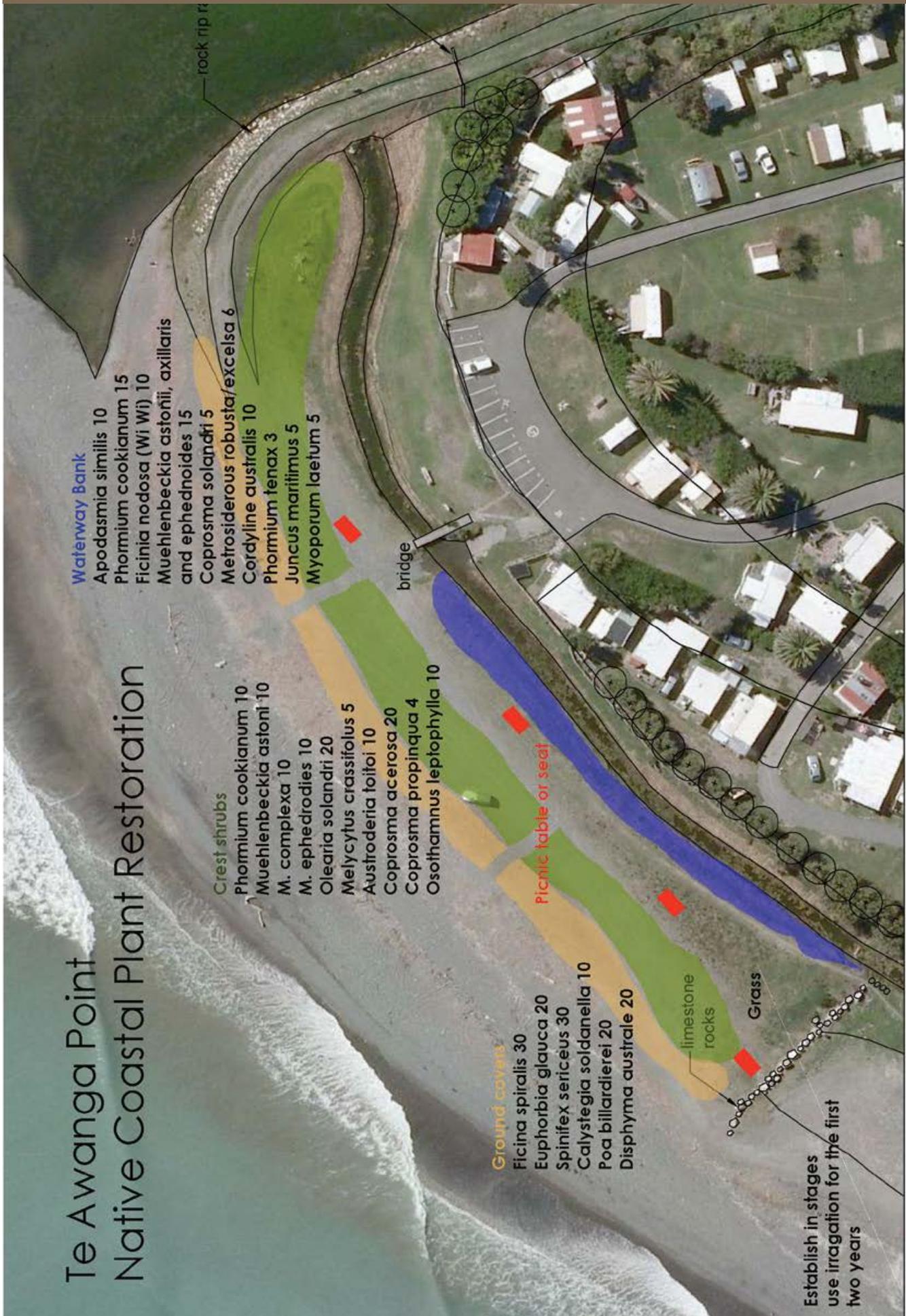
 HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL	Date: 24.06.2015 Scale: 1:1000 @ A3	Job Name: CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan	Plan Name: Haumoana Domain Plan	Issue: CONCEPT
				Sheet No: CC 6

APPENDIX 6B: HAUMOANA DOMAIN (THE GAP) PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



	HAUMOANA, TE AWANGA & CLIFTON Reserve Management Plan	Plan Name: Haumoana Te Awanga Gap	Issue: CONCEPT
		Date: 06.06.2016 Scale: 1:1250 @ A3	Sheet No: GP 1





APPENDIX 7: TE AWANGA DOMAIN ARTISTIC IMPRESSIONS



APPENDIX 8: OREGON ROAD RESERVE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



HASTINGS
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Date: 07.05.2018
Scale: 1:200 @ A3

Job Name:
**CAPE COAST RESERVES
Management Plan**

Plan Name:
**Oregon Road
Reserve Plan**

Issue:
CONCEPT
Sheet No:
CC 8

APPENDIX 9: CHARLTON ROAD RESERVE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



PLANT SCHEDULE SPECIES	NO.	SIZE
Apodasmia similis	70	PB 3
Carex secta	105	PB 3
Carex rigida	50	PB 3
Hebe speciosa	170	PB 3
Phacelia nodosa	65	PB 3
Podocarpus totara	9	PB 18
Sophora tetralopha	15	PB 18
SUB TOTAL	484	

REVEGETATION SPECIES	NO.	SIZE
Coprosma robusta (15%)	115	PB 3
Cordyline australis (5%)	40	PB 8
Corokia cotoneaster (10%)	75	PB 3
Hebe speciosa (10%)	75	PB 3
Grasslinia littoralis (15%)	115	PB 3
Leptospermum scoparium (20%)	152	PB 3
Oxera paniculata (10%)	75	PB 3
Phacelia nodosa (15%)	115	PB 3
SUB TOTAL	762	
TOTAL	1246	

Issue: CONCEPT
Sheet No: CC 9

Plan Name: Charlton Road Reserve Plan

CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan

Date: 07.05.2018
Scale: 1:500 @ A3



APPENDIX 10: CLIFTON ROAD CARPARK PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



	Date: 14.09.2016 Scale: 1:400 @ A3	Job Name: CAPE COAST RESERVES Management Plan	Plan Name: Clifton Road Carpark Plan	Issue: CONCEPT Sheet No: CC 10
	North	Relocated fence	Road to Clifton Camp	Coastal native planting

APPENDIX 10: CLIFTON ROAD CARPARK ARTISTIC IMPRESSIONS



APPENDIX 11: CAPE COAST-NATIVE PLANT SPECIES

PLANT TYPE		COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Ground cover	1	Native ice plant, Horokaka	<i>Disphyma australe</i>
	2	Coastal spinifex	<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>
	3	NZ sea spurge, Waiu-tua	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>
	4	Beach fescue	<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>
	5	Shore convolvulus	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>
	6	Sand coprosma	<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>
	7	NZ rock lily, Rengarenga lily	<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>
	8	Red Bidibidi, Piripiri	<i>Acaena novae zealandiae</i>
Rushes & sedges	9	Knobby club rush, Wiwi	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>
	10	Coastal sedge, Pingao	<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>
	11	Sand Sedge	<i>Carex pumilia</i>
	12	Sea rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>
	13	Jointed wire rush, Oioi	<i>Apodasmia similis</i>
Monocotyledons	14	Harakeke	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
	15	Ti kouka	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
	16	Wharariki	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
	17	Toetoe	<i>Austroderia fulvida</i>
	18	Toetoe	<i>Austroderia splendens</i>
	19	Toetoe	<i>Austroderia toetoe</i>
Shrubs	20	Mingimingi	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>
	21	Hebes	<i>Hebe stricta</i> <i>H. stenophylla</i> <i>H. lewisii</i>
	22	Wire netting bush, korokio	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
	23	Coastal daisy-bush	<i>Olearia solandri</i>
	24	Saltmarsh ribbonwood, Makaka.	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>
	25	Cottonwood, Tauhinu	<i>Osothamnus leptophylla</i>
	26	Wiggy-wig bush, Tororaro	<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>
	27	Creeping Wire Vine	<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>
	28	Leafless pohuehue	<i>Muehlenbeckia ephednoides</i>
	29	Mattress vine, pohuehue	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>
Small trees	30	Ngaio	<i>Myoporum lateum</i>
	31	New Zealand mahogany, Puriri	<i>Vitex lucens</i>
	32	Karamu	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>
	33	Mirror bush Taupata,	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
	34	New Zealand broadleaf or Kapuka	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
	35	Northern rata	<i>Metrosiderous robusta</i>
	36	Pahutukawa	<i>Metrosiderous excelsa</i>
	37	Karo	<i>Pittosporum ralphii</i>
	38	Karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>
	39	Totara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
	40	Kowhai	<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>
	41	Houpara	<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>
	42	Pseudopanax crassifolis	Lancewood

Cape Coast Reserves - Native Plant Restoration





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