



TAINUI TANNER TAUROA & HIKANUI RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

DECEMBER 2015

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TE KAUNIHERA O HERETAUNGA

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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.

This plan has been prepared including the consideration of 47 submissions received by the 20 August 2014 in response to the public notification of the intention to prepare the plan. A summary of issues raised has been included in Appendix 1.

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 fee simple awaiting Council completion of the formal process of gazetting as considered appropriate, or kept unclassified by the Council in order to retain future development options. As they are not held under the Reserves Act, management plans are not required to be prepared for them.

However, while not required, Council considers that guidance on the maintenance and future development of all reserves, regardless of their status, is imperative to ensure consistency in reserve planning across the District. Council has therefore rationalised its approach to reserve management planning by preparing a 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 Havelock North 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 Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves, its historical background, physical description and current use. It also identifies the legislative context within which this Plan has been prepared.

Part 2 of the Plan is set out in 5 policy sections, which identify the relevant Issues, Objectives and Policies associated with each subject. The 5 main policy sections are:

- (1) Recreation and Use
- (2) Furniture and Facilities
- (3) Natural Values
- (4) Social and Cultural Values
- (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
- 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 one part of the reserve to another. To achieve a dual classification the land area needs to have been surveyed to define the boundary and provide separate land parcels between the lands requiring different classifications.



Reserves Act Classification

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui 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:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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.

Local Purpose reserves are to be managed in accordance with their purpose, which in this case a ‘plantation’ or tree is planting.

Resource Management Act 1991

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

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



REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council 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:

- Pest Management Strategy (2006)
- Regional Resource Management Plan (2006)

LOCAL CONTEXT

Hastings Operative District Plan

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

The Operative District Plan was adopted in 2003, and remains in place until the submissions and hearing process for the Proposed Hastings District Plan have been completed. Section 13.5 of the Operative Plan identifies all reserves within the District (whether vested or not under the Reserves Act) as a 'District Wide Activity'. This permits certain activities on reserves (such as Places of Assembly and Recreation Activities, subject to specific performance standards. These rules are used to prevent any activities on a reserve from having an adverse impact on adjacent land, the wider community and the environment (for example, flood lights on a sports ground might adversely affect nearby residents).

Hearings for the Proposed District Plan are scheduled to be held between July and April 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.

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 the 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.

Activity Plan/Annual 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
- Asset and Activity Management Plan
- Coming out to Play Strategy
- Cycling and Walking Strategy

Reserves Strategy

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

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

While the Domain is classified as a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, not all reserves within the District are held subject to this legislation. It is for this reason that the 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.

The Amended 2006 Reserves Strategy identifies 7 categories of reserves within the District, based on NZRA national standards. These include:

- (1) Sport and Recreation
- (2) Community
- (3) Public Gardens
- (4) Open Space (Natural and Maintained)
- (5) Linkages (Ecological and Urban)
- (6) Cultural Heritage
- (7) Civic Space

The four reserves are Open Space (Natural) and are grouped in this plan for efficiency of management.

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 TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES

INTRODUCTION

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves are located in Havelock North and serve the district by providing with scenic walks in forested hills and valleys.

Tainui is the largest reserve at 16.4ha with an interesting geology comprising 3 steep clefted gullies and large mature stands of pine and gum trees. The historic Hikanui Pa remnants are also located in Tainui Reserve and the Mangarau Stream runs through the reserve.

Tauroa Reserve is located in the next valley to the east of Tainui Reserve and has a similar range of mature plantation gum and pine trees following the Te Kahika Stream down the hill.

Hikanui Reserve is a smallest reserve linking Hikanui Drive with Tauroa Road and connecting Tainui with Tauroa reserves.

Tanner Reserve (2.05ha) links Tanner Street to Tainui Drive and extends the walking opportunities of the neighbourhood.

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves are large natural open space reserves created from steep hills and gullies unsuitable for a residential subdivision, and reserved for plantation purposes.

Today these reserves have many large mature trees often grown in groups of an even age (plantation style) which provide an open understory with a range of tracks enjoyed by many.

LAND STATUS

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui are a mixture of Local Purpose Plantation Reserves and recreation reserves. They have a combined total area of 23.791ha.

Tainui Reserve

NO	LAND PARCEL	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
1	Pt Lot 58 DP7867	HBG1/655 PtHBJ3/951	Fee simple	Mix of local purpose & recreation reserve	16.4572
2	Lot 67 DP 7867	HBL3/211			
3	Lot 2 DP 17716	HBW3/706			
4	Lot 3 DP 19341	HBV2/983			
5	Lot 25 DP 27235	HBV2/984			
6, 7	Lots 33,34 DP 28692	402733 402734			
8	Lots 6 DP 401191				
9	Section 2 SO 388820				
10	Lot 7 DP 401191				

Tauroa Reserve

NO	LAND PARCEL	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA
1	Lot 79 DP 11532	HBJ3/951	Fee simple	Recreation reserve	4.2397
2	Lot 15 DP 16521				
3	Lot 8 DP 16522				

Tanner Reserve

NO	LAND PARCEL	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
1	Lot 57 DP 7867	NZGZ1952 Pg1952	Fee simple	Local purpose plantation reserve	2.0568

Hikanui Reserve

NO	LAND PARCEL	CERT OF TITLE	LAND STATUS	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
1	Lot 27 DP26487	HBW2/97	Fee simple	Local purpose reserve	1.0373

This land parcel is shown on the map below, with additional, more detailed information included in Appendix.

NB: Havelock North Domain was previously held in the same title as a portion of Tainui Reserve (Lot 67 DP 7867). Council has obtained legal advice that the only reason they are titled together was because they were being managed by the Havelock North Domain Board and it was considered beneficial to keep them all titled together. In 2010 this was rectified, and both land parcels were titled separately under Section 116 of the Reserves Act. For the purposes of this Plan, the objectives and policies will relate only to Town Section 87 known as Havelock North Domain, and shown on the Map below. Lot 67 DP 7867 will remain to be managed as part of Tainui Reserve.

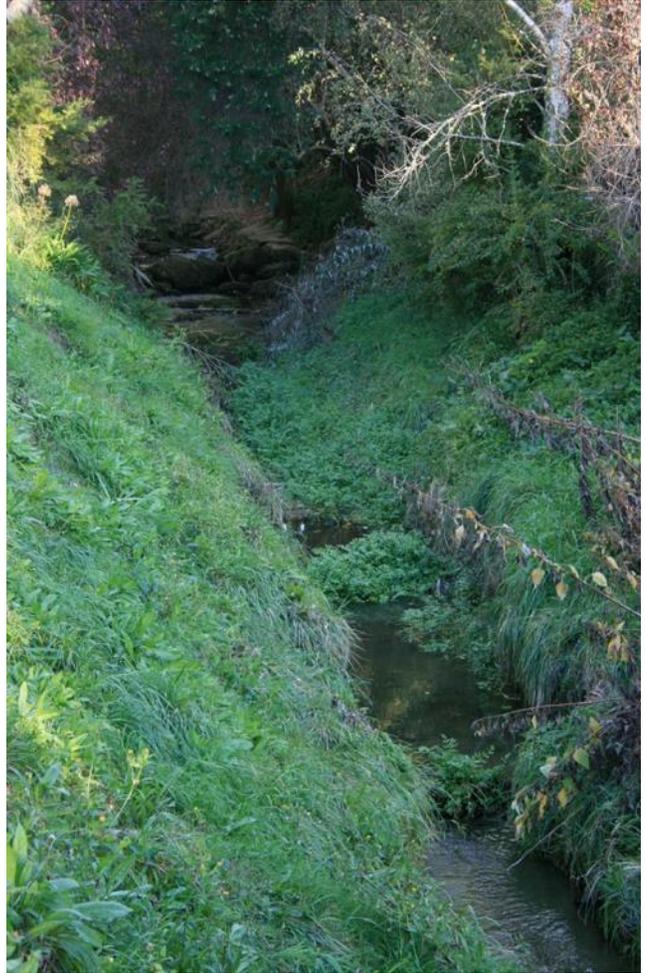
HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL CLASSIFICATION

While Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui are classified as a Recreation Reserve or Plantation Reserves under the Reserves Act, not all reserves within the District are held subject to this legislation. It is for this reason that the 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. 9 categories of reserves were identified in the 2014 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
- (9) Sport and Recreation

The 2014 Reserves Strategy identifies Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui as Open Space – Natural reserves. Natural Open Space. Focus is on opportunities to experience nature with visual amenity, physical landscape values, and/or address protection of biodiversity, conservation or restoration. Typically maintenance is minimal and normally limited to pathways, trees and weed management.

INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES



INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES

HISTORY

Tainui Reserve has remnants of a Maori Pa dated pre 1769. Hikanui Pa is registered with the Historic Places Trust and is subject to a treaty claim.

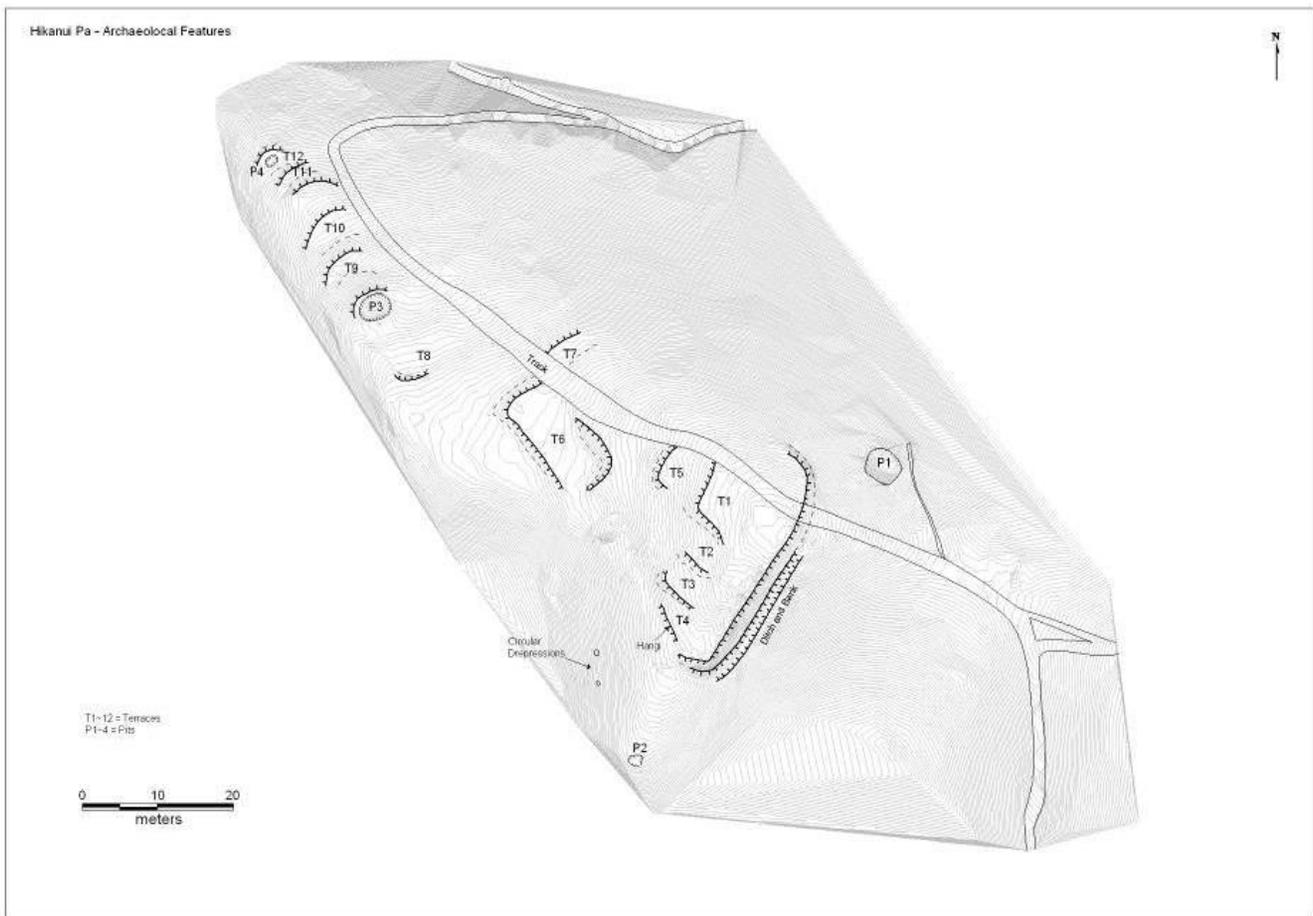
Hikanui Pa is situated on a peninsula in the middle of Tainui Reserve with steep bluffs on two sides with access only from Hikanui Drive side for defence purposes.

The Pa's history is unclear however as unlike similar Pa sites in Heretaunga and elsewhere this piece of land was not registered with the Maori Land Court in the 1870s.

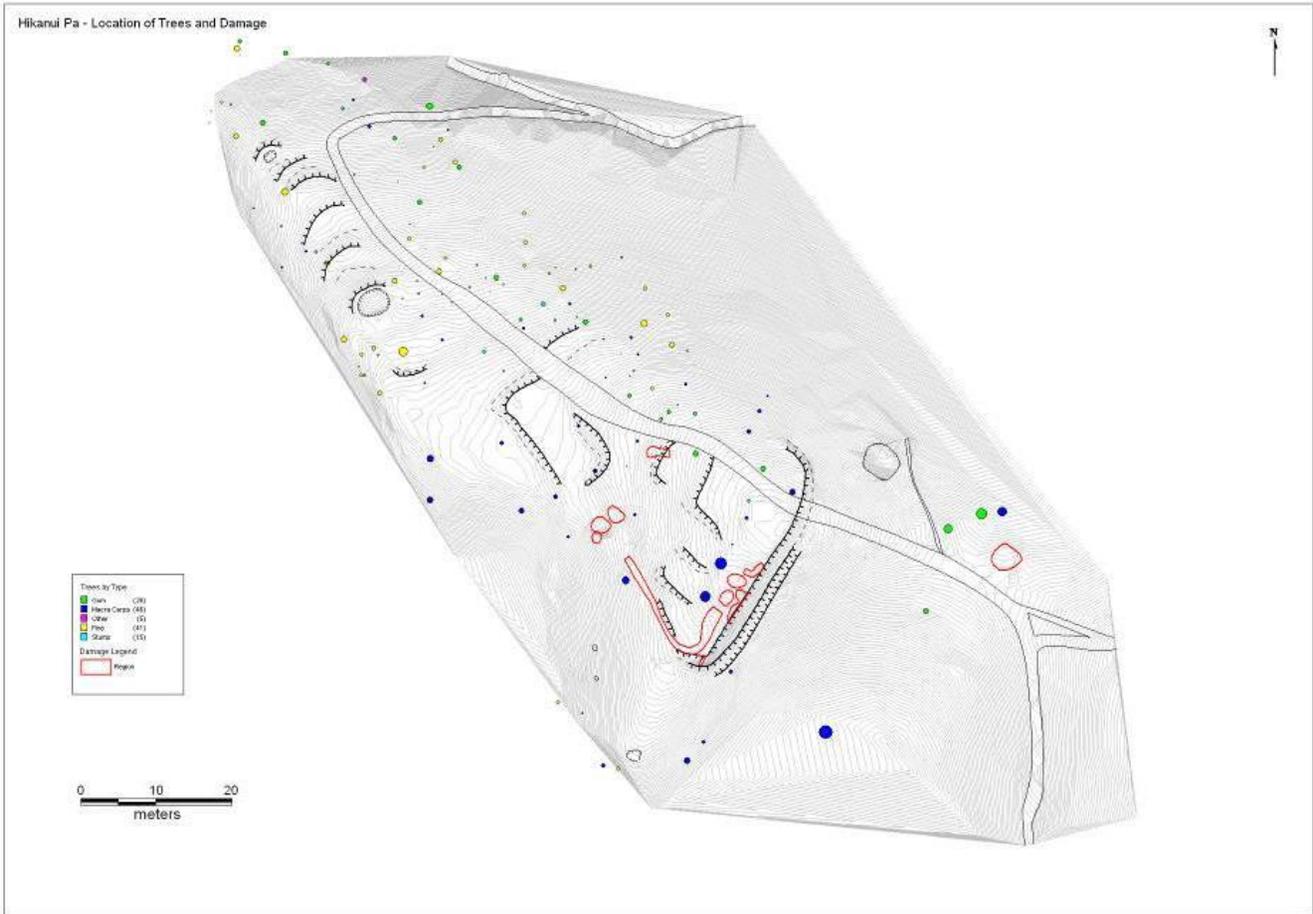
The 100 x 35 metre pa formed the centre of the village where everybody gathered at times of threat. Still visible are the levelled terraces kumara pits and palisade trenches.

In normal times on gentler slopes and in sheltered gullies the community would have spread out there whares. Good quality arable land in the Te Aute Road Lipscombe Crescent area of Havelock North down to the Karamu Stream was used for vegetable growing. Beyond the Karamu Stream lay the virtually impassable Raupo swamps and vast flax growths and rivers of the Heretaunga Plains.

From the number of pits and the size of the site it is estimated that 2-300 people may have been resident in the Tainui area.



INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES



The Mangarau Stream (Manga meaning stream and rau meaning number or hundred) runs down through Tainui Reserve to Keith Sands Grove. The name seems to describe the large number of tributaries which combine into the Mangarau Stream.

Tauroa Reserve has the Te Kahika Stream which runs through it, meaning a chief or ancestor.



INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves have been vested in stages as reserve contribution as subdivision of the Havelock Hills' has occurred progressively from 1952 Tainui Reserve (first part) and Tanner, Tauroa in 1967 and Hikanui Reserve in 1998. Many of the trees reflect the reserves' ages with Tainui particularly having many trees over 60 years old.



HAVELOCK NORTH TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA RESERVES 1969

INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES

RECREATIONAL USE OF RESERVES

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves are popular walking running and biking venues. Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui having single tracks, many track options and routes are available in the large Tainui Reserve. These four reserves must also be viewed as part of a wider off road cycle and walking network for Hastings and Hawke’s Bay.

The Iway network has invested over 6 million on four key walking and cycling arterials linking communities. Havelock is now connected to wider Hawke’s Bay via this network.

The Havelock North Village, its reserves and roads can all now be linked with the iconic Te Mata Peak Park. The opportunity exists to create a renowned New Zealand biking and walking destination which will rival existing recreational and tourism features such as:

- Queen Charlotte Track
- Otago Central Rail Trail
- Heli-Mountain biking Treble Cone
- Heli-Mountain bike The Remarkables, Queenstown
- Skippers Canyon
- Rotorua’s Redwood Grove
- The 42nd Traverse near National Park
- Twizel near Mt Cook

Rotorua has a population of 66,000 people smaller than Hastings (75,000). Rotorua has created an enviable reputation as an international mountain biking destination providing a cycling friendly landscape for easy riding throughout the city and its environs. Commuting to work and school is promoted together with over 90kms of recreational mountain biking trails just a short distance from town.



Walking however still has by far the highest participation rate among various sport and recreation activities. A Sparc Survey in 2007/8 showed 64.1% participated in walking ahead of gardening 43.1% swimming 34.7% and 5-10x most sports like golf, tennis touch and even mountain biking was only (6.1%).

Conflict can occur between walkers and cyclists and separation is desirable in some situations especially where the terrain suits either walking or cycling or a specialist track is developed. Other situations however where good visibility and flatter topography exist allow dual use e.g. a wide 2.4m pathway can permit shared use for both cycling and walking.



Gate installed in at the bottom of the hill leading to Hikanui Pa to discourage cyclists

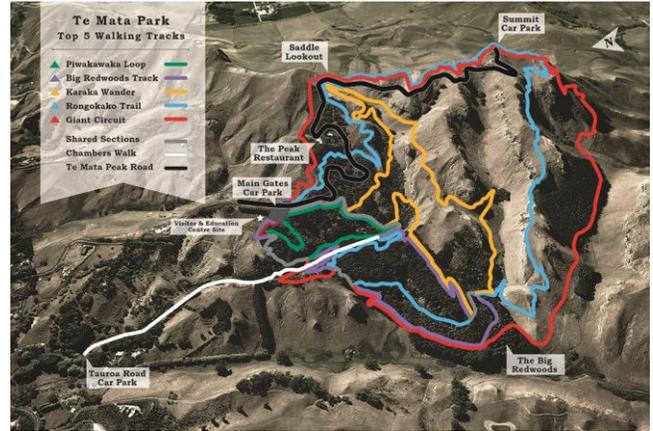
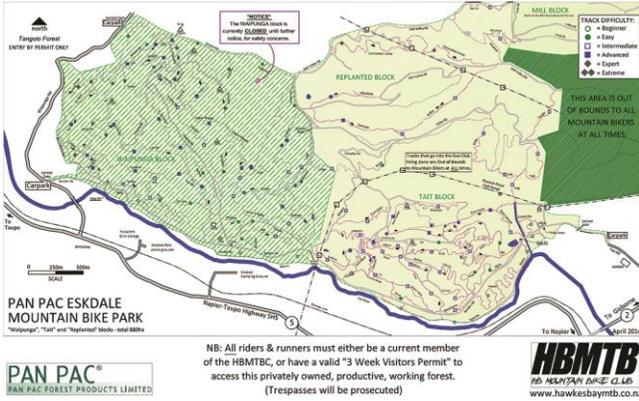
“Making walking & cycling irresistible’ is our vision developed with the community and a fundamental part of our sustainable development approach” Mayor, Lawrence Yule

Deputy Mayor Cynthia Bowers says “Hastings iWay project is creating a strong walking and cycling culture around the district. We all ‘know’ that walking is good for us, in terms of reducing heart disease, obesity and improving fitness and mental health. However, Dr Tolley International expert on walking believes that by encouraging walking you can also introduce some powerful economic effects for business owners.

It is now becoming more obvious that an urban renaissance is under way in many towns and cities around the world and Hastings is no different. iWay is focused on creating pedestrian-friendly urban areas that are safe and attractive for walkers and cyclists. This in turn will improve those areas for shoppers, visitors, workers and residents alike,” Cynthia Bowers says.

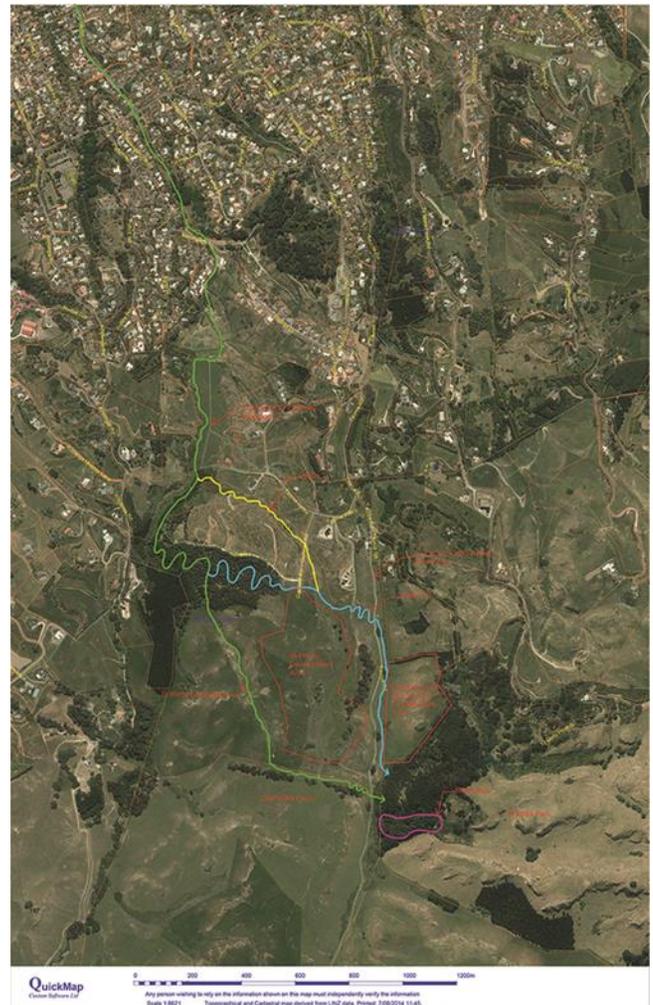
The Hawke’s Bay Mountain Bike Club (HBMTBC) is the largest mountain bike club in New Zealand with over 1600 members and more than 100km of purpose-built mountain bike (MTB) trails within three privately owned pine forests. The jewel in the crown is the Pan Pac Eskdale MTB Park, ten minutes north of Napier, which is one of New Zealand’s premier bike parks set within 356ha of forest.

INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES



Fourforty Mountain Bike Park is a commercial mountain biking park within one hour's drive of Auckland's CBD (rides cost \$10 each). Boasting 440 meters in vertical height the trails cater for beginner to expert riders and competitions.

Te Mata Peak behind Havelock North has a designated MTB trail and several shared trails that allow mountain bikers to exit down through the main gate or further down the valley to the Tauroa Road car park.



Possible new bike trails being investigated to link with Te Mata Peak

INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES

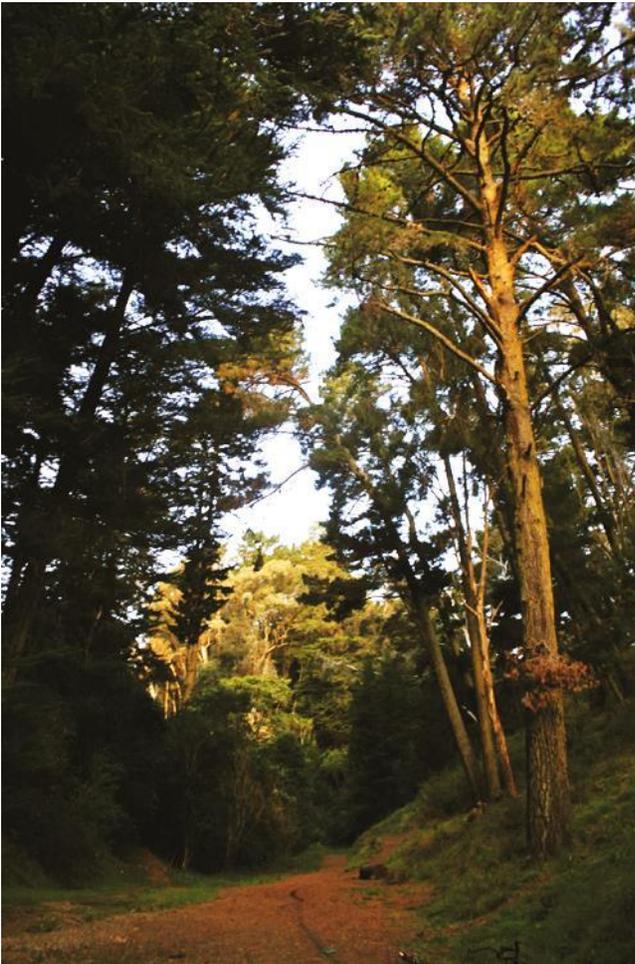
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION



Tainui Reserve

Tainui Reserve is the largest of the four 'plantation reserves' in Havelock North. Early parts were vested in the Havelock Borough Council in 1952 and progressively enlarged with surrounding subdivisions until 2009.

The reserve has four steep sided gullies planted historically in pines and Gum trees to help stabilise the steep slopes, so when vested in the Council they were classified as Local Purpose (Plantation) Reserves. The sheltered nature of the gullies has allowed the plantation trees to become very tall and good examples of pine and gum trees exist.



A mature forest character exists over much of Tainui Reserve with the main gullies running surface water out to the Mangarau Stream after rainfall.

The aging nature of most of the trees and the even age plantation style planting is however cause for concern. While many exotic trees can exceed 100 years, plantation style trees do not last as long and increasing numbers will fall or have to be cut down in the future. As the large groups of trees thin out they will be even more susceptible to wind damage.

Small light gaps created by felled or fallen trees are difficult to replant with new trees as insufficient light often exists some 30m below the canopy. If the light gaps are not planted quickly weed species will become established and create unmanageable weed growth area which will spread.



Like commercial forest plantations, trees will need to be felled in groups and the larger areas replanted with new exotic or native species.



Tauroa

Tauroa Reserve was vested as reserve in 1967. The Te Kahika Stream which flows through the steep sided gully has now been controlled with an earth dam upstream to limit what would have been large natural flood flows in the past.

The steep terrain means Tauroa Reserve has limited access points, roadside parking and walking and cycling access is also limited with Tauroa Road being narrow.

One track runs through the reserve which has a secluded natural character. Unfortunately this attractive 'natural' character is mostly comprised of aging exotic pine, gum and *Macrocarpa* and a full range of noxious weeds.

Tanner

Providing a walkway between Tanner Street and Tainui Street Tanner Street Reserve provides a mixture of open grass and treed areas which run down the hill along a hillside waterway.

A mix of tree species and ages exist with a range of conifers and some deciduous trees. Tanner has relatively large grass areas and potential for more planting.



Hikanui

Hikanui is the most recently acquired reserve and is only partly developed. Track and planting work is incomplete and long pasture grass and remnant roadside fencing along Tauroa Road frontage. The reserve provides an important pedestrian and cycle link between Hikanui Drive and Tauroa Road (access to Te Mata Peak).

Invasive Weeds

(The following section was prepared by the Conservation Company) Tauroa, Tainui, and Hikanui Reserves contain some large specimens of a mix of Pines, Macrocarpa and Eucalypt trees, a mixture of common native understory species, and many introduced species which have spread from neighbouring gardens, some of which are invasive and threaten the integrity of the reserves in the long term. Invasive weeds are defined by their ability to adversely change a natural habitat; stopping ecosystem processes such as regeneration or the growth of particular plants, which can result in a degraded environment. Invasive plants tend to have lots of viable seed which is easily dispersed by wind, water or birds, a fast growing habit, and are hard to kill.

Priorities for controlling invasive weeds are based on which plants pose the most threat to the surrounding values, which plants are easiest to control sooner rather than later, and which plants have the most potential to establish and spread.

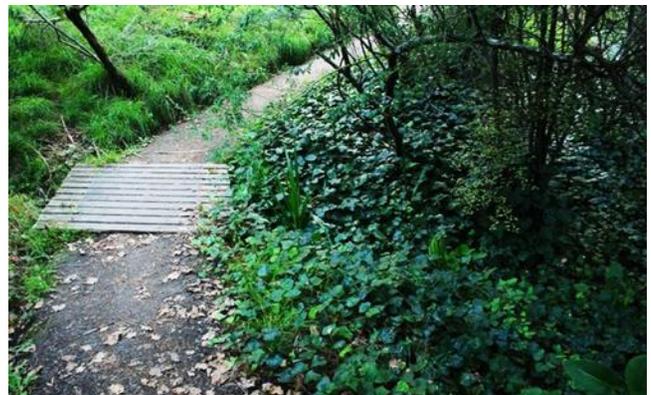
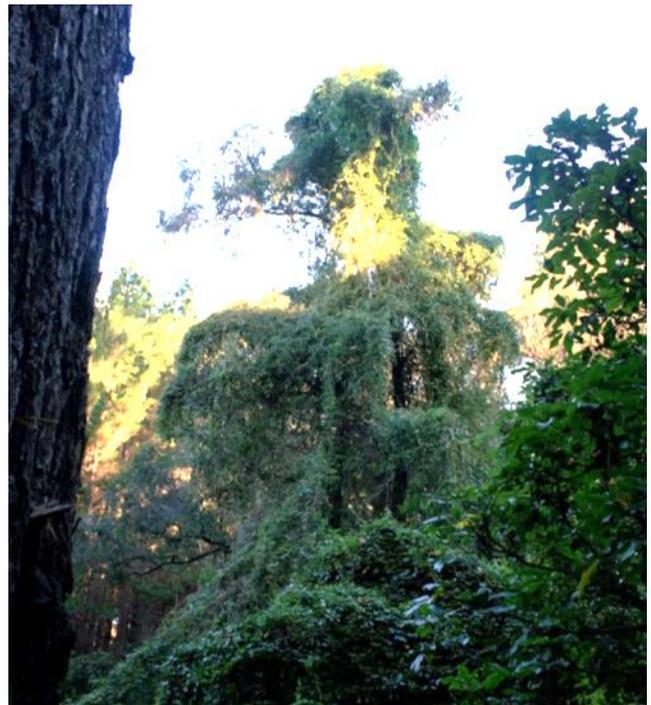
The aim of controlling weeds in these reserves is to stop them being a threat to the integrity, access and aesthetics of the reserves themselves and to prevent them becoming an ongoing seed source to the neighbouring properties.

INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES

There are three main groups of invasive plants: the climbers such as such as Tradescantia/Wandering Willie and ivy and the woody tree species such as cotoneaster and hawthorn. Of these, the climbers are most prevalent and present the most immediate threat to the area and large trees. However, there are also many other species, some of which are highly invasive, which are currently only in small numbers and therefore should be high priority to control first.

The following tables separate the weeds into their group and give each weed an overall priority ranking.

CLIMBING WEEDS		
1	Old Man's Beard (OMB) (Clematis vitalba)	Tauroa fairly contained
1	Mothplant (Araujia sericifera)	Tainui only
1	Madiera Vine (Anredera cordifolia)	Tainui only few plants
2	English Ivy (Hedera helix)	All
2	Banana Passionfruit (Passiflora tripartita)	All
3	Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica)	All
3	Jasmine (Jasminum polyanthum)	All
1	Wongawonga	Tainui need to identify plant properly
GROUND COVER WEEDS		
2	English ivy	All
2	Blackberry (Rubus fruticosus)	All
2	Pampas Grass	All
2	Tutsan	Tainui, only few plants
2	Arum lilies (Giant)	Tainui, few plants
3	Geranium	Tainui
3	Agapanthus	Tainui Tauroa
3	Smilax and climbing asparagus	All Scattered
4	Tradescantia/Wandering Willie	Scattered throughout
4	Bears Britches gain control	Scattered throughout
4	Periwinkle (Vinca major)	Scattered throughout
5	Italian arum	Unlikely to gain control so leave for the moment
WOODY WEEDS		
3	Privet	All
3	Acacia dealbata and melanoxin	Tainui
3	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	All
3	Cotoneaster Spp	All
3	Flowering cherry	All
3	Windmill Palms	All
3	Loquat	Tainui
3	Barberry All	All
3	Broom	Tainui
3	Holly	Tainui
4	Fig	Tainui
4	Wilding Plums	All



INTRODUCING TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA AND HIKANUI RESERVES

KEY MANAGEMENT AREAS



TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA & HIKANUI RESERVES

1. Walking and cycling routes
2. Trees
3. Waterways
4. Weeds
5. Fire
6. Signs and Furniture

PART 2

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES



OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The protection and enhancement of the natural and recreation values of Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves and their promotion as both local and when combined with Te Mata Park, district wide recreational venues for walking and cycling.



- Improve walking and cycling routes in and between the reserves
- Especially for cycling, connect these routes to Havelock Village and Te Mata Park cycle and walking network



- Plant more trees and improve plant and bird biodiversity
- Include areas of native forest, exotic deciduous hardwoods, fruit and nut trees



- Restore waterways and catchments with riparian planting
- Improve water quality and fish habitat



- Encourage and facilitate residents to reduce the danger of wild fire by managing vegetation and planting low flammability plants creating a 'green break' between their homes and the neighbouring reserve



- Encourage sponsorship to provide better signs, maps, seats and trees
- Create a 'Care Group' to provide more opportunities for individuals and families to physically participate in reserve planting and management

1.0 RECREATION

1.1 USE OF RESERVES

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui are classified as a Recreation Reserve or Local Purpose (Plantation) Reserves under the Reserves Act, which means their purpose is for plantation style tree planting or to provide an area for the recreation 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.

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui are also categorised under the Hastings District Council Reserves Open Space – Natural reserves. Natural Open Space. The focus is on opportunities to experience nature with visual amenity, physical landscape values, and/or address protection of biodiversity, conservation or restoration.

Objectives

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

Policies

- 1.1.2 To provide public access for pedestrians and cyclists to a range of natural values.
- 1.1.3 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

The primary purpose Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves are natural open space for informal recreation and leisure.

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

Objective

- 1.2.1 To ensure that the primary purpose of Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui is maintained for informal recreation and leisure and encourage organised sport to take place on other reserves, specifically set aside for that purpose.

Policies

- 1.2.2 Require any organised use of Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui 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.

Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves are designated off-lead reserves popular for dog walking. Effective dog control is still needed to avoid conflict with pedestrians and cyclists.

Objective

- 1.3.1 To allow provide for off lead dog walking in Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui 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 Facilities such as bag dispensers and water will be provided to enhance dog walking experience.
- 1.3.4 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

The use of Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves for riding horses is not acceptable, given its use for passive activities by all members of the community. Horse riding is therefore not permitted on Havelock North Reserves.

Objective

- 1.4.1 To prohibit horse riding in Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves.

Policy

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

RECREATION

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. Restrictions on cycling are required in certain areas to manage conflict between users and impacts on reserves.

Cycling is encouraged within Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves, specialised walking and cycle paths will be provided together with shared paths through the reserves to facilitate access and use, but to also limit conflicts on tracks with pedestrians, cyclists and dogs.

Objective

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

Policy

- 1.5.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Cycling shall also apply.

1.6 MOTORHOMES & CAMPING

Council has a policy of only allowing overnight camping by self-contained vehicles on reserve areas specifically set aside for that purpose.

Self-contained Vehicles are not permitted in the Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves, given the lack of any hard surface parking areas. Given this lack of facilities, such vehicles would be unable to use the area for overnight camping without having an impact on the reserve itself, and other reserve users. Overnight camping is therefore not permitted.

Objective

- 1.6.1 Overnight camping is not permitted due to the lack of suitable areas in the reserves and the potential impact of such an activity on the reserve and reserve users.

Policy

- 1.6.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Motorhomes & Camping shall also apply.

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. Relevant bylaws include:

- Part 9 Dog Control Bylaw
- Part 12 Mobile Shops and Traders Bylaw
- Part 14 Public Places Bylaw
- Part 15 Recreation and Cultural Facilities Bylaw
- Part 24 Public Places Liquor Control Bylaw

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 Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui 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.



2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES

2.1 DEVELOPMENT

There is scope for further development to provide enhanced amenity to increase the enjoyment for reserve users. The 4 reserves are over 23ha in area and the natural environment and beauty of the countryside are key features to be preserved and enhanced. Tracks, seats and signs are however needed to enhance visitor enjoyment.

Objectives

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

Policies

- 2.1.3 Ensure that any future development of reserves are consistent with the Concept Plans.
- 2.1.4 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

Requests for buildings will not generally be supported being inconsistent with the primary purpose of the reserves being for preserving natural amenity 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.

Policy

- 2.2.2 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 will be promoted.

Policies

- 2.3.2 Council may contribute 50% of the cost of a fence providing agreement is reached prior to building the fence.
- 2.3.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Fences & Walls shall also apply where relevant.

2.4 LIGHTING

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

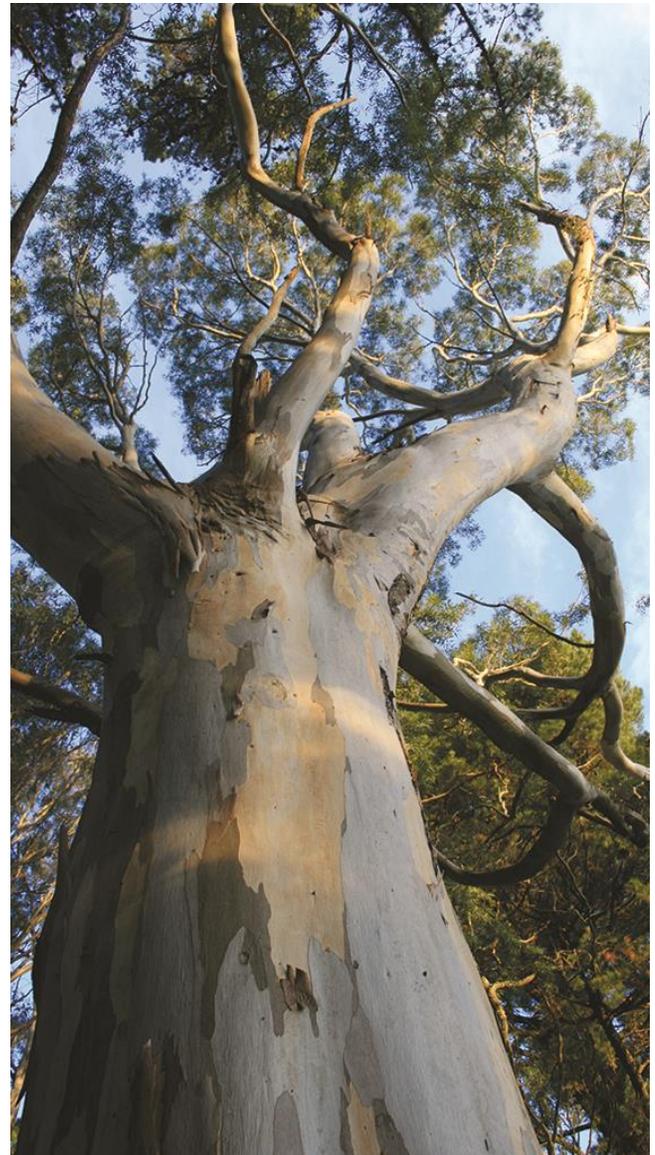
Lighting is however mostly requested for safety reasons. Unfortunately, lighting is unlikely to provide improved safety, and in some cases actually provides a false sense of security. The lack of lighting on many reserves is actually a strategic Council decision to discourage visitors from using these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

Objective

- 2.4.1 To not provide lighting in these reserves as night time use is not encouraged.

Policy

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



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 3 categories of playscapes: Premier, Key Urban and Neighbourhood. Havelock North Reserves is identified as a Key Urban Playscape.

Natural open space reserves rely on a diversity of natural terrain, water, plants, animals and birds to provide entertainment for visitors.

Objective

- 2.5.1 To provide opportunities for children's play within the reserves which utilise the natural features.

Policies

- 2.5.2 Enhance the existing play opportunities with:
- (a) Safe access to streams
 - (b) Leave fallen trees and logs in rough areas to provide climbing opportunities and imaginative play such as 'fort' building.
 - (c) Permit bike tracks and other features to be built in the reserves.
 - (d) Create grass slopes for sliding and other natural features for play.
- 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 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.

Objective

- 2.6.1 Mountain biking is to be provided for consistent with the need to preserve popular walking routes.

Policies

- 2.6.2 Upgrade mountain bike routes to provide access to the popular Te Mata Park bike routes existing and proposed.
- 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.

Objective

- 2.7.1 To only provide toilets if a high use recreation area such as a playground and picnic area is created.

Policies

- 2.7.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.7 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Toilets & Changing Facilities shall also apply where relevant.

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.

Objectives

- 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 tracks and the wider 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.



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 it
- 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.



2.10 VEHICLE PARKING

Many recreational uses within reserves generate demand for car parking spaces. Car parks increase the capacity of a park by making it more accessible for those that live further away but in doing so can reduce the amenity and green space of a park.

Currently there are no formal car parks on the reserves, users currently park on road. Keith Sands Grove has parking on grass for Tainui Reserve but regular use is killing the grass. On and off street parking is needing to be improved in all reserves, to improve visitor experience.

Objectives

- 2.10.1 To improve the car parking on Keith Sands Grove and Tainui Drive.
- 2.10.2 To provide better on and off street car parking where possible for reserve users in Tainui and Tauroa reserves.
- 2.10.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.10 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Vehicle Parking shall also apply where relevant.

Car park extension area in Keith Sands Grove



Possible view of car park extension



FURNITURE & FACILITIES

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.

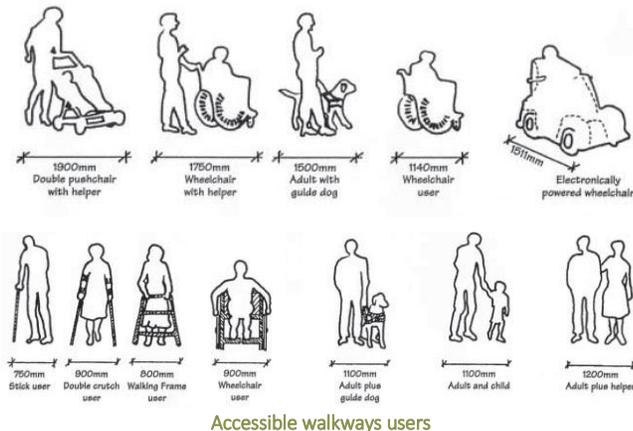
Council will ensure there are facilities within the Reserves to cater for people with restricted mobility.

Objective

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

Policies

- 2.11.2 Provide a wheelchair accessible pathway in Tainui Reserve from Keith Sands Grove to the Keirunga Road car park and into Tainui Reserve via the gentle sloping shingle road.
- 2.11.4 Provide seats/benches as resting places every few hundred metres on accessible walkways.
- 3.11.5 Ensure gates to accessible walkways are wide enough for disabled access, push chairs etc.
- 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.



View of road and reserve routes from Havelock North to Te Mata Peak

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 reserves are currently local walking assets but also could provide a greater value for mountain bikes. Located between Havelock North and Te Mata Peak the reserves' could provide off road options for cyclists.

Pedestrian access and circulation within the reserves will be given top priority and cycle use combined with pedestrians only where no alternatives exist. Specialist single track mountain bike routes will be created as separate specialised routes.

Objective

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

Policies

- 2.12.2 Develop safe and accessible walking tracks through and around the reserves to improve access.
- 2.12.3 Maintain most of Tainui Reserve's existing walking routes for pedestrians and dog walking.
- 2.12.4 Create with the Hawkes Bay Mountain Bike Club new narrow single track mountain bike tracks in Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui reserves away from existing walking tracks.
- 2.12.5 An accessible pathway from Keith Sands Grove to Keirunga Road may be considered in the future with community support.
- 2.12.6 Create shared pedestrian/bike tracks in Tauroa Reserve 'Te Kahika Stream Track' and Tauroa Road off road foot path.
- 2.12.7 That the tracks within Tainui Reserve be named after local features, wildlife or trees, and these tracks be identified on maps and signposts.
- 2.12.8 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.12 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Walkways & Cycleway shall also apply where relevant.



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 reserves are largely 'natural' green space, with various trees planted over the years, the early plantation species are now failing and planted in groups will increasingly now require replacement.

The selection of suitable replacement trees is a key focus of this plan. Native Forest, plantation forest and fruit and nut trees are proposed.

Objective

- 3.1.1 To provide a range of native forest and waterway restoration opportunities within the reserves.
- 3.1.2 To replace aging open forest areas with a more sustainable tree species and create edible fruit and nut planted areas which provide attractive safe settings for the users of the reserves.

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 & Gardens shall also apply where relevant.



Fruit trees are good for birds and people

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 landscape features found within the reserves relates to the varied topography, gullies and waterways, spurs and steep slopes provide a range of terrain and aspects to be planted and managed.

Objectives

- 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.

Policy

- 3.2.3 To diversify the existing landscape recognising the topography and aspect of hills, valleys and waterways.
- 3.2.4 Recreate a natural native landscape setting for the historic Hikanui Pa site.
- 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 HBRC is primarily responsible for the management of our water resources, including the coast, streams, lakes and wetlands. However the Council, under the RMA is required to recognise and provide for the preservation of the natural character of water bodies and their margins and to promote public access to and along them in the District.

There are two streams, the Mangarau in Tainui Reserve and Te Kahika in Tauroa. These streams have flood flows reduced by earth dams up stream and have marginal vegetation degraded by historic agricultural use and weeds from modern residential gardens.

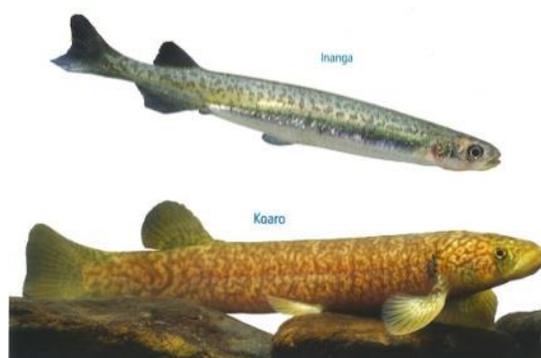
With 22 native fish species and introduced trout will all benefit from better designed culverts and rock ramps less contamination by erosion/silt and riverbank planting to shade and cool water.

Objective

- 3.3.1 To restore the Mangarau and Te Kahika streams with improved catchment, culvert design, weed control and planting.

Policy

- 3.3.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Landscape shall also apply where relevant.

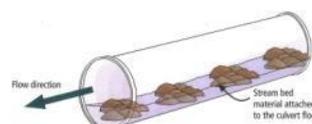


The "natural stream bed" culvert

"Natural stream bed" culverts are suitable where the stream has a low to moderate slope. Flow conditions inside them are similar to the natural stream, both upstream and downstream of the culverts.

With natural stream bed culverts:

- stones, rocks or artificial material are arranged and stuck to the culvert floor to simulate the stream bed



NATURAL VALUES

3.4 BIODIVERSITY

The reserves of the District contain a variety of ecosystems and natural habitats that are unique to the area. The enhancement of native habitats is important to raise awareness of the vast loss of indigenous biodiversity due to historic agricultural and urban development.

Reserves in urban areas provide valuable contact with wildlife easily accessible to surrounding residents. Podocarp trees boast a lineage that stretches back to the time when New Zealand was part of the super

Continent of Gondwana. They belong to a coniferous family known as Podocarpaceae of which there are 17 species. The best known are rimu, kahikatea, miro, matai and tōtara. In its natural state, a podocarp forest can be luxuriant with a dense undergrowth of shrubs, ferns and tree-ferns. Podocarp forests are a mixture of tall podocarps and smaller trees (hardwoods) with an understorey of shrubs, plants and ferns. Soil and climate conditions play a major role in determining which species will be the most dominant in a forest. In Southland, tōtara grows 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.

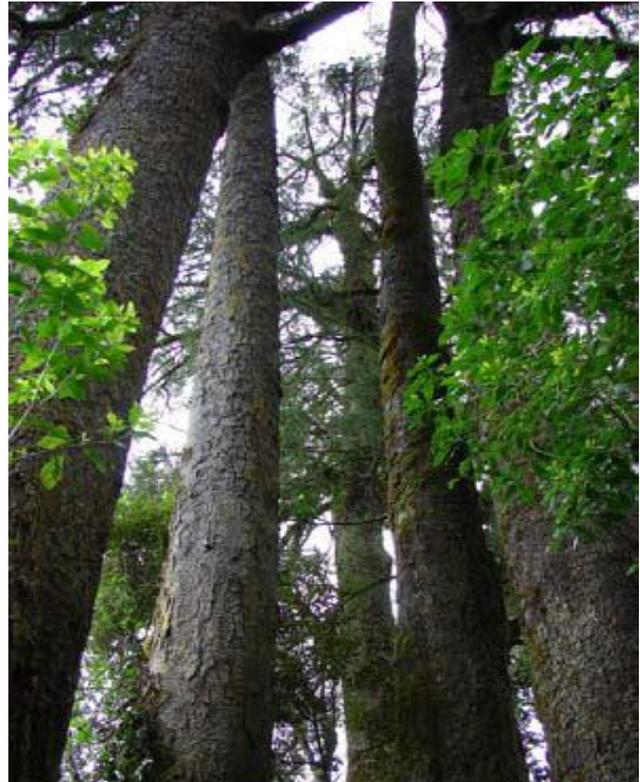
Although they belong to the conifer family which reproduces using cones, podocarps spread their seeds through berries which are transported by being passed through birds. Because of the abundant range of fruits, podocarp forests also support larger communities of insects and birds such as bellbird, tuī, kākā and kea.

Objective

- 3.4.1 To protect and enhance native flora and fauna.

Policy

- 3.4.2 Restore representative examples of native streams and forest to increase the knowledge and enjoyment of New Zealand biodiversity.
- 3.4.3 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 2006.

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 goat 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
- Health and safety is considered and managed

Objective

- 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.

Policy

- 3.5.3 Control of Priority 1 weeds by a contractor to ensure timely and effective control of the worst weeds.

NATURAL VALUES

- 3.5.4 Priority 2 and 3 climbing weeds. Target a particular area at a time so that results are immediately evident. This will ensure that people feel satisfied with their work, and that they return to help on another day. Ensure the days are run well and that the work done is effective by employing professionals. This also ensures that health and safety aspects are covered.
- 3.5.5 Follow up the cutting of the climbing weeds with herbicide application by professionals. Also target the Priority 2 ground cover weeds with herbicide. Some of these weed species can be very difficult to control successfully if not done correctly
- 3.5.6 Priority 3 woody weeds can be brought into the mix once initial control of the other species has been done.
- 3.5.7 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Plant & Animal Pests shall also apply where relevant



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. While this plan does not specifically address these issues, the emphasis is on avoidance rather than protection.

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

Firebreaks of mown grass which are between 5-10m wide are proving to be difficult and costly to maintain particularly on steep site. Recent research from the Fire Service and others have established that a 'Green Firebreak' of low flammability natives is as effective or even a more effective way of slowing the spread of fire than a short 'grass firebreak'.

Residents can make a difference to reduce the risk of fire to their homes and help the environment by extending the area of native plantings which supports wildlife.

Objective

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

Policies

- 3.6.3 Work with householders to create a 'Green Firebreak' beside your home that will lower the risk of fire spreading from neighbouring reserves.

- 3.6.4 The width of the Green Firebreak will depend on the slope and vegetation; Flat (0–10°) 5–7m wide, Slightly sloping (11°– 20°) 7–10m wide, Steeply sloping (21°– 45°) 10–15m wide Almost vertical (46°– 90°) 25m wide

- 3.6.5 These low flammability plants will be used in 'Green Breaks': *Pseudopanax arboreus* (Five finger), *Coprosma robusta* (Karamu), *Coprosma repens* (Taupata /Mirror Bush) *Coprosma grandiflora* (Kanono) *Carpodetus serratus* (Putaputaweta/ Marbleleaf) *Griselinia littoralis* (NZ Broadleaf).

Plus for more interest, a selection of these:

Aristotelia serrate (Makomako/Wineberry) *Hebe stricta* (Koromiko) *Meliclytus ramiflorus* (Mahoe/Whiteywood) *Myoporum laetum* (Ngaio) *Pittosporum eugenioides* (Tarata/ Lemonwood)

- 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.



NATURAL VALUES



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 Historic Places Trust Register, and include registered historic places, historic areas, registered waahi tapu sites and recorded archaeological sites. Trees of outstanding heritage values are also identified under the Notable Trees Registration Scheme. Many of these heritage resources have protection under the Historic Places Act, or the District Plan.

Objective

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

Policy

- 4.1.2 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.

Hikanui Pa is an important site for Ngati Hinepare, in a well-used reserve that has good public access. The site has potential to be a significant historic feature of Tainui Reserve. It has potential for interpretation that should be designed in consultation with local iwi.

Objective

- 4.2.1 Consult relevant hapu in the future development and management of the reserves.

Policy

- 4.2.2 Hikanui Pa is a site for interpretation/restoration should be designed in consultation with local iwi.
- 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 the Council to promote civic pride through the enhancement of the natural and built environment. Part of this philosophy is to use art, especially within the urban environment, to develop an element of style within 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 commission 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.

Policy

- 4.3.2 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
- 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.

Policy

- 4.4.2 Create a 'Care Group' or 'Friends of the Park Group' to provide an opportunity for volunteers to help with development and maintenance.
- 4.4.3 Continue to work with neighbours as key partners in adjacent reserve areas.
- 4.4.4 Work with the Hawkes Bay Mountain Bike Club to create and maintain biking routes through the reserves.
- 4.4.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Community Partnerships shall apply where relevant.

SOCIAL & CULTURAL VALUES

4.5 SPONSORSHIP AND 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.

Policy

- 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.



Areas can be planted with sponsored bulbs with a commemoration



A grove of Kahikatea can be planted as a living memorial



Individual trees can be donated to commemorate someone



Signs and 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 the 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.

Objectives

- 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 The 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 Sports ground 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 desirable.

Objective

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

Policy

- 5.2.2 Better pest control, waterway and native bush restoration are needed.
- 5.2.3 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.

Applications for concessions on the Reserves must meet the statutory requirements defined in the Reserves Act, as well as the objectives and policies of this Plan.

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 3 consecutive days. Further information on the types of concessions is provided in Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan.

Objectives

- 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 Licences will not be issued for the grazing of the Reserves.
- 5.3.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan related to Concessions shall apply where relevant.

5.4 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.

Objectives

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

Policy

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

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.

The Reserves are classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as local purpose Plantation or Recreation Reserves.

Objective

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

Policies

- 5.6.3 No change is proposed to these reserves' classification.
- 5.6.2 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.

Objective

- 5.7.1 To acquire future reserve land that provides for enhanced public recreation space.

Policy

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

Policy

- 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 co-operation.

Objective

- 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.

Policy

- 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.

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 currently no formal agreements authorising any adjoining property owners to use any part of it for private purposes.

Objective

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

Policy

- 5.10.2 A number of garden encroachments need to be addressed with domestic plantings being replaced with reserve style planting and fencing relocated in some instances, creating a clear and accurate legal boundary.
- 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 Reserves is widely used by responsible members of the community who use it for the purpose for which it is intended. It can however be an area where anti-social behaviour occurs, due to its location close to the village centre. It is important that the Reserves remains safe and enjoyable for all, so the Council does all it can to reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour in this area. 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 greater use but also maintaining the open trees in grass 'plantation' character of much of the reserves. 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 is seen as 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 on the Council's website, press releases and pamphlets, the development of information brochures, providing maps and interpretation panels. Signage is also an important method to advertise the location and facilities within a reserve.

Objective

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

Policy

- 5.12.2 Promote the reserves as part of a wider Havelock North to Te Mata Peak recreation corridor.
- 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.

Policies

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

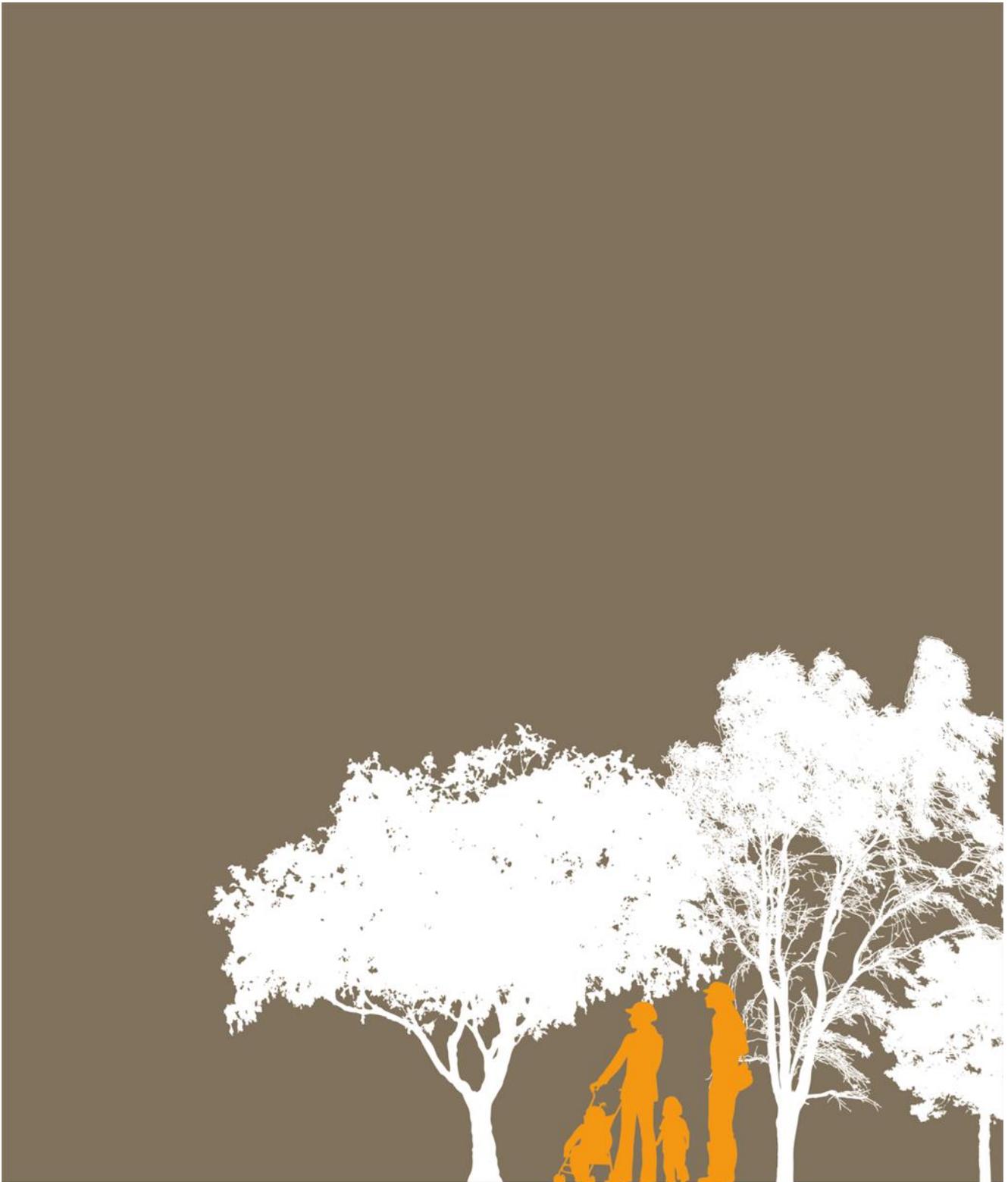
6.0 ACTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES

The following table identifies the 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 target date for completion.

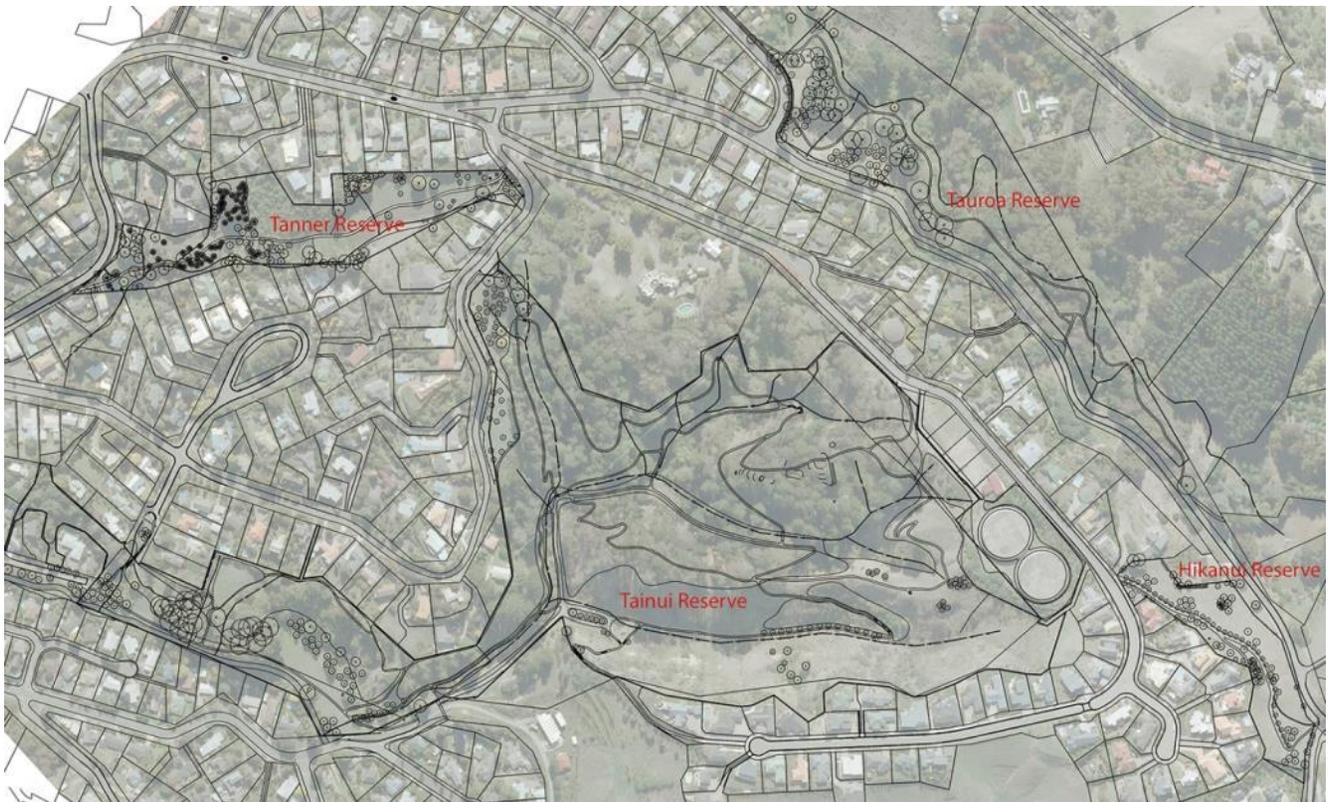
NO.	ACTION	POLICY #	WHO	YEARS
1	Control pest plants all reserves initial clean up only, (ongoing annual maintenance required to control weed growth)	3.5	HDC	1-5
2	Improve and maintain existing walking tracks in all reserves for pedestrian use.	2.12.2	HDC	1-10
3	Create a new walkway running beside the stream from Keith Sands to Keirunga Road, subject to future community support. (400m)	2.12.5	HDC	5-10
4	New mountain bike track in Hikanui and Tainui Reserves, "Tainui MTB Track", Hikanui Reserve to Keirunga Road. (1100m)	2.12.4	HBMTB Club	1-3
5	Create a new mountain bike track in Tauroa Reserve on true right bank of the Te Kahika Stream (600m)	2.12.4	HBMTB Club	1-3
6	Create a new mountain bike track in Tanner Reserve (400m)	2.12.4	HBMTB Club	1-3
7	Plant new native and exotic trees to replace mature pine poplars and gums. Arborists to manage tree felling programme for all reserves out of existing budgets (normal danger and hazard priorities) with new plantation style planting to replace trees lost asap to ensure weed growth is minimised	3.1.1-4	HDC	1-10
8	Restore the Mangarau Stream (250m) and Te Kahika Stream (550m). Riparian weed control with native replacement plants on streams, catchment areas (800m) in reserves planted to retain water, reduce runoff speed and sediment pollution of streams. (1.4ha)	3.3.1	HDC	1-10
9	Provide 5 new information signs at the following reserve entrances: Tainui Reserve: Keith Sands Road, Keirunga Road, Tainui Road and Hikanui Drive. Tauroa Reserve: Tokomaru Drive. Hikanui Reserve: Hikanui Drive entrance. Signs to include reserve information but also include walking and cycling networks for Havelock North – Te Mata Peak	2.8.3	HDC	1-5
10	Provide a range of new reserve furniture within the reserves (12 bench and 4 backed seats on tracks, 4 picnic tables and 3 drinking fountains near main entrances and car parks)	2.11.4	HDC	1-5
11	Extend and renovate the car park on Keith Sands Grove, use shingle under trees (9 cars)	2.12.4	HDC	1-5
12	New chip seal car park and picnic area on Tainui Drive (12 cars)	2.12.4	HDC	1-5

PART 3

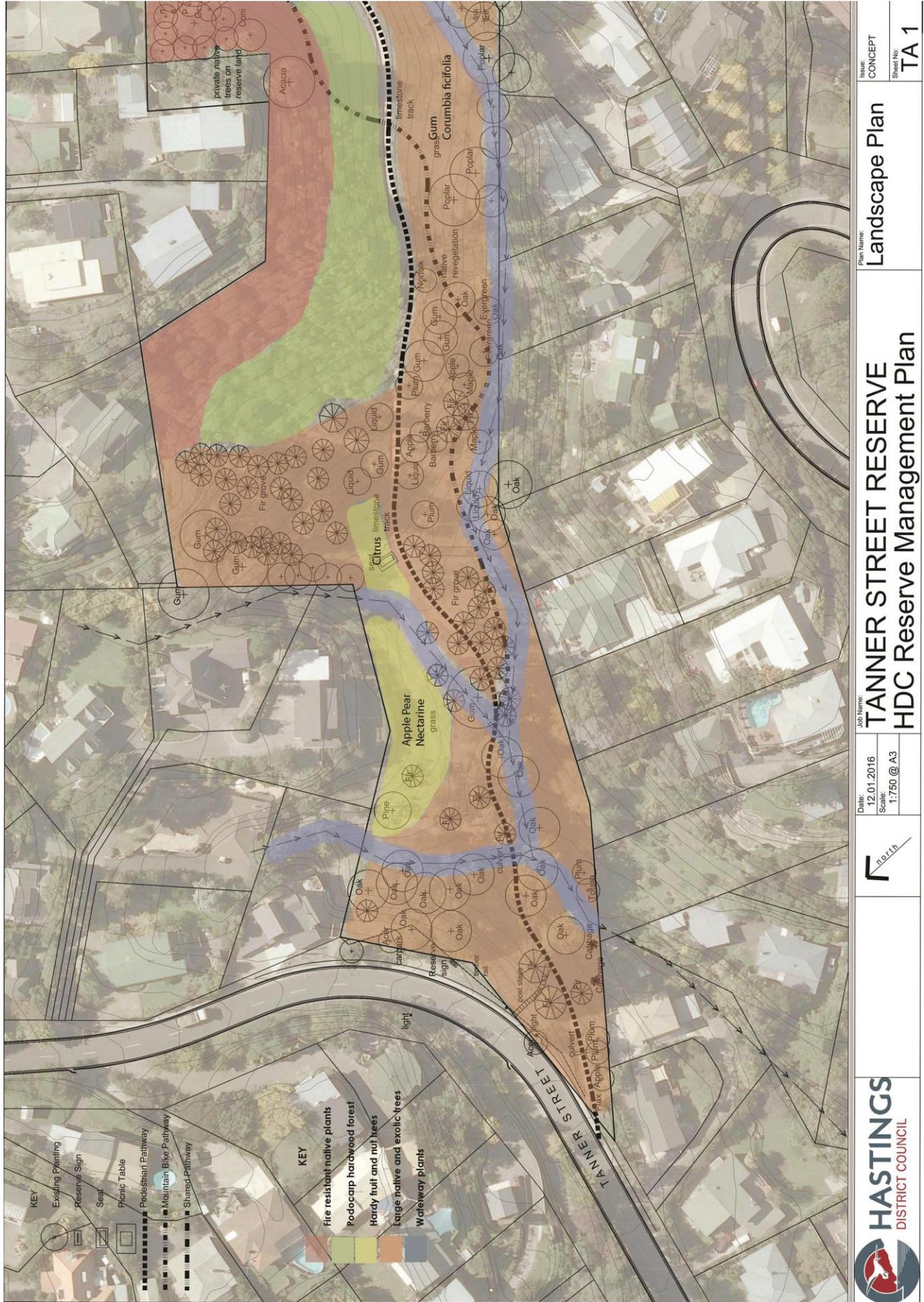
APPENDICES



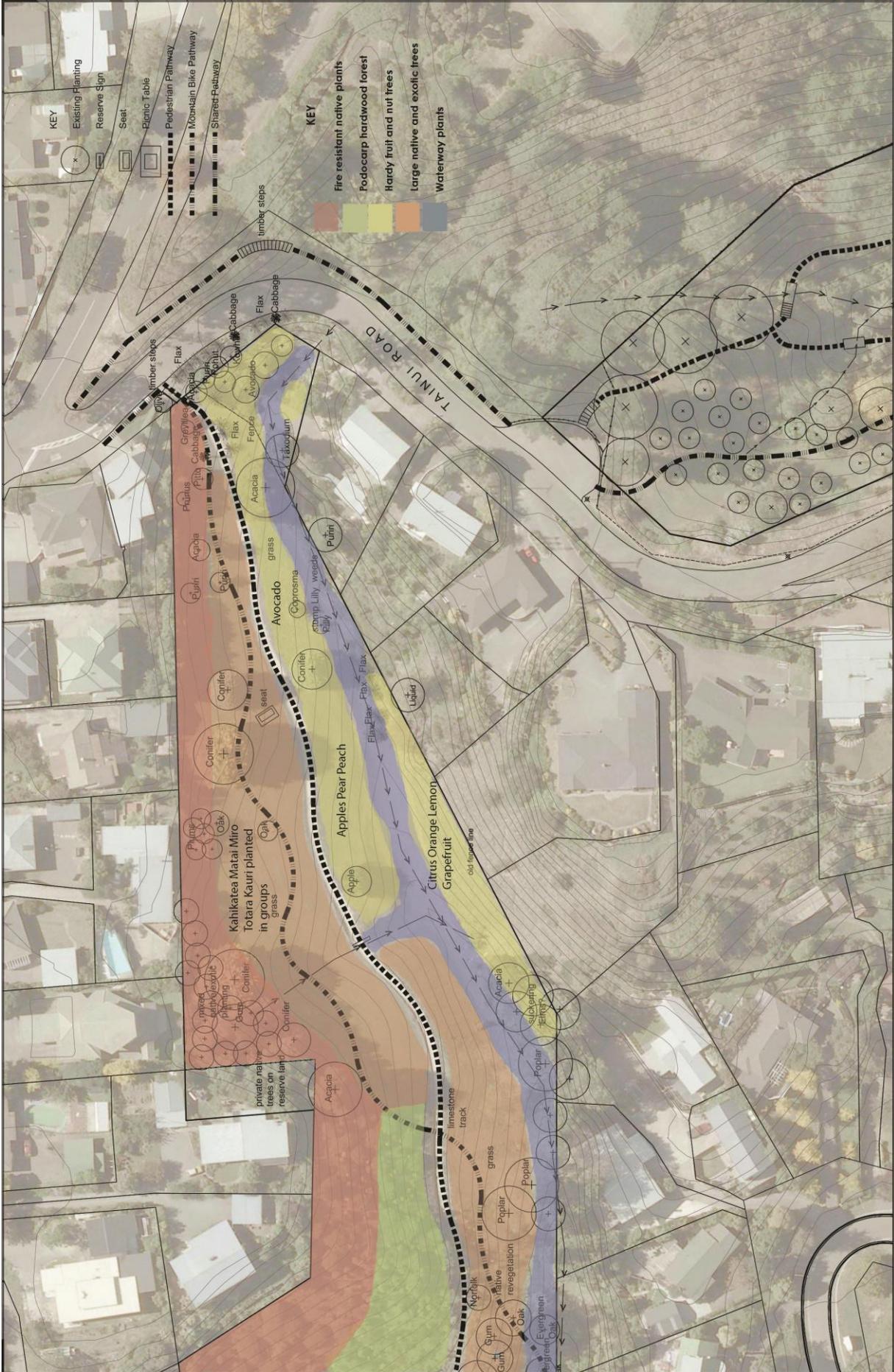
APPENDIX 1: LOCATION PLAN



APPENDIX 2: RESERVE CONCEPT PLANS

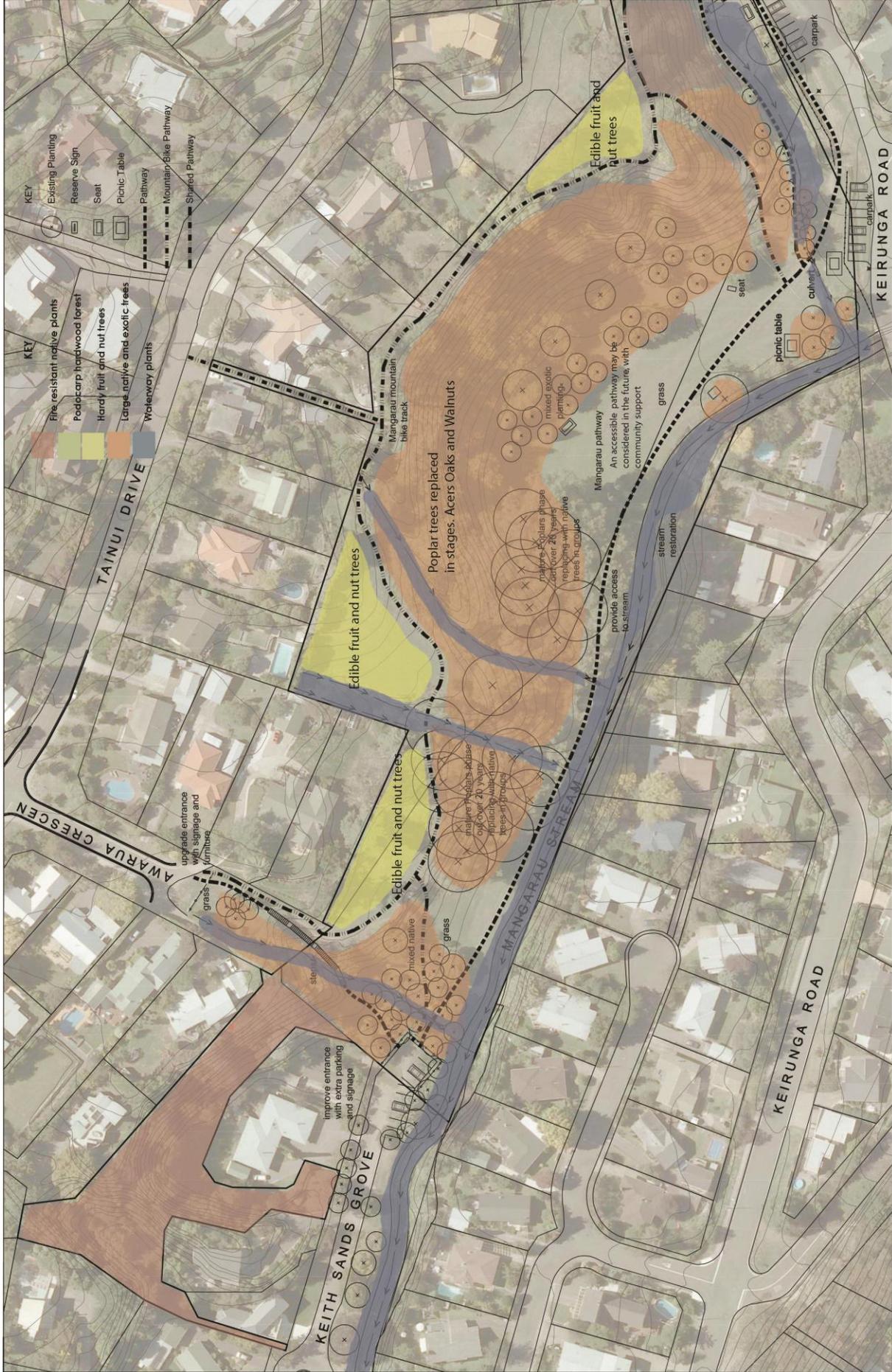


<p>HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL</p>	<p>Date: 12.01.2016 Scale: 1:750 @ A3</p>	<p>Job Name: TANNER STREET RESERVE HDC Reserve Management Plan</p>	<p>Plan Name: Landscape Plan</p>	<p>Issue: CONCEPT</p>
	<p>North</p>	<p>Issue: CONCEPT</p>	<p>Sheet No: TA 1</p>	<p>Issue: CONCEPT</p>



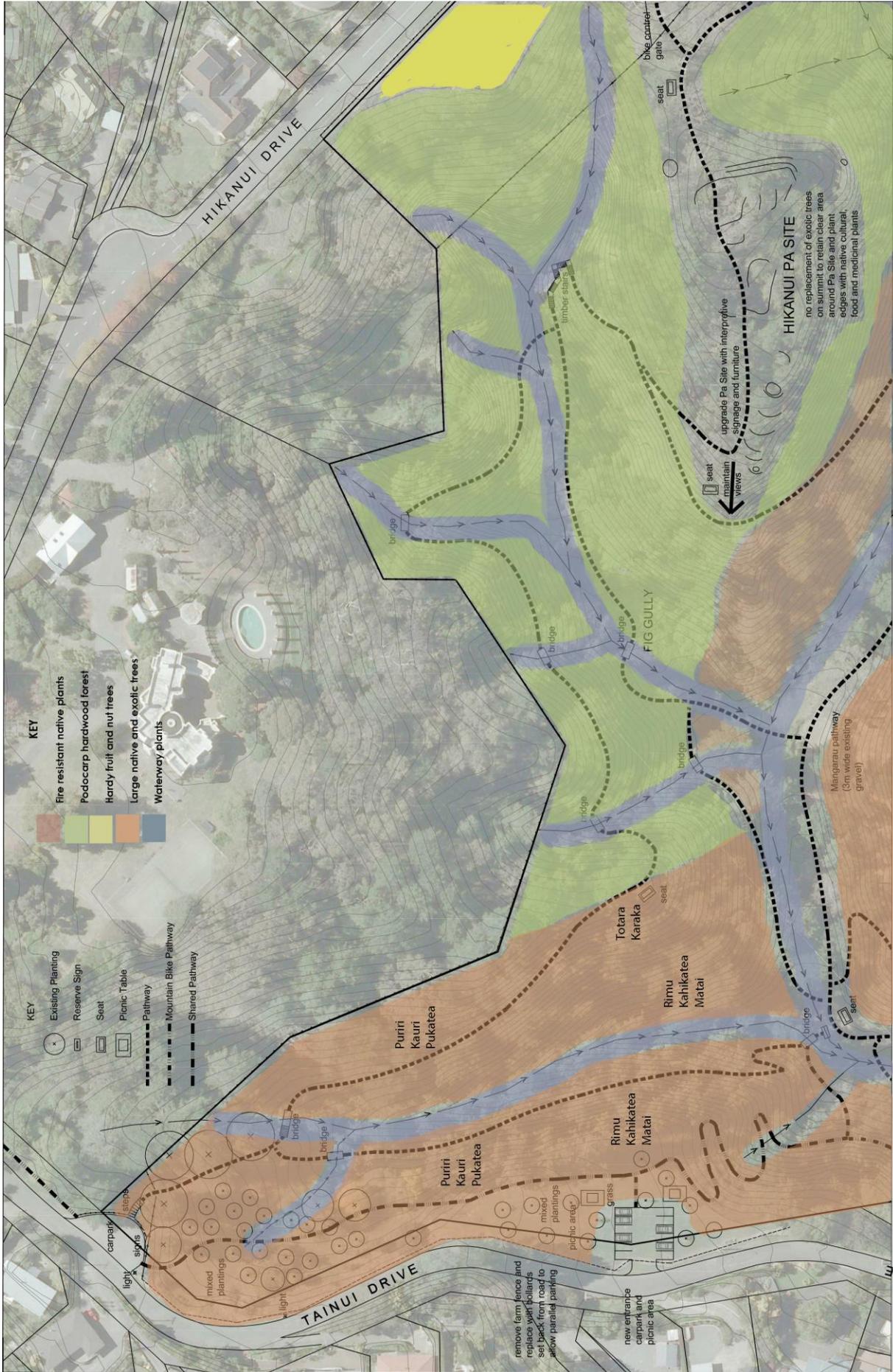
	HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL	Job Name: TANNER STREET RESERVE HDC Reserve Management Plan	Plan Name: Landscape Plan	Issue: CONCEPT
	Date: 22.01.2018	Scale: 1:750 @ A3	Job No.: (blank)	Sheet No.: TA 2

APPENDIX 2: RESERVE CONCEPT PLANS



	TAINUI RESERVE HDC Reserve Management Plan	Plan Name: Landscape Plan	Issue: CONCEPT
	Date: 12.01.2016 Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3	Job Name: TAINUI RESERVE HDC Reserve Management Plan	Sheet No: TR 1

APPENDIX 2: RESERVE CONCEPT PLANS



KEY

- Fire resistant native plants
- Podocarp hardwood forest
- Hardy fruit and nut trees
- Large native and exotic trees
- Waterway plants

KEY

- Existing Planting
- Reserve Sign
- Seat
- Picnic Table
- Pathway
- Mountain Bike Pathway
- Shared Pathway

remove farm fence and replace with bollards set back from road to allow parallel parking

new entrance carpark and picnic area

upgrade Pa Site with interpretive signage and furniture

seat maintain views

lumber stairs

bike counter gate

seat

HIKANUI PA SITE

no replacement of exotic trees on summit to retain clear area around Pa Site and plant edges with native cultural food and medicinal plants

	<p>TAINUI RESERVE HDC Reserve Management Plan</p>	<p>Plan Name: Landscape Plan</p>	<p>Issue: CONCEPT</p>
	<p>Date: 12.01.2016 Scale: 1:1000 @ A3</p>	<p>Job Name: TAINUI RESERVE HDC Reserve Management Plan</p>	<p>Sheet No: TR 3</p>



HASTINGS
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Date: 12.01.2016
Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3

Job Name:
TAINUI RESERVE
HDC Reserve Management Plan

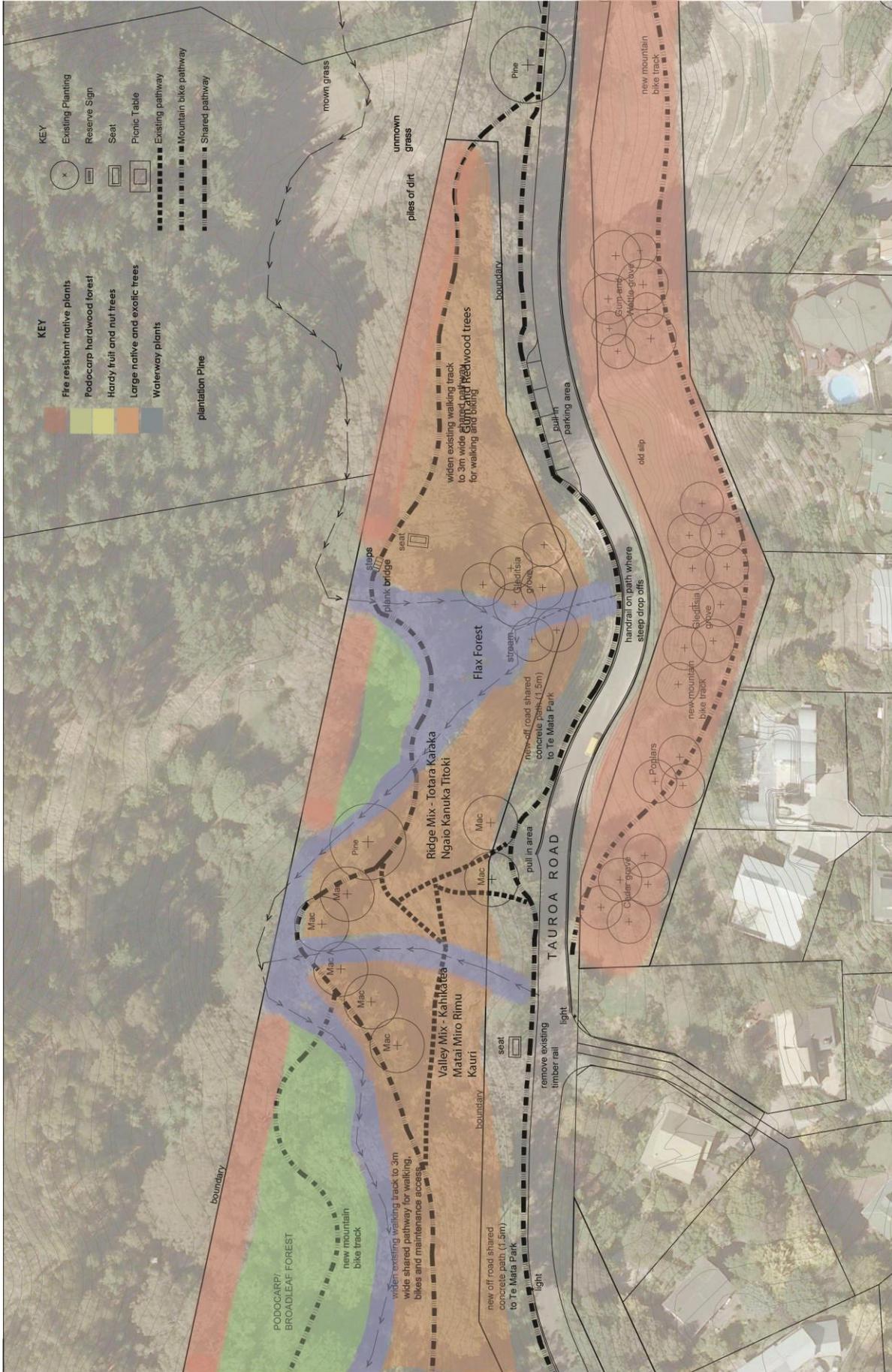
Plant Name:
Landscape Plan

Sheet No.: **TR 4**
CONCEPT



- KEY**
- Fire resistant native plants
 - Podocarp hardwood forest
 - Hardy fruit and nut trees
 - Large native and exotic trees
 - Waterway plants

- KEY**
- Existing Planting
 - Reserve Sign
 - Seat
 - Picnic Table
 - Pathway
 - Mountain Bike Pathway
 - Shared Pathway



	<p>HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL</p>	<p>Plan Name: Landscape Plan</p>	<p>Sheet: TU 2</p>



APPENDIX 3: APPROVED PLANT SPECIES

NEW ZEALAND Native Bush, multi layered planting with canopy trees, small trees and shrubs selected on aspect and moisture availability.

LARGE CANOPY TREES (NATIVE) (planted in groups to reflect soil type and moisture)		UNDERSTORY SPECIES (planted under canopy trees to create multi layered forest away from walking routes)	
Totara	Rata	Cabbage tree	Kamaha
Pohutukawa	Rimu	Kaikomako	Brachyglottis
Kauri	Kahikatea	Kowhai	Griselinia
Black Beech	Karaka	Pittosporum	Kawakawa
Puriri	Tawa	Lacebark	Mahoe
Pukatea	Miro	Marble Leaf	Pseudopanax sp.
Matai	Hinau	Pigeonwood	Carmichaelia
Rewarewa	Pukatea	Tawa	Oleria
Rimu	Red Beech	Titoki	Corokia
		Manuka	Ngaio
		Kanuka	Meryta
		Karamu	Kowhai
		Flax sp	Haloragis
RIPARIAN UNDERSTORY SPECIES		COMMUNITY ORCHARD/FOOD FOREST	
Carex secta	Mamaku	Feijoa	Hazelnut
Carex virgate	Ponga	Pear	Citrus sp.
Baumea sp	Wheki	Plum	Avocado
Kiokio	Nikau	Apples	Chestnut
Hen and Chicken Fern		Olive	Peach
		Walnut	Nectarine
		Macadamias	
LARGE CANOPY TREES (EXOTIC)			
Corumbia ficifolia	Liquidamber		
Eucalytus leucoxyton	Copper Beech		
Sequoia	Paulownia		
Walnut	Cedar sp.		
Oaks sp.	Liriodendron		
Acer sp.	Lime		
Plane	Blue gum		



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TE KAUNIHERA O HERETAUNGA